North Pole
PACIFIC SEA
TARTARY
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
China
Japan
Formosa
Philippines
Moluccas
Celebes
Ceylon
Maldives
ETHIOPIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
NEW HOLLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
Van Diemen's Land
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Antarctic Circle
SOUTHERN ICY OCEAN
South Pole

THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS.

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of each Country; the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES of the Cities and Towns; their LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS and DISTANCES in English Miles from remarkable places; and the various Events by which they have been distinguished.

INCLUDING

An Account of the COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, MARKET-TOWNS, and principal VILLAGES, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

THE TWELFTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

MONTROSE:

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1801.

This edition has been carefully reviſed and corrected; and beſides the conſiderable improvements which have been introduced in former editions of this Gazetteer, the publiſhers have availed themſelves of all the lateſt and moſt approved publications, which could be of any utility in the compilation of this work. Park's Travels into Africa have been conſulted, and the alterations introduced by that traveller into the geography of Africa have been particularly attended to; the late Embaſſy to Ava, and Journey to Thibet, have been carefully peruſed, and ſeveral alterations in the Geography of theſe countries have been introduced, beſides the names of ſeveral towns and other topographical corrections. No pains have been ſpared to render this edition as correct as poſſible, and every publication has been conſulted by the publiſhers, from which new geographical information could be obtained. The very material changes which have been introduced in the ſtate of the different kingdoms of Europe within theſe few years, by the viciſſitudes of war, or the ſtill more uncertain operations of internal tumult, have been particularly noticed, and the hiſtorical events have been all brought down to 1801, except ſuch as happened while the work was at preſs; and the diſtances, longitudes, and latitudes have been given with all poſſible accuracy.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ASTRONOMY, is the ſcience of the celeſtial bodies; and GEOGRAPHY, is a deſcription of the Earth. As theſe two ſciences have, in many reſpects, a neceſſary connexion, we ſhall take a curſory view of each.

Of Aſtronomy.

ASTRONOMY is a ſcience, which has been the ſtudy and admiration of the moſt remote ages. The true ſyſtem of the univerſe appears to have been known in the earlieſt times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flouriſhed near 500 years before Chriſt, was undoubtedly acquainted with the preſent doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is ſuppoſed to have learned during his reſidence with ſome more enlightened nations in the Eaſt. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean Syſtem. This ſyſtem ſuppoſes the Earth at reſt in the centre of the univerſe, and that the heavens revolve round it from eaſt to weſt, carrying all the celeſtial bodies along with them, in twenty four hours. Being conſonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true ſyſtem was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Weſtern Pruſſia.

Of the Solar Syſtem.

As by the *univerſe* is to be underſtood the whole frame of nature, to the utmoſt extent of the creation, by the *ſolar ſyſtem* is meant that portion only of the univerſe which comprehends the Sun, planets, ſatellites, and comets. Of this ſyſtem the Sun is the centre; and there are ſeven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of theſe planets, in the order of their diſtance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The firſt two, becauſe they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the laſt four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called ſuperior planets.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our ſyſtem, the parent of the ſeaſons, and "great delegated ſource of light and life," is in the form of a ſpheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his ſolid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his diſtance from the Earth is 95,173,000 miles. This diſtance is ſo prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be ſomething more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. A number of maculæ, or dark ſpots, by means of a teleſcope, may be ſeen on different parts of his ſurface. Theſe ſpots are ſuppoſed to be immenſe excavations in the body of the Sun. They have a motion from eaſt to weſt; and as they are obſerved to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun muſt be a ſpherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and ſix hours.

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque ſpherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but ſhine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun. From the regular appearance and diſappearance of ſeveral remarkable dark ſpots, which, by means of a teleſcope, are conſtantly to be ſeen on their bodies, it may be demonſtrated, that each has a motion round its axis, and from their ſeeming ſometimes to be ſtationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, they muſt have a progreſſive motion round the Sun. As the Earth, moreover, is ſimilar to the other ſix planets, it may reaſonably be concluded, by analogy, that they muſt be deſigned for the ſame purpoſes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the conſideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the neareſt planet to the ſun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-ſeven days and twenty three hours, or little leſs than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being ſeldom ſeen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no ſpots appearing on his diſk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His diſtance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. Theſe calculations, as well as thoſe of the other planets which follow, are founded on aſtronomical obſervations made on the tranſit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury ſeems, when viewed in different poſitions, with a good teleſcope, to have all the phaſes or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be ſeen entirely round, or quite full; becauſe his enlightened ſide is never turned directly toward us, but when he is ſo near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brighteſt, and in appearance the largeſt, of all the planets, is the next beyond Mercury. She is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and ſeventeen hours, or about ſeven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the weſt of the Sun, ſhe riſes before him in the morning, and is called the morning ſtar; and when ſhe appears to the eaſt of that luminary, ſhe ſhines in the evening, and is called the evening ſtar. She is in each ſituation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a teleſcope, to have the various phaſes of the Moon.

3. The EARTH, the next planet beyond Venus, is 95,173,000 miles diſtant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the ſpace of our year. This motion, although 120 times ſwifter than that of a cannon ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles: and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from weſt to eaſt, it occaſions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from eaſt to weſt, in the ſame time. The line which it deſcribes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and in this line it proceeds from weſt to eaſt, according to the order of the ſigns of the zodiac. This motion is the cauſe of the different ſeaſons of ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter, and conſequently of the different length of day and night in theſe ſeaſons. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in thoſe parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. It is now received as an incontrovertible truth, that the Earth is of a

ſpherical figure, nearly reſembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of ſeveral celebrated circumnavigators, who, by ſteering continually weſtward, arrived, at length, at the place whence they departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a ſpherical figure. This form is alſo evident from the circular appearance of the ſea itſelf, and the circumſtances which attend large objects when ſeen at a diſtance on its ſurface: for, when a ſhip is ſailing from the ſhore, we firſt loſe ſight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at laſt, diſcern the top of the maſt only. This is evidently occaſioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwiſe, the largeſt and moſt conſpicuous part would be viſible the longeſt. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from the circular form of its ſhadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipſe. The unevenneſſes on the ſurface of the Earth, which are cauſed by mountains and vallies, do not afford an objection to its being conſidered as a circular body: for the moſt lofty mountains bear leſs proportion to the vaſt magnitude of the Earth, than the ſmall riſings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itſelf, or a grain of ſand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that theſe trifling protuberances occaſion no irregularities in the ſhadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipſe. It has been demonſtrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. Sir Iſaac Newton found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving ſphere, that the Earth muſt be flatted toward the poles; which hypotheſis was fully confirmed by the menſuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than thoſe of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, conſequently, was that of an oblate ſpheroid, or a body nearly reſembling an orange.

4. Mars, the next planet beyond the orbit of the Earth, is diſtant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little leſs than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He ſometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonſtrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he ſhines not by any native light. This planet is diverſified with ſpots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obſcure appearance, as well as from other circumſtances, it is concluded, that his atmoſphere is nearly of the ſame denſity with that of the Earth.

5. Jupiter, the largeſt of all the planets, is the next in the ſyſtem beyond Mars. His diſtance from the Sun is 494,990,000 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in ſomething leſs than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-ſix minutes. The teleſcopic appearance of this planet affords a vaſt field for the curious inquirer. It is ſurrounded by ſeveral faint ſubſtances, reſembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or conſtant in their appearance; for ſometimes one only is to be ſeen, and ſometimes five; and, in the latter caſe, two of them have been known to diſappear during the time of obſervation. This planet is alſo diverſified with a number of large ſpots, which are on the brighteſt parts of the ſurface; but, like the belts, they are ſubject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. His moons, or ſatellites, which are four in number, were diſcovered by Galileo, in 1610, ſoon after the invention of the teleſcope; but the belts were not diſcovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN, the next planet beyond Jupiter, is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is furrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by obſervations on which Dr. Herſchel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and ſixteen minutes. Saturn is obſerved to be attended by ſeven ſatellites. Of theſe, five were diſcovered in the laſt century; and the other two were firſt obſerved by Dr. Herſchel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompaſſes this planet, at ſuch a diſtance, that ſeveral of the ſtars may frequently be ſeen between the inward ſurface of the ring and the body of the planet; its diſtance from which is equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was diſcovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the moſt remote planet in our ſyſtem, had eſcaped the obſervation of every aſtronomer (at leaſt as a planet) till the 13th of March 1781, when it was ſeen by Dr. Herſchel, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of reſpect to his preſent majeſty, and to convey an idea to poſterity of the time and place of the diſcovery. Its diſtance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7,000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It ſhines with a faint ſteady light, ſomewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four ſeconds, it can ſeldom be ſeen plainly by the naked eye, but may be eaſily diſcovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good teleſcope. Six ſatellites, attending upon it have ſince been diſcovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Beſides the primary planets, there are eighteen others, called ſecondary planets, ſatellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the ſame manner as thoſe primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four ſatellites of Jupiter; the ſeven that belong to Saturn; and the ſix that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phaſes or appearances, it is evident that theſe alſo are opaque bodies, and ſhine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the conſtant attendant of our globe, is the moſt conſpicuous of theſe ſatellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progreſs through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the ſpace of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her diſtance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, ſhe is ſixty times leſs than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the ſame time that ſhe moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always preſenting the ſame face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the moon through a teleſcope, the hypotheſis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vaſt cavities and aſperities are obſerved upon various parts of her ſurface, exactly reſembling vallies and mountains; and every other appearance ſeems to indicate, that ſhe is a body of the ſame nature with the Earth. Dr. Herſchel, the ſuperiority of whoſe teleſcopes is well known, has ſtated, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1787, his obſervations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Several aſtronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every ſpot, as it appears through the beſt teleſcopes, diſtinguiſhing each of them by a proper name. One of the moſt remarkable circumſtances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which ſhe is ſubject. While that half of her

which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because her dark side is then towards us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before.

The Comets.

Comets are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long fiery tails, which continually issue from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

Of the Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But to form some idea, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration; their immense distance from

us, and from each other, muſt equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The neareſt ſtar to us, or that ſuppoſed to be ſuch from being the largeſt in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogſtar; its diſtance from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in ſeven millions of years.

The ſtars being at ſuch immenſe diſtances from the Sun, cannot receive from him ſo ſtrong a light as they ſeem to poſſeſs, nor even a degree of brightneſs ſufficient to make them viſible to us. They therefore, ſhine by their own native luſtre, and, in this reſpect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the ſtars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, although many of theſe ſtars are ſo far from benefiting us, that they cannot be ſeen without a teleſcope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that inſtrument can never reach. It cannot be imagined therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wiſdom, and never acts in vain, ſhould have created ſo many glorious ſuns, fitted for ſo many important purpoſes, and placed at ſuch diſtances from each other without ſuitable objects ſufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reaſonable to conclude, that they were created for the ſame purpoſes with our Sun; to beſtow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And, from analogy we may infer, that all theſe innumerable ſyſtems are with equal wiſdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of ſtill higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different ſcales of exiſtence, of a perpetual progreſſion in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terreſtrial globe, which is an artificial ſpherical body, is truly repreſented the whole world, as it conſiſts of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographic miles; conſequently the globe is 21,600 ſuch miles round: but as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles Engliſh meaſure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 Engliſh miles. The circles repreſented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the reſt of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The Ecliptic. 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees diſtant from the poles of the world, and ſo named, becauſe it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the ſouthern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees eaſt, and the ſame weſt, from the firſt meridian, which on Engliſh globes paſſes through London; and its principal uſe is to ſhow the longitude of any place, eaſt or weſt, from ſuch firſt meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence theſe points are called the equinoxes.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world and thoſe of the horizon, cutting the ſphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It alſo paſſes through the zenith and the nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, becauſe it marks half the ſpace of time during which the Sun and ſtars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is alſo infinite; for the

Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon every ſtep we take toward the eaſt or weſt; but if we paſs in a right line northward or ſouthward, we ſtill continue under the ſame Meridian, though we conſtantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are ſuppoſed to paſs through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been cuſtomary for geographers to eſtabliſh a Firſt Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the iſland of Ferro, which is the moſt weſtern of the Canaries; but the common method, at preſent, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the Firſt Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned eaſt or weſt from the Meridian of London. The uſe of the braſs Meridian of a globe is to ſhow when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and alſo to find the latitude of places, north or ſouth, from the equator.

The Ecliptic is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and repreſents that path in the heavens, which the Sun ſeems to deſcribe by the Earth's annual courſe round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called ſigns, and each of thoſe into 30 more, called degrees, correſponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The Horizon is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemiſpheres, of which one is ſuperior and viſible, and the other inferior and inviſible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is ſunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the braſs meridian is incloſed therein with all the reſt of the ſphere: it is alſo immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 ſigns of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The Tropics are two ſmall circles parallel to the equinoctial, deſcribed by the firſt points of the firſt degrees of the ſigns termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are diſtant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun deſcribes theſe Tropics about the 20th of June, and the 21ſt day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longeſt day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and, when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longeſt day for the people between the equator and the ſouth pole. On the contrary, the ſhorteſt day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reaſon, thoſe points are called the winter and the ſummer Tropics, or the ſouthern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never paſſes.

The Polar Circles are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the ſouth, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, becauſe they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book repreſents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and ſqueezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, repreſent the braſs meridian; and the curve lines running acroſs at every 10 degrees, ſhow the latitude, north or ſouth, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and ſouth poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and ſhow the longitude, eaſt or weſt, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the ſtraight line running acroſs the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper diſtances on each ſide toward the north and ſouth.

Of the Zones.

The Zones are five broad ſpaces encompaſſing the globe, and are diſtinguiſhed chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the ſpace between the two tropics, and is ſo called from its exceſſive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are ſo called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. Theſe are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompaſſes the arctic or north pole, and extends to the diſtance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or ſouth pole, to the ſame diſtance.

Of the Climates.

A Climate is a ſpace of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longeſt days are increaſed half an hour in the ſummer ſeaſon. The better to underſtand this we muſt obſerve, that under the equator the longeſt day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increaſe half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longeſt days conſiſt of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each ſide of the equator. It is eaſy to know in what Climate a city is, by obſerving the longeſt day; as for inſtance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long we need only ſubtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The ſame may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compaſs.

The Earth may be conſidered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, ſouth, eaſt, and weſt; and all the points included between them may have reſpect to a particular place. By this means we know the ſituation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for ſome are oriental or toward the eaſt, with regard to thoſe that are occidental, or lie weſterly of them. Thus Ireland is to the weſt of England, Poland is to the eaſt of Germany, and Africa is to the ſouth of Europe. We may eaſily diſtinguiſh the points that lie between thoſe that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the ſouth of France, yet it likewiſe lies to the weſtward thereof: but as they do not lie exactly ſouth or weſt of each other, Spain may be ſaid to lie ſouthweſt of France; and for the ſame reaſon, on the contrary, France will be northeaſt with regard to Spain. The like may be ſaid of any two other countries.

Of the terms uſed in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and ſignifies a deſcription of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe compoſed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terreſtrial globe. *Chorography* is the deſcription of a country, province, or county; as, for inſtance, Dorſetſhire. *Topography* is the deſcription of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a deſcription of the water, ſuch as oceans, ſeas, and lakes.

As the Earth may be repreſented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planiſphere, which ſhows the two ſurfaces

of the whole terreſtrial globe, cut in two by the meridian paſſing through the equinoxes; as alſo the maps which deſcribe ſome principal part of the globe; ſuch as Europe, Aſia, or Africa; and even kingdoms; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, thoſe maps may be called particular, which repreſent any particular country; but they are more properly ſuch as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordſhire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, becauſe it is of the ſame ſhape and figure; but as it is impoſſible to make one large enough to ſhew every part of the land and ſea diſtinctly, there is a neceſſity of having recourſe to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and ſciences, has terms proper to itſelf; ſome of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends ſeveral countries not ſeparated by any ſea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Iſland*, or *Iſle*, is a portion of land entirely ſurrounded by water.

A *Peninſula*, or *Cherſoneſus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the ſame, it being every where elſe encompaſſed with water; as the peninſula of the Crimea.

An *Iſthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninſula is joined to the land; as the iſthmus of Suez.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the ſea, and is commonly called a Cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a Point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters ſurrounding a conſiderable part of the continent; ſuch as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a ſmaller collection of waters, when underſtood in a ſtrict ſenſe, as the Iriſh Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the ſea; and it is ſtill more general, when the terraqueous globe is ſaid to conſiſt of land and ſea.

A *Channel* is a narrow ſea, confined between an iſland and a continent, or between two iſlands; as the Engliſh Channel, and St. George's Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the ſea ſurrounded by land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet theſe are more properly ſeas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which properly ſpeaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is ſaid to differ from a gulf only in being leſs, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be alſo larger than ſome gulfs; as for inſtance, the Bay of Biſcay; though it muſt be acknowledged that bays in general are much ſmaller.

A *Creek* is a ſmall inlet, and is always much leſs than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coaſt where there is a good anchorage, and where veſſels, in ſome ſenſe, are ſheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow paſſage which joins two ſeas, two gulfs, or a ſea and a gulf; ſuch as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of ſtanding water ſurrounded by land, having no viſible communication with the ſea. Thus the Caſpian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are thoſe of Lagoda, Geneva, and ſeveral others.

Description of a Map.

The top of moſt modern Maps is conſidered as the north, the bottom as the ſouth, the right hand as the eaſt, and the left hand as the weſt. In old Maps, where this rule is not always ſtrictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on ſome part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are eaſily known.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the ſeveral figures, which ſhow the number of degrees of eaſtern or weſtern longitude of every place that is directly under thoſe figures. At the bottom of moſt Maps are placed the ſame figures as thoſe at the top; but in Maps of the beſt ſort, inſtead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies diſtant, eaſt or weſt, from its chief town or firſt meridian. For inſtance, every place which is ſituate one degree eaſt of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, ſituate one degree weſt of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place ſituate fifteen degrees eaſt of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and any place ſituate fifteen degrees weſt of us, as the iſland of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that ſhew the number of degrees, either north or ſouth latitude which every place parallel with them is diſtant from the equator. Thus London is ſituate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is ſo many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over moſt Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; thoſe which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and thoſe which croſs them, lines of latitude; but theſe are ſometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from each other by a row of ſingle points, and they are often ſtained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houſes, with a ſmall circle in the middle of them; but ſmaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks; and *foreſts* are repreſented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, thoſe of *cities* in a Roman character, and thoſe of *provinces* in large capitals. The *ſea* is generally left as an empty ſpace on the Map, except where there are rocks, ſands, or ſhelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are ſometimes made in Maps like little pointed things ſticking up ſharp in the ſea. *Sands* or *ſhelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the ſhape of theſe ſands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by ſounding the depths. *Currents of water* are deſcribed by ſeveral long parallel crooked ſtrokes, imitating a current. The *courſe of winds* is repreſented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaſt toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are deſcribed by a ſingle crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by ſuch double and treble lines made ſtrong and black. *Bridges* are diſtinguiſhed by a double line acroſs the rivers.

THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AAR — ABA

AA, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, oppoſite Haſſelt.

AA, a ſmall river of Germany in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Munſter, waters that city, and falls into the Embs.

AA, a river that riſes in the department of Somme in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, paſſes on to Gravelines, where it falls into the German Ocean.

AA, a river of Courland, that riſes in Samojitia, and falls into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the valley of Engelberg, croſſes Underwalden, from S. to N. and falls into the Waldſtetter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

AAR, a large river of Swiſſerland, which iſſues from a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the S of the canton of Bern, and running NW through the whole extent of the lakes of Brientz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous courſe to Soleure, whence it flows E to Arburg, and NE to Brug, below which it is joined by the Reuſs and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine below Zurzach. Gold duſt is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme. Aar is alſo the name of a ſmall iſland in the Baltic.

AARBERG. See ARBERG; and for other words beginning with AA, look under a ſingle A.

AARASSUS, a town of Piſidia in the Hither Aſia, thought to be the Anaſſus of Ptolemy.

AASAR, a town of Paleſtine in the tribe of Judah, ſituate between Azotus and Aſkalon.

ABACOENA, a town of Media, and another of Cana in the Hither Aſia.

ABACOENUM, a town of Sicily, whoſe ruins are ſuppoſed to be thoſe lying near Trippi.

ABACH a market-town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, ſeven miles SW of Ratiſbon. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, and ſome fine ſprings of mineral water. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 48 53 N.

ABAKANSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolſk, ſeated on the Janeſka. It is provided with artillery, and has a garriſon. Lon. 94 5 E lat. 53 5 N.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolſk; famous for an image of the Virgin, conſtantly viſited by a great number of pilgrims; the clergy carry it every year in proceſſion to Tobolſk. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

ABANO, a village five miles SW of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one, called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure.

ABARA, a town in the Greater Armenia, under the dominion of the Turks.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, where the archbiſhop of Nakſivan often reſides: he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300

Roman Catholics ſaid to be in this place. It is 20 miles N of Nakſivan. Lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 0 N.

ABASCIA, or ABCAS, a country in Aſia, tributary to the Turks, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black ſea. The people are poor, thieviſh and treacherous. Their commodities are furs, buck and tyger ſkins, linen yarn, box-wood, and beeswax; but their greateſt traffick is in ſelling their own children, and even one another to the Turks.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Iſchim. The church is ſurrounded by a rampart and paliſades, and garriſoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ABASSUS, a town of the Greater Phrygia in Aſia.

ABEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, where the Somme divides into ſeveral branches, and ſeparates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was ſet up here in 1665; they alſo make tailcloth, coarſe linen, and black and green ſoap. It is 52 miles E of Calais, and 80 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ABBEY BOYLE. See BOYLE.

ABBEY HOLM. See HOLM.

ABBEY MILTON. See MILTON.

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordſhire, ſituate on a lofty round promontory, and a ſteep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) ſeven miles from Wolverhampton.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, called alſo PAGETS-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſix miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 52 51 N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorſetſhire, where there is a famous ſwannery. It has a market on Thurſday, and is ſeven miles SW of Dorcheſter, and 127 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles SW of St. Alban's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakſpeare, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Engliſhman that ever became pope.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark in Slefwick, in a territory of its own name. It is a flouriſhing place, and ſeated on a ſpacious bay of the Baltic, ſurrounded on three ſides by high mountains. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 25 miles SW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 [illegible] E, lat. 48 46 N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated at the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles NW of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 35 N.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ARBROATH, a royal borough of Angusſhire. It is a flouriſhing place, well built and ſtill encreaſing. The town has been in an improving ſtate for the laſt 40 years, and the number of inhabitants has greatly augmented; which is owing to the introduction of manufactures. The inhabitants principally conſiſt of weavers of oſnaburghs and ſailcloth; others are employed in white and coloured threads. The glory of this place was the abbey, whoſe ſtupendous and magnificent ruins give ſome idea of its former magnificence. It was founded in 1178, by William the Lion, and dedicated to the celebrated Thomas a Becket. It is 15 miles NE of St. Andrews, and 40 NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 56 36 N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a city in Aberdeenſhire, about a mile to the north of the new, at the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of a ſingle arch, greatly admired, which reſts at both ſides on two rocks. The old town was the ſeat of the biſhop, and had a large cathedral, commonly called *St. Machers*. Two very antique ſpires, and one aiſle, which is uſed as a church, are now the only remains of it. But the capital building is the Kings-college, on the ſouth ſide of the town, which is a large and ſtately fabric. It is built round a ſquare with cloiſters on the S ſide. The Chapel is very ruinous within; but there ſtill remains ſome woodwork of exquiſite workmanſhip.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a handſome city in Aberdeenſhire, for largeneſs, trade, and beauty it greatly exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a riſing ground, and lies on a ſmall bay formed by the Dee, over which about two miles from the town is an elegant bridge of ſeven arches. The buildings, which are of granite from the neighbouring quarries, are generally four ſtories high, and have for the moſt part gardens behind them, which gives it a beautiful appearance. On the high ſtreet is a large church, which formerly belonged to the Franciſcans. In the middle of Caſtle-ſtreet is an octagon building with neat bas relievos of the kings of Scotland from James I. to James VII. The town-houſe makes a good figure, and has a handſome ſpire in the centre. The grammar ſchool is a low but neat building. Gordon's hoſpital is handſome; in front is a good ſtatue of the founder; it maintains 40 boys, who are apprenticed at one

per ages. The infirmary is a large plain building, and ſends out between 8 and 900 cured patients annually. But the chief public building in the new town is the Mariſchal college, founded by earl Mariſchal in 1593. In both Colleges the languages, mathematics, natural philoſophy, divinity, &c. are taught by very able profeſſors. The harbour, which was formerly very dangerous, is defended by a pier, erected ſome years ago; this pier is 1200 feet in length, and gradually increaſes in height and thickneſs, as it approaches the ſea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the baſe, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. It was built under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and coſt upwards of 17,000l. Beſide the coaſting trade, veſſels are ſent hence to Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, and Italy, and to the northern ſtates of Europe. The principal manufacture is ſtockings. The thread manufacture is likewiſe carried to great perfection. A manufactory of ſail-cloth and oſnaburghs has lately been eſtabliſhed. They have likewiſe excellent ſalmon fiſheries. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the ſuburbs, is eſtimated at 25,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW of Bamffſhire and the river Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on the E by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Inverneſsſhire. Its length, from NE to SW, is 80 miles; its breadth not quite 30. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan. There is much excellent paſture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeſhire, on the N coaſt of the Frith of Forth, about 12 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, for horſes, &c. It is 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 53 50 N.

ABERFRAW, a village in the iſle of Angleſey, formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having then a palace here. It is ſix miles NW of Newburgh.

ABERGAVENNY, a populous well-built town in Monmouthſhire, containing about 500 houſes, with two pariſh churches, and an old caſtle. It has a market on Tueſday and Friday, and is 16 miles W of Monmouth, and 143 W by N of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland in Strathern on the river Tay, formerly the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings, and afterward the ſee of an archbiſhop.

ABERYSTWITH, a ſmall town in Cardiganſhire, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the Iſkwith, where it falls into Cardigan Bay. The market, on Monday, is conſiderable. It is 30 miles NE of Cardigan, and 203 WNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 52 25 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyſſinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coaſt of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Eracco and Suaquam which is the capital. It is very ſandy and barren, being deſtitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABIAD, a town on the coaſt of Abex, on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a ſmall town of Italy, ſeated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

ABINGDON, a town in Berks, on the Thames, with a market on Monday and Friday. The aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other county meetings, are often held here. It has a handſome townhall for the aſſizes, &c. and two churches. The town conſiſts of ſeveral well built ſtreets, which centre in a ſpacious corn-market; and great quantities of malt are made here, and ſent in barges to London. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſix miles and a half S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W lat. 51 42 N.

ABIUL, a town of Beira in Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

ABKHAS, one of the ſeven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Their principal and moſt ancient eſtabliſhments are on the ſouthern ſlope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the weſtern and the eaſtern; each ſubject to a baſhaw, commonly choſen out of the principal native families; one of whom reſides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghumkale. The Abkhas ſpeak an original language, eſſentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circaſſians. They have, at preſent very little religion, although they ſtill preſerve ſome traces of Chriſtianity.

Their capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopfis.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, ſubject to the Ruſſians: but their chief is a Calmuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83° E, lat. 51 to 54° N.

ABLOE, a town in Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABNAKIS, a ſavage people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a ſeaport, the capital of Swediſh Finland, on the point where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains ſeveral brick houſes; but the generality are of wood painted red. Here is a univerſity, founded in 1640, by queen Chriſtina; and here likewiſe is a royal botanic garden, eſtabliſhed by the late unfortunate Guſtavus. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, iron, and planks. Abo is an epiſcopal ſee, 140 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-HUS, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninſula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often ſuffered from the enemy, and by fire.

ABON, ABONA, or ABONIS, a town and river of Albion; the town is ſuppoſed to be Abingdon, and the river the Avon.

ABOUKIR, a ſmall town of Egypt ſituated in the deſart between Alexandria and Roſetta, rendered for ever famous by the memorable victory gained in *Aboukir-bay*, by the gallant admiral Lord Nelſon, 1799.

ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH, or ABONIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the beſt opium is made. It is now a mean place. Lat. 26 50 N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a ſmall town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-houſe, and an hoſpital. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat 41 20 N.

ABROLHOS dangerous ſhoals, about 50 miles from the coaſt of Braſil, near the iſland of St. Barbe.

ABRUG-BANYA, a populous town in Tranſylvania, ſituated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and ſilver. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulph of Venice, on the N and W by Anconia, Umbria and Campagna di Roma; and on the S by Terra di Lavora and Moliſe. It is divided into two parts by the river Peſcara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquilla for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmono is the capital. Beſide the Appennine Mountains, there are two others called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and ſaffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwic beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, belonging to the kingdom of Pruſſia. It is a mountainous, but pleaſant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and caſtle of Natolia, on the ſtrait of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

ABYO, or ABUYO, one of the Phillippine iſlands, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Nubia; on the E by the Red Sea and Dancala; on the W by Gorham and part of Gingira; and on the S by Gingia and Alaba; lying between 6 and 20° N lat. and 26 and 40° E lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad. The rainy ſeaſon continues from April to September, which is ſucceeded, without interval, by a cloudleſs ſky, and a vertical ſun. Cold nights as immediately follow theſe ſcorching days. The earth, notwithſtanding theſe days, is perpetually ſo cold, as to feel diſagreeable to the ſoles of the feet; partly owing to the ſix months rain, when no ſun appears, and partly to perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beſide many ſpecies of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a ſpecies of glede, called haddayan, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyſſinia, at the return of the ſun, after the tropical rains; and ſtorks cover the plains in May, when the rains become conſtant: there are few owls; but theſe are of an immenſe ſize and beauty. The moſt remarkable inſect is the Tſaltſal or fly, which is ſo fatal to cattle, that in ſome particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy ſeaſon, to prevent all their ſtock of cattle from being deſtroyed. Even the camel muſt yield to this inſect, for when once attacked, his body,

head, and legs, break out into large boſſes, which ſwell, break, and putrify, to the certain deſtruction of the animal. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its ſource in this country, near the village of Geeſh, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the cuſtoms in the court of ancient Perſia and thoſe of Abyſſinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaiſm and of the Chriſtianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA. See NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, whoſe king is abſolute, and all his ſubjects ſlaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and inſolent.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the beſt gold, in great plenty. There is a town or village of the ſame name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a conſiderable town of Mexico, ſeated on a bay of the S Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ſhip annually ſails to Manila; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with all the treaſures of the E Indies. One of theſe, laden with ſilver, was taken by commodore Anſon, in 1743. Lon. 102 20 W, lat. 17 22 S.

ACARNANIA, the firſt country of free Greece, bounded on the W by the Sinus Ambraicus, and ſeparated from Ætolia by the river Achelous on the eaſt.

ACARIA, a town of S America, in Paraguay, built by the Jeſuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat 26 0 S.

ACBARABAD. See AGRA.

ACERENZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat 40 20 N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy in the citerior principality of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, 12 miles NE of Salerno. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, ſeven miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

ACH, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhauſen.

ACHAA, a town of the iſland of Rhodes, ſaid to be built by the Heliades.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called *Livadia*, of which Athens was the capital.

ACHAN, a country in Aſia, bounded on the N by Bootan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindooſtan.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of the iſland of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portugueſe from the iſland, and its ſovereigns received embaſſies from ſome of the greateſt potentates of Europe. Achem is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and ſwamps than moſt other parts of the iſland. The ſoil is light and fertile and produces fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold duſt, and ſulphur. The Achineſe differ from the other Sumatrans and are, in general, taller, ſtouter, and much darker-complexioned. They are more active and induſtrious than their neighbours, and have more ſagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

ACHEEN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Sumatra, ſeated on a river which flows into the ſea, near the NW point of the iſland, about two miles from the mouth; it lies in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, by emptying itſelf in ſeveral channels, is very ſhallow at the bar. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, deſigned to reſiſt the force of an enemy, and ſurrounded for that purpoſe by a wide and deep moat, and ſtrong walls. The houſes are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raiſed ſome feet from the ground, on account of the place being overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon. A large manufacture of a thick ſpecies of cotton cloth, and of ſtuff for the ſhort drawers worn by the Malays and Acheneſe, is eſtabliſhed here. Payments are commonly made in gold duſt, which is carried about in bladders. The Acheneſe are expert and bold navigators. The laws of the Acheneſe are very ſevere but the poor ſuffer chiefly by their ſeverity. Petty theft is puniſhed by ſuſpending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of theſe mutilated people are to be ſeen daily in the ſtreets. Highway-robbers and houſebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are expoſed, a few days, on a ſtake; but if a prieſt be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. An adulterer is not ſkreened by his friends, but is delivered up to the relations of the huſband, who take him to a large plain, and forming themſelves into a circle, place him in the middle; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his family, and if he can force his way through, he is not

fiable to further profecution; but he is generally cut to pieces in an inſtant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, refuſing to admit the corpſe into their houſe, or to perform any funeral rites. Yet, after all, the Achemeſe are ſuppoſed to be the moſt diſhoneſt and ſtagitious people in the Eaſt. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 9 22 N.

ACHMIM, a large town of upper Egypt, on the eaſtern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient ſplendor, it is ſtill one of the moſt beautiful of Upper Egypt. An Arab prince commands there, and the police is well attended to. The ſtreets are wide and clean and commerce and agriculture flouriſh. It has a manufactory of cotton, ſtuffs and pottery which are conveyed over all Egypt. It is the ſame that Herodotus calls *Chemmis*, and Strabo *Panopolis*. It has loſt its ancient edifices and much of its extent. Nothing remains of the temple deſcribed by Abulfeda, but ſome ſtones ſo large that the Turks have not been able to move them.

ACHONRY, a ſmall town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

ACHMETSCHET, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Ruſſian province of Taurida and government of Catharineſlaf. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYR, a ſtrong town and caſtle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorſklo, 127 miles W. of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

ACIERNO. See ACERNO.

ACKEN, a ſmall town in the duchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and ſtands on the Elbe, five miles below Deſſaw.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, ſeated on a high mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

* ACQS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege. So called from the hot waters in theſe parts. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ACQUA, a town in Tuſcany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and its ruins are called *Sibari Rovinata*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 42 43 N.

ACQUARIA, a ſmall town in Frigana, a diſtrict of Modena, noted for medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 12 N.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10 N.

ACQUI, a town of Montferrat, with commodious baths, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Bormia, 25 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8. 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

ACRA, a town on the coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.

ACRE, a ſeaport of Paleſtine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a biſhop's ſee. It was famous in the time of the cruſades, and underwent ſeveral ſieges; it has become lately very famous for the obſtinate reſiſtance it has made, under the conduct of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith and a handful of Engliſh officers, againſt the reiterated but fruitleſs attacks of the French army under Buonaparte. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, and 37 N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 32 32 N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coaſt of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience: and under it is the village, inhabited only by fiſhermen. The other inhabitants are huſbandmen, and ſell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called *Little* Acron, Great Acron being further inland, and a kind of republic.

ACROTERI, a town in the iſland of Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON, EAST, a village ſix miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

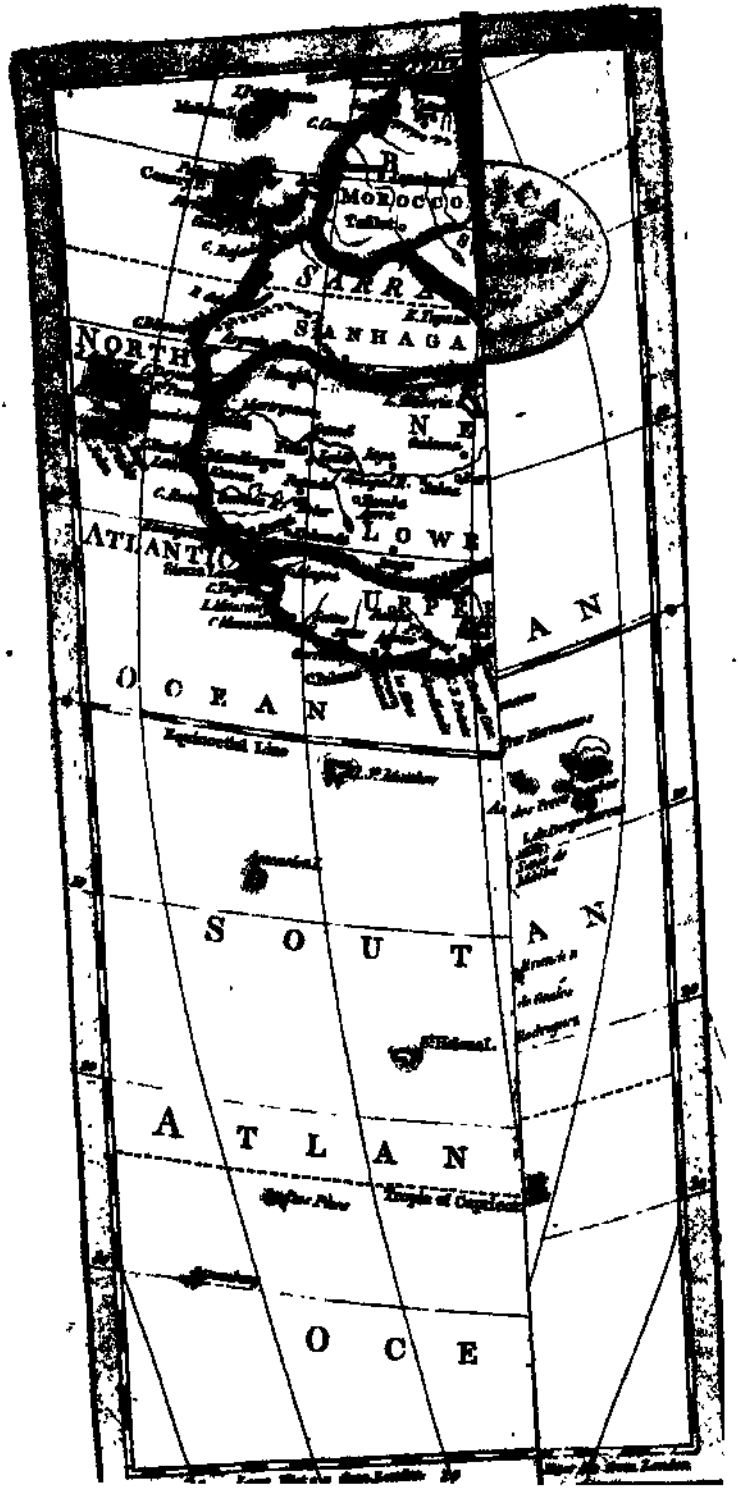
ACTON-BURNEL, a village in Shropſhire, eight miles from Shrewſbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I, when the lords ſat in the caſtle, and the commons in a barn, which is ſtill ſtanding. A great part of the caſtle remains, the walls exceedingly ſtrong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiouſly carved; it muſt have been a magnificent ſtructure.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain in the iſland of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the firſt man was created.

ADANA, an ancient and handſome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Chequen, 25 miles NE of Tarſus. Lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

ADDA, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the country of the Griſons, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on the S coaſt of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It ſeldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered by rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenſe,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and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lb. each. Zeita, its capital, is a rich town and has a good trade. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, once a rich and considerable seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 13 10 N.

ADENBURG, or ADDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine, 12 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 51 2 N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S by Trent, and E by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, lie in about 2° 18′ lat. 146° 44′ long. in the S Pacific Ocean. They were discovered in 1767.

ADON, a town of Hungary, in the province of Stuhel-Weissemburg, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 47 33 N.

ADONI, a town of Golconda, in the peninsula of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda. It is 175 miles SW of Hydrabad, and 310 NW of Madras. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 36 42 N.

ADRIA, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It is a bishop's see, 25 miles SSW of Venice. Lon. 12 5 E, lat 45 8 N.

ADRIANO, a mountain of Spain in Biscay. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over. The number of inhabitants may be about 100,000. The air is wholesome, and the country very pleasant. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds, who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles NW of Constantinople. The grand signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

ADRIATIC SEA. See VENICE, GULF OF.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux sailed. The people are mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They are, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and are nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S.

ADULA, a mountain of Spain, in Navarre, in which are the fountains of the Rhine.

ADZEROTA, a small town of Spain, in Valentia, seated on mount Pegna Golofo. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 39 10 N.

ÆGADES, or ÆGATES, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

ÆGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa.

ÆGIMURUS, an island on the bay of Carthage, about 30 miles distant from that city now the *Galetta*.

ÆGIUM, a town of Achaia Proper, famous for the council of the Achæans which usually met there.

ÆOLIA, a country of Hither Asia, settled by colonies of Æolian Greeks. It comprehends all Troas, and the coast of the Hellespont to the Propontis.

AERSHOT, a town in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 1 N.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts in Africa, than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, they have crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Za-

hara, which is almoſt without water; but theſe are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the chief are the Nile, Niger, Senegal and Gambia, the two laſt having been falſely ſuppoſed branches of the Niger. The moſt conſiderable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the Lions. The inhabitants conſiſt of Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriſtians. The firſt, which poſſeſs the greateſt part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the moſt numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, poſſeſs Egypt and the coaſt of Barbary. The people of Abyſſinia are denominated Chriſtians, but retain many pagan and Jewiſh rites. In the N of Africa are ſome Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal diviſions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zaffara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Caſhna, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyſſinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an aſſociation was formed for the purpoſe of exploring the interior regions of Africa; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were ſelected as their miſſionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on his journey. Mr. Lucas was prevented from purſuing the plan ſketched out for him, and was obliged to content himſelf with ſuch imperfect information as his guides could give him. In 1795, the African aſſociation diſpatched Mr. Park to explore this immenſe continent. His journey has brought to our knowledge more important facts reſpecting the geography of Africa than the accounts of any former traveller. He has pointed out to us the ſources of the great rivers, the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger; the courſe of this laſt he has determined to be from W. to E, and thus ſet this much diſputed point for ever at reſt.

AFRICA, a ſeaport town of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 35 36 N.

AFRIQUE, St. a ſmall town of France, in the department of Averion, ſix miles E of Vabres.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the ſame name, tributary to the king of Tombuctou. It produces excellent ſenna and manna. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N America, in the diſtrict of Main. It is a noted landmark for ſailors, about eight miles from the ſea, in lat. 43 16.

AGATHA, ST. a town of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a biſhop's ſee, 20 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 41 5 N.

AGATTON, a town near the mouth of the Formoſa, on the coaſt of Guinea, 80 miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

AGDE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the river Herault, a mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a ſmall for to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 43 19 N.

AGEN, a city of France, in the late province of Guienne, the epiſcopal ſee of the department of Aveiron. It is ſeated on the Garonne, in a pleaſant country. Prunes, on account of their antiſcorbutic property, form here a conſiderable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is ſent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spaniſh iſlands. Here are likewiſe manufactures of camblets, ſerges, and ſailcloth. Agen is 108 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 40, E, lat. 42 12 N.

AGENABAT, a town of Tranſylvania; 10 miles NE of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 46 32 N.

AGER, a ſmall town of Catalonia in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

AGGA, or AGGONA, a town and country on the coaſt of Guinea, in which the Engliſh have a fort. Lon. 0 0, lat. 6 0 N.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the ſame name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles NW of Frederickſhall. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 30 N. See CHRISTIANA.

AGHRIM, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the victory, gained by king William, over James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

AGIMERE, or AZMERE, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in Hindoſtan Proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortreſs of great ſtrength. It is 230 miles W of Agra; Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais and late county of Artois, ſeven miles N of Heſdin, famous for the victory obtained by Henry V, over the French, in 1415.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the ſame name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the ſoil is fertile. It is 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 56 N.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milaneſe, famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII, over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendome over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is ſeated on the canal between Adda and Serio, five miles SE of Caſſana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, ſeven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, ſurrounded by mountains; and on its margin is ſituate the famous Grotta del Cane. See CANE, GROTTA DEL.

AGOSTA, a ſeaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 35 N.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindoſtan Proper, on the S bank of the river Jumna, which is ſeldom fordable. It was once the moſt ſplendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the moſt magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; ſince which time it is often named Acharabad. It was then a ſmall fortified town; but it ſoon ſprung up to an extenſive well built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freeſtone. Agra is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 0 N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, eight miles SW of Taracona. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 41 53 N.

AGRIA, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee and a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1506, and retaken in 1687. It is ſeated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone iſlands which is 40 miles in compaſs. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 38 0 N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a diſtrict of two pariſhes. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the river of that name.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Eſtella, Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 42 35 N. It is alſo the name of another town in old Caſtile.

AGURANDE, a ſmall town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 20 N.

AHUYS, a town of Sweden, ſtrong by ſituation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Chriſtianſtadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

AI, a town of Judea to the north of Jericho taken by Joſhua.

AJACCIO, or AJAZZO, a fine ſeaport of Corſica, on the W ſide of the iſland, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8 50 E, lat 35 50 N.

AJAZZO, a ſeaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Siliſia, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where ſtood the city of Iſſus, and where Alexander fought his ſecond battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 37 0 N.

AICH, a town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11 20 E, lat 48 30 N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanſhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of maſſy gold, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious ſtones. This place is moderately large, and lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The biſhopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

AIELLO, a ſmall town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 40 N.

AIGLE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on the Rhone, ſix miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houſes, even the meaneſt, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

AIGLE, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, 47 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 45 N.

AIGNAN, St. a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaſois. It is in the ſhape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the diſtance of 60 miles from Bourges.

AIGUE MORTE, a town of France, in

the departments of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very ſtrong, on account of its ſituation among the moraſſes, though at ſome diſtance from the ſea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this ſpring is ſaid to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 6 N.

AILAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E ſide of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

AILESBURY, the largeſt and moſt populous town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets tho' the houſes are not very contiguous; theſe lie about the market place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, in which this town ſhares the aſſizes with Buckingham. It is alſo the centre of the buſineſs of the vale of Aileſbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the moſt fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, ſupply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to ſuch an extent, that it is ſaid, 3000l. have been received at Aileſbury from London in ſix weeks, for that article. This town ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles SE of Buckingham, and 31 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

AILSA, a great inſulated rock, to the S of the iſle of Arran, in Scotland. Its baſe is two miles in circumference. It conſiſts of a ſtupendous aſſemblage of precipitous cliffs, riſing in a wild ſeries, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, acceſſible only on the NE. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty ſummits are the refuge of innumerable ſeafowls. The depth of water at the baſe is from 7 to 48 fathoms. The ruins of a chapel, and of a caſtle, are ſtill ſeen; and within 30 yards of the latter is a ſpring of freſh water.

AIME, or AXIMA, a ſmall town in Savoy, on the river Iſere.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Breſſe.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated in a plain, on the river Ara.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the [illegible] Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 63 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

AIRE, a ſtrong town in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is ſeated on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 30 42 N.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soiſſonnois and Vermandois.

AIX, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is ſeated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

AIX, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

AIX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France, between the iſle of Oleron and the continent. It is memorable for an inglorious expedition of the Engliſh in 1757, againſt Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demoliſhing the fort of this iſland. It is 12 miles NW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a free and imperial city of Weſtphalia. The emperor Charlemagne choſe this place for his reſidence on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his ſword and belt, and the Four Evangeliſts, written in letters of gold, which are made uſe of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of perſons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was diſtinguiſhed by two celebrated treaties of peace. The French took it in 1792; it was retaken by the Auſtrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded by mountains, 22 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatyra, a town of Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 miles broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is ſeated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 36 E, lat. 38 48 N.

ALABA, or ALAVA, one of the three ſmalleſt diſtricts of Biſcay in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is the capital.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey in

Aſia, between Amaſia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, rugged, and mountainous; yet there are good paſtures, and plenty of horſes and camels.

ALAGOA, a town in the iſle of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, ſituated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow, at the foot of the Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and has a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

ALAND, a cluſter of iſlands at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal iſland, which gives name to the reſt, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swediſh Finland, and is 75 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.

ALATAMEA, a noble river of N America, called alſo ST. GEORGE'S RIVER. It riſes in the Allegany mountains, and running SE through Georgia, empties itſelf, by ſeveral mouths, into the Atlantic about 60 miles SW of the river Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a hill, with a biſhop's ſee; 5 miles NW of Veroli 40 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.

ALATYR, a town of Ruſſia, in Aſia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kaſan.

ALAUTA, a conſiderable river of Turkey in Europe, which riſes in the mountains that ſeparate Moldavia and Tranſylvania, runs through Walachia, and falls into the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

ALBA-JULIA, a city of Tranſylvania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity; ſituated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompias, 25 miles W of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Venice; bounded by Livadia on the S, by Theſſalia and Macedonia on the E, and on the N by Boſnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horſemen, and great thieves. They are Chriſtians of the Greek church, and deſcended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee, famous for its excellent wine. It ſtands 15 miles SE of Rome, and for its pleaſantneſs is the ſummer retirement of a great many Roman princes. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 41 43 N.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania, ſeated on the river Drino, 43 miles E of Aleſſio. Lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALBAN'S ST. an ancient borough of Herts, on the river Coln, ſo called from St. Alban, who was the firſt martyr in England, and was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. In memory of St. Albans, Offa, king of the Mercians erected an abbey here, calling it St. Albans. Edward VI incorporated the town, which is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beſide the ancient one that belonged to the monaſtery, which the inhabitants purchaſed of Edward VI for 400l. and is now a pariſh church. The ſhrine of St. Alban ſtood in the eaſt part; and in the pavement are to be ſeen ſix holes, in which the ſupporters of it were fixed. The church of the abbey is remaining to this day. In 1703 a tomb was diſcovered in this church ſaid to be that of Humphrey duke of Glouceſter; when the leaden coffin was opened, the body was pretty entire, being preſerved in a ſort of pickle. Not a veſtige beſide this church, remains of the abbey, except the gateway. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illuſtrious Francis Bacon, viſcount St. Alban's. In the centre of the town ſtood one of the magnificent croſſes, erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor; and a building erected in its ſtead, in 1703, ſtill retains the name of the Croſs. Near the town, is a kind of fortification, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the camp of Oſtorius, the Roman proprætor; but others imagine it to have been the ſite of the Saxon royal palace at Kingſbury. St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town roſe from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, nothing of which remains except the old walls. The market is on Wedneſday and Saturday. St. Alban's ſends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

ALBANY, a fortreſs belonging to the

British, on the SW of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

ALBANY, a city of N America, the capital of one of the ten counties of the province of New York, on the W side of Hudson's river, 160 miles N of New York. It contains 600 houses, and 4000 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. Adventurers are led here, by the advantages for trade, which this place affords; it being situate on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 36 N.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. It is an ancient and strong place, its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 40 30 N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 NNW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean 33 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, 44 4 N.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

ALBURG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 miles from the sea, and 30 S of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles and gloves; a great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles SW of Alcantara. Lon 7 3 W, lat 38 50 N.

ALBY, an ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is situated in the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called Albigenses; and were the first that disputed the authority of the pope; they were condemned by a council here in 1176. It has 4 gates through which you may view all the beauties of a delightful plain, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the soldiers, ratteens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 miles NE of Toulouse, and 335 S of Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, five miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 40 26 N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia with a famous monastery: seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

ALCAMA, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 44 E, lat 52 40 N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13 52 E, lat 38 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville. It gives name to one of the three orders of knighthood. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary in the kingdom of Fez. It was formerly a city of great note, but is now fallen into decay,

ſo that of 15 moſques there are only two that they make uſe of. Lon. 12 35 W. lat. 35 15 N.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a ſtrong caſtle and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct; it is ſituate near the ſource of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Guadamana. It has a fortreſs on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles NW of Carthagena. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCAZAR LEQUER, a town in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the ſtraits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, in 1468; but ſoon after abandoned. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white ſalt here, whence the town takes its name. It is ſeated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the ſea, and 35 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 38 18 N.

ALCMAER, a city in the United Provinces, about 4 miles from the ſea, 15 from Haerlem, and 18 from Amſterdam. In 1799 it was taken by the Britiſh in their unfortunate expedition to Holland, who were forced ſoon after to abandon it.

ALCONCHON, a caſtle of Spain, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 38 12 N.

ALCOUTIM, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Algarva, ſeated on the river Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 37 20 N.

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, conſiſting of about 1000 houſes, between two large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and ſeaport in Suffolk, pleaſantly ſeated in a dale, between a high hill and the ſea, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. A river runs on the SW; and the harbour is tolerably good, but ſmall. The town was formerly much longer; but the ſea has taken away whole ſtreets. It ſends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 52 16 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the W riding of Yorkſhire, on the Ouſe, which ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles NW of York, and 205 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 10 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 55 W, lat 38 36 N.

ALDERSBURY, a village in Wiltſhire, on a healthy hill, two miles from Salisbury, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fuſtians, and, received conſiderable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Norland, in Sweden. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel; it is eight miles in compaſs ſeparated from the coaſt of Normandy by a ſtrait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful iſland, and fruitful in corn and paſture; but has only one church, in a town of the ſame name. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49 45 N.

ALDERETTE, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is ſeven miles SE of Portalegre. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

ALENTEJO, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very induſtrious.

ALENCON, a large handſome town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are ſtone quarries, fit for building, wherein is found a ſort of cryſtal like Briſtol ſtones. It is ſeated in an open country, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sart, 20 miles [illegible] of Mans, and 97 SW of Paris. Lon. [illegible] E, lat. 48 18 N.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four ſorts of Chriſtians, who have each a biſhop and a church, and the free exerciſe of their religion. The city and ſuburbs contain 235,000 perſons. Next to Conſtantinople and Cairo, it is the moſt conſiderable city in the Turkiſh empire. It is ſituated in the vaſt plain, which extends from the Orontes to the Euphrates, and which towards the ſouth terminates in the deſert. It is built on eight hills, on the higheſt of which the caſtle is erected, and is ſuppoſed to be the caſtle of Beræa. The houſes are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and generally ſky lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms, which from their loftineſs, the gilding on the window-ſhutters, cup-boards &c. have at firſt entrance a very agreeable effect. The ſtreets are carefully paved; have

gutters and a foot pavement on each ſide; and the middle of the ſtreet is laid with brick, the ſmall end upwards, for the convenience of horſes. There is alſo a cleanlineſs obſerved here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being aſs drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbiſh and duſt, which each inhabitant is obliged to ſweep together. The moſques are numerous and ſome of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, deſigned for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow ſtreets, on each ſide of which are a great number of ſmall ſhops, juſt ſufficient to hold the tradeſmen and his goods, the buyer being obliged to ſtand without. The ſituation of Aleppo, beſides the advantage of a rich and fruitful ſoil, poſſeſſes alſo that of a ſtream of freſh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and eſpecially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itſelf one of the moſt agreeable in Syria. On whatever ſide it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes preſent an agreeable proſpect to the eye, fatigued with the continued ſameneſs of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Diarbekar; ſends caravans to Bagdad and into Perſia: and communicates with the Perſian gulph and India, by Baſſora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damaſcus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. The [illegible] commodities are raw or [illegible] clumſy linens fabricated in the [illegible], ſilk ſtuffs manufactured in the [illegible], copper, coarſe cloths, goats-hair, the gall nuts of the Kourdeſtan, the merchandiſe of India, ſuch as ſhawls and muſlins. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural baſin, that retains the rain deſcending from the rocks, together with the water riſing from a few ſprings, and cauſe the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the ſurface prevents this water from being of any great depth; ſo that it is ſoon evaporated by the ſun, when it leaves a cake of ſalt, in ſome places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this ſalt, which is ſufficient to ſupply all this part of the country. Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damaſcus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N.

ALESIA, called ALEXIA by Livy and others; a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic Gaul.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, 15 miles SW of Otranto. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 40 10 N.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and ſilver found in the ſtream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it ſtands. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcaſſone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, in Aſia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the ſeaport of Aleppo, from which it is diſtant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now properly ſpeaking nothing elſe but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houſes, and which entirely owes its exiſtence to the road which it commands. This is the only road of all Syria, where veſſels anchor on a ſolid bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe: but in other reſpects it has many inconveniencies. It is infeſted, during winter, by a peculiar wind, which ruſhing from the ſnowy ſummits, frequently forces ſhips to drag their anchors ſeveral leagues. But the worſt circumſtance is the extreme unwholeſomeneſs of the air. It may be affirmed that this every year carries off one third of the crews of the veſſels which remain here during the ſummer, nay, ſhips frequently loſe all their men in two months. To this baneful epidemic, Alexandretta from its ſituation ſeems to be irremediably condemned; for the plain on which the town is built is ſo low and flat, that the rivulets finding no declivity can never reach the ſea. On this account, while the heats are exceſſive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was taken by Buonaparte when he over-ran Italy, retaken by Suwarrow,

and ſince taken by the French, June 1800. It is ſeated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the ſouth bank of the river Potomac. The ſituation is elevated and pleaſant, but the water ſo bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to ſend nearly a mile for what is drinkable. The original ſettlers laid out the ſtreets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 300 houſes, many of which are handſome. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of Potomac, where it is nearly two miles wide, is mount Vernon, the celebrated ſeat of general Waſhington. Alexandria is 100 miles N of Richmond. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 38 30 N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are ſtill ſome remains of its ancient ſplendour. This city was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before Chriſt, and was a league and a half long, by one-third in breadth, which made the circumference of its walls about four leagues. Lake Mareotis bathed its walls on the ſouth, and the Mediterranean on the north. It was interſected lengthwiſe by ſtraight parallel ſtreets. This direction left a free paſſage to the northerly wind, which alone conveys coolneſs and ſalubrity into Egypt. A ſtreet of 2000 feet wide began at the gate of the ſea, and terminated at the gate of Canopus. This ſtreet, the handſomeſt in the univerſe, was interſected by another of the ſame breadth, which formed a ſquare at their junction of half a league in circumference. At preſent, the city of Alexandria is reckoned to have about 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; a ſtrange colluvies of different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkiſh empire. The preſent condition of Alexandria is very deſpicable, being now ſo far ruined, that the rubbiſh in many places overtops the houſes. The famous tower of Pharos has long ſince been demoliſhed, and a caſtle, called *Farillon*, built in its place. Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet ſtanding, and preſent us with a maſterpiece of ancient maſonry. But what moſt engages the attention of travellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is commonly called, ſituated at a quarter of a league from the ſouthern gate. It is compoſed of red granite. The capital is Corinthian, with palm leaves, and not indented. It is nine feet high. The ſhaft and the upper member of the baſe are of one piece of 90 feet long, and 9 in diameter. The baſe is a ſquare of about 15 feet on each ſide. This block of marble, 60 feet in circumference, reſts on two layers of ſtone bound together with lead. Nothing can equal the majeſty of this monument; ſeen from a diſtance, it overtops the town, and ſerves as a ſignal for veſſels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an aſtoniſhment mixed with awe. One can never be tired with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the ſhaft, nor the extraordinary ſimplicity of the pedeſtal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treaſures of the E Indies being depoſited there: but ſince the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great meaſure loſt. This place is ſubject to the grand ſignior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is ſeated on the moſt weſterly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles NW of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte in their predatory expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 21 N.

ALFACS, the name of certain iſlands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFAIZERAO, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the ſeaſide. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, 15 miles SSW of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated on a ſmall brook, ſix miles from the ſea, and 20 N of Boſton. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Monday; pleaſantly ſeated on a ſmall hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 8 N.

ALGAGIOLA, a ſmall fortified ſeaport in Corſica. It was almoſt deſtroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has ſince been reſtored. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the ſea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the capital is Pharo.

ALGEZIRA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the ſtraits of Gibraltar; but at preſent in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles NW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

ALGHER, or ALGERI, a town of Sardi-

nis, on the NW coaſt, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

ALGIERS, one of the ſtates of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterraneau, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate; and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquiſite taſte, ſome of which are ripe in ſummer, and others in winter. The ſtems of the vines are ſo large, that a man can hardly graſp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemſam on the W, Titerie on the S, and Conſtantia to the E of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no ſhare in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand ſignior, and it is governed by a ſovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of conſequence without the council of the Janiſſaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a diſtinct people, governed by their own laws and magiſtrates, though the Turks interpoſe as often as they pleaſe. The dey of Algiers is an abſolute monarch, but elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, and frequently depoſed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government ariſe from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being ſent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at ſea ſometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has ſeveral thouſand Moors in his ſervice, both horſe and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewiſe a jargon, compoſed of Italian, French, and Spaniſh, called Lingua Franca, that is underſtood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are ſtrong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and ſtrong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inſomuch, that the houſes appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the ſea. The tops of the houſes are all flat, for which reaſon they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; beſides, they are covered with earth, and ſerve for a ſort of gardens. The ſtreets are narrow, and ſerve to keep off the extreme heat of the ſun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a ſmall iſland, where there is a caſtle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Chriſtian ſlaves. Their chief ſubſiſtence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants reſort in the hot ſeaſons. Algiers, tho' it has, for ages, braved the reſentment of the moſt powerful ſtates in Chriſtendom, it is ſaid, could make but a faint defence againſt a regular ſiege. The emperor Charles v, in 1541, loſt a fine fleet and army, in an expedition againſt it. The Engliſh burnt their veſſels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a deſcent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great ſlaughter. In 1784, they ſent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight ſucceſſive attacks with great ſpirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other ſtates of Barbary, in refuſing to pay any longer their uſual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is ſituate oppoſite Minorca, 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 349 N.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the beſt in Spain. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 56 N.

ALHAMBRA, the ancient fortreſs and reſidence of the Moriſh monarchs of Granada. In many countries may be ſeen excellent modern as well as ancient architecture, both entire and in ruins; but nothing to be met with any where elſe can convey an idea of this edifice, except the decorations of an opera or the tales of the genii. The firſt place you come to is the court called the *communs*, or *common baths*; an oblong ſquare with a deep baſon of clear water in the middle; two flights of marble ſteps leading down to the bottom; on each ſide a parterre of flowers, and a row of orange trees. The ciclings are gilt or painted, the lower part of the walls is

moſaick, diſpoſed in fantaſtic knots and feſtoons, a work ſo novel, ſo exquiſitely finiſhed, as muſt afford a ſtranger the moſt agreeable ſenſations, while he treads this magic ground. Oppoſite the door of the *communs*, is another leading into the apartment of the lions, an oblong court 100 feet in length and 50 in breadth, environed with a colonnade. The gate that leads into the *hall of the two ſiſters*, exceeds all the reſt in proportion of ornaments, and in beauty of proſpect, which it affords through a range of apartments, where a multitude of arches terminate in a large window open to the country. In a gleam of ſunſhine, the variety of tints and lights thrown upon this enfilade are uncommonly rich. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

ALICANT, a ſeaport of Spain, in Valencia; remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its ſoil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of roſemary of an extraordinary ſize. The caſtle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the Engliſh in 1706. It was likewiſe taken by the French and Spaniards, after a ſiege of almoſt two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the ſame name, 25 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 0 lat. 38 16 N.

ALIGATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is ſeated on a peninſula, 22 miles SE of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hindooſtan Proper, ſeated at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms: but its fortifications will hardly reſiſt the battering of a field piece. It is 470 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 24 43 N.

ALLEGANY or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Miſſiſipi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the ſeacoaſt, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compoſe this immenſe range have different names in the different ſtates. Advancing from the Atlantic, the firſt ridge of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and N Caroline, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 15 to 200 miles from the ſea, and about 4 0 feet high from its baſe. Between this and the North Mountain, ſpreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Allegany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been deſcriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a ſpur of which, in lat. 36° is a ſpring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From theſe ſeveral ridges proceed innumerable nameleſs branches or ſpurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jerſey and Pennſylvania. Theſe mountains are not confuſedly ſcattered and broken, riſing here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but ſtretch along in uniform ridges, ſcarcely half a mile high. They ſpread as they proceed S, and ſome of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually ſubſide into a level country, giving riſe to the rivers which run ſoutherly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennſylvania, ſcarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture: but this is not the caſe in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and paſture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black ſoil. Indeed, ſome of the mountains will admit of cultivation almoſt to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N. America, which riſes in the Allegany Mountains in lat. 42°. At Fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, being then called Ohio.

ALLCHURCH, a village of Worceſterſhire. It has an alms-houſe founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld ſtreet paſſes through it. The biſhop of Worceſter had formerly a palace here; and the church, ſeveral parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of Broumſgrove.

ALLEGRANZA, one of the Canary iſlands, lying to the N of Gracioſa, and to the E of St. Clare. There are ſeveral caſtles that defend the harbour.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, remarkable for its ſalt-works, and three ſtone bridges. It is ſeated on the Weſer, 15 miles E of Caſſel. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 51 19 N.

ALLER, a river which riſes in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weſer below Verden.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corſica, a biſhop's ſee, and the place where king Theodore firſt landed in 1736. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 42 5 N.

ALLIER, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois.

ALLOA, a commercial town, on the frith of Forth, about 20 miles higher up the river than Leith, and 5 miles E of Stirling. It conſiſts of one ſpacious ſtreet, well paved, and ſhaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a cuſtomhouſe for the convenience of ſhipping in this part of the north, and it is the reſort of all the coal veſſels in the neighbourhood. It has a glaſs-houſe and ſome other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

ALMACARRON, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Carthagena. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALMANZA, a town of New Caſtile, remarkable for the defeat of the allies, by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, when moſt of the Engliſh were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portugueſe horſe at the firſt charge. It is 50 miles SW of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 38 54 N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the Tajo, oppoſite Liſbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 38 33 N.

ALMEDIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles NW of Cividad Rodrigo. 6 15 W, lat. 40 45 N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

ALMENDYALAIO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ALMERIA, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 51 N.

ALMISSA, a ſmall but ſtrong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALMONDBURY, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, two miles SSE of Huddersfield.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, eight miles N of Briſtol.

ALMUNECAR, a ſeaport town in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Aine, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-houſe. It has three gates, which remain almoſt entire, and ſhow that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcaſtle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 55 25 N.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the mid-way between Bruſſels and Ghent. Lon. 4. 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

ALPNACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in Underwalden, ſeated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzſtadt.

ALPS, the higheſt mountains in Europe, ſeparating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the ſide of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Carmero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They conſiſt of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are compoſed of ſtupendous rocky maſſes, two, four, and even ſix being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few paſſes over them, and thoſe of difficult acceſs. Swiſſerland takes up a good part of theſe mountains, or rather the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to croſs the Alps on the ſide of Piedmont, in the winter ſeaſon, when he invaded Italy, and loſt moſt of his elephants among them.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriſcoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It has about 200 houſes, two principal ſtreets, which are large and broad, and a ſmall manufacture of linſeys. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 6 N.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Swiſſerland and Franche Comte, on the W by Lorrain, and on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine, now in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all ſorts of corn, wine, paſture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulſe, and fruit. There are

mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it having been part of the empire.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

ALSFELD, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles NW of Marpurg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ALSHEDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it; and near the town is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 NNW of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 54 50 N.

ALTAMONT, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles NW of Bisignano. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

ALTEA, a seaport of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken in 1705, in favour of the archduke Charles; but lost after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE of Valencia, and 110 S by E of Madrid. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

ALTENA, a flourishing sea port of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been since beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipsic. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weissemburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or OWAR, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S of Presburg, and 40 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvenerie. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wey with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous freeschool, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is 10 miles SE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucern, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 53 23 N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41. 0 N.

ALVESTON, a village in Gloucestershire. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles N by E of Bristol.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a town of Persia, 100 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

AMAK, an island in the Baltic, near Co-

peninsula, from which it is separated by a canal. It is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E Friesland, to whom the island was configned by Chriſtian II, at the requeſt of his queen, for the purpoſe of ſupplying her with vegetables, cheeſe, and butter. From the intermarriages of theſe coloniſts with the Danes, the preſent inhabitants are chiefly deſcended, but as they wear their own dreſs, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a diſtinct race. It has two churches, in which the miniſters preach occaſionally in Dutch and Daniſh. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full-glazed breeches of the ſame colour, looſe at the knee, and tied round the waiſt. The women are chiefly dreſſed in black jackets and red petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The iſland is laid out in gardens and paſtures; and Hill, according to the original deſign, ſupplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles SW of Upſal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an ancient city in the Citerior Principality of Naples, and an archbiſhop's ſee. Flavio Gioia, a native, is ſaid to have invented the mariner's compaſs, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It is ſeated in a charming territory, on the weſtern coaſt of the gulf of Salerno, 23 miles SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and in the late French Flanders, ſeated on the Scarpe, ſeven miles N of Valenciennes. It had lately a celebrated abbey, which is now plundered. When the Pruſſians and Auſtrians invaded France in 1794, it was taken by them, but evacuated on their retreat. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Amantea, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Euphemia, 20 miles SW of Coſenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Amapalla, a ſeaport of N America, in Guatimala, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 220 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 86 40 W, lat. 12 30 N.

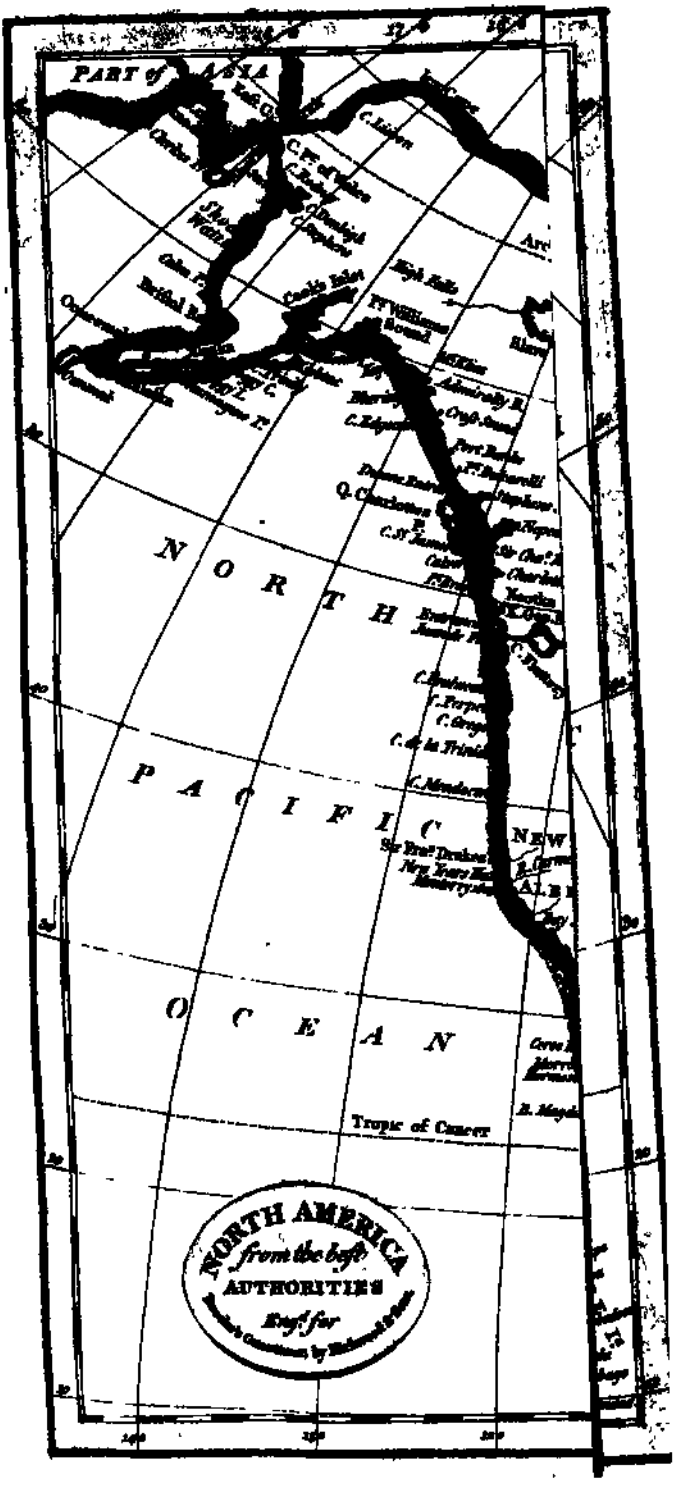
Amasia, an ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, and gives its name to the province it ſtands in where there are the beſt wines and fruits of Natolia. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake, July 3, 1794. It is ſeated near the river Caſalmack, 36 miles N of Tocat. Lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Amazon, or Orellana, a great river of S America, which has its ſource in Peru, not far from the Pacific Ocean, and running E falls into the Atlantic Ocean by 24 channels, which in the rainy ſeaſon overflow their banks, and fertilize the country. Its courſe is between 4 and 5000 miles, including all its windings. Its mouth is 150 miles broad; and it receives, in its progreſs, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a courſe of 5 or 600 leagues, ſome of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep.

Amazonia, a country in S America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and Braſil, on the S by La Plata, and on the W by Peru. It is 1200 miles long, and 960 broad. It was diſcovered in 1580, by Franciſco Orellana, who ſailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Obſerving companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no ſuch women. It is generally a flat region, abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs and moraſſes. The ſoil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The rivers and lakes are infeſted by alligators and water-ſerpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty ſovereigns, the marks of whoſe dignity are a crown of parrots feathers, a chain of ſharp teeth or claws hung round his neck, and a wooden ſword which he carries in his hand. The Spaniards have made many vain attempts to ſettle this country. On that part of the coaſt between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portugueſe, indeed, have ſome ſettlements.

Amberg, a handſome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Ilis, 40 miles E of Nuremburg. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, ſeated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. It was remarkable, before the French revolution, for


PART of ASIA
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
NORTH AMERICA
from the best
AUTHORITIES

the great number of paper manufacturers in its vicinity, and for its trade in lace, carpets, &c. It is [illegible] miles E of Iſſoire, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Weſtmorland, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on Winandermere, 13 miles NW of Kendal, and 272 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 28 N.

AMBLETEUSE, ſeaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, eight miles N of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 50 49 N.

AMBOISE, a town of France in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, ſeated at the confluence of the Loire and Maſſe. The ſtaircaſe of the caſtle, being without ſteps, may be aſcended to the very top. Here Lewis XI inſtituted the order of St. Michael; and here, in 1506, was formed the famous conſpiracy againſt the Guiſes, known by the name of the Amboiſe. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47. 25 N.

AMBOYNA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garriſoned town of the ſame name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The Engliſh and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the Engliſh and tortured them with the moſt ſavage cruelty. The natives wear large whiſkers, and their dreſs is only a ſlight piece of ſtuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents; and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are ſome Roman catholics among them. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

AMESBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Friday, and three fairs ſix miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 12 N.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 16 30 N.

AMEDABAD, a large and populous city of Indoſtan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the beſt fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was reſtored in 1783. It ſtands in a beautiful plain on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindooſtan in the Decan, once the capital of the ſoubah of the ſame name, which is now [illegible] by that of Dowlatabad. This was the reſidence of the emperor Aurungzebe during his conqueſt of the Decan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by [illegible], from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 [illegible] N.

AMELIA, an epiſcopal city of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, in the ducky of Spoletto, 20 miles SW of Spoletto, and [illegible] of Rome. Lon. 30 E, lat. 42 [illegible] N.

[illegible] four parts of the world, and by much the largeſt. It is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, as appears from the lateſt diſcoveries; it being formerly ſuppoſed to join to the north-eaſt part of Aſia. It took its name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who is ſaid to have diſcovered that part of the country ſeated under the line. But America was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, in 1401. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beaſts differ, in ſome reſpects, from thoſe known before. It has likewiſe a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where elſe, before they were tranſplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eſkimaux, near Greenland, ſeem to have the ſame original; for they agree in every particular, from the ſtraits of Magellan, in the S, to Hudſon's Bay, in the N. Their ſkins, unleſs daubed with greaſe or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, ſtraight, and coarſe. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vaſt continent, and almoſt as various as their authors. America is ſo long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but alſo the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to ſay how many different languages there are in America a vaſt number being ſpoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though ſome of the moſt civilized among them ſeem to have worſhipped the ſun. The principal motive of the Europeans in ſending ſo many colonies hither, was the thirſt of gold; and indeed they and the Portugueſe are poſſeſſed of all thoſe parts where it is found in greateſt plenty. This immenſe continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the iſthmus of Darien. It has the loftieſt mountains in the world, ſuch as thoſe that form the immenſe chain called the Andes; and

the largeſt rivers, ſuch as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoko, Miſſiſſipi, Illinois, Miſaures, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudſon, Delaware, Suſquehannah, Potomac, &c. Beſide the Indians, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who poſſeſs moſt of the territory that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flouriſhing colonies here. The United States poſſeſs, New England, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennſylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Miſſiſſipi on the W. The countries poſſeſſed by Great Britain are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunſwick. In N America, Spain poſſeſſes Eaſt and Weſt Florida, Louiſiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua. In S America, the Portugueſe have Braſil: the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

AMERSFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, ſeated in a fertile country on the river Embs, 12 miles E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a borough of Bucks, conſiſting of about 200 houſes, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles SE of Buckingham, and 29 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

AMID, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amaſia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

AMIEN, a principal city of Meſopotamia, called *Ammea* by Ptolemy, it is ſituated on a high mountain, on the borders of Aſſyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. The cathedral was one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, eſtabliſhed by Colbert, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindooſtan Proper, in a very extenſive ſandy deſert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaioon, during his troubles; and here was born his ſon the illuſtrious Acbar. It it 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

AMOL, a town of Aſia, in Uſbec Tartary, ſeated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 39 20 N.

AMORGUS, an iſland of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The beſt parts belong to a monaſtery; and the greateſt inconvenience of this iſland is the want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

AMOUR, a river of Aſia whoſe ſource is in Siberia; it runs E through Chineſe Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOY, an iſland on the SW coaſt of China. The Engliſh had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impoſitions of the inhabitants.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E of Roanne.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated pleaſantly between two hills, but in a barren ſoil. It is ſix miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 6 N.

AMPURIAS, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

AMRAS, a very ſtrong caſtle in Germany, ſeated in the Tirol, two miles SE of Inſpruck. It is remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 47 9 N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amſtel, and is one of the fineſt pieces of architecture in theſe parts. Few cities have their public buildings ſo fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handſome churches, and hoſpitals for perſons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largeſt and fineſt in Europe, where a vaſt number of merchant ſhips may always be ſeen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, how-

ever, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as London. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. Since it surrendered to the French in 1795, its trade has greatly diminished, and its merchants have been impoverished by the repeated exactions of their rapacious conquerors. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N of Antwerp, 175 E by N of London, 240 N by E of Paris, and 560 NW of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water.

ANADIA, a considerable river of Siberia in Asia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma; a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 41 56 N.

ANACOPIR, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, on the river Makai, which, falls below it into the Black Sea.

ANATTOM, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 48 N.

ANCASTER, a small town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding with antiquities.

ANCENIS, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, 20 miles E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 47 35 N.

ANCLAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 miles S of Gripswald. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, a province in the ecclesiastical State.

ANCONA, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral stands upon the highest part, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence toward the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the surface of the sea. The triumphal arch of Trajan, remains almost entire, with its inscription. The streets are narrow and uneven, the cathedral is a low and dark structure; and though the front is covered with marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Ancona was taken by the French in 1796. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are the most savage in the whole world. They go quite naked, the women wearing a fringe round their middles The men are crafty and revengeful; and frequently express their aversion to strangers in a loud and threatening tone of voice. Sometimes they appear docile and quiet with the most hostile intent.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 W.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved causeway into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley,

on the little river Gambons. It is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANDERNACH, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 29 N.

ANDERO, St. a ſeaport of Spain in the bay of Biſcay, where the Spaniards build and lay up ſome of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in S America, which running from the moſt northern part of Peru, to the Straits of Magellan, are the longeſt and moſt remarkable in the world. They divide the whole ſouthern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. They are much ſuperior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be conſidered as the baſe of the Andes, is elevated further above the ſea than the top of the Pyrenees; and they riſe, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the higheſt land in the ancient hemiſphere. The Andes may literally be ſaid to hide their heads in the clouds: the ſtorms often roll, and the thunder burſts below their ſummits, which, though expoſed to the rays of the ſun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlaſting ſnow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its ſummit was elevated 6252 yards above the ſurface of the ſea, ſomething more than three geographical miles. In theſe mountains, there are ſaid to be 16 volcanos.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 10 miles N by W of Wincheſter, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Chriſtianſtadt: where there is the greateſt alum work in the kingdom.

ANDREW, St. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the iſle of Bommel Waert.

ANDREW, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

ANDREW'S, ST. a city in Fifeſhire, with a univerſity. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a ſmall hill, extending E and W, having an open proſpect of the German Ocean. The town of St. Andrew's was erected into a royal borough by David I. in the year 1140 and their privileges afterwards confirmed. The charter of Malcolm II. is preſerved in the tolbooth; and appears written on a bit of parchment, but the contents equally valid with what would at this time require whole ſkins. Here alſo are kept the ſilver keys of the city; which, for form's ſake, are delivered to the king, if he ſhould viſit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of ſubmiſſion. In this place, likewiſe, is to be ſeen the monſtrous ax which, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotſwood and other diſtinguiſhed loyaliſts. St. Andrew's is now greatly reduced in the number of its inhabitants; at preſent ſcarcely exceeding 2000. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the ſum when it was the ſeat of the primate: all that can be known is, that during the period of its ſplendor, there were between 60 and 70 bakers; but now 9 or 10 are ſufficient for the place. It is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal ſtreets. On entering the weſt port, a well-built ſtreet, ſtraight, and of a vaſt length and breadth, appears; but ſo graſs-grown, and preſenting ſuch a dreary ſolitude, that it forms the perfect idea of having been laid waſte by the peſtilence. The univerſity, which was founded by biſhop Wardlaw, in 1411, conſiſts of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the priory, have been noble Gothic ſtructures. The caſtle was the ſcene of the cruelty and puniſhment of cardinal Beton: the window is ſtill ſhown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wiſhart, who was burnt on the ſpot beneath; and in this caſtle he himſelf was aſſaſſinated in 1546. The houſes, though built of ſtone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to ſupport the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 18 N.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, four miles S of Barletta. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

ANDROS, an iſland and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a biſhop and ſeveral monaſteries. The principal riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilks, and the fields are very pleaſant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N of Candia. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

ANDUJAR, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadalquiver, de-

fended by a caſtle. It is 35 miles E of Cordova. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 37 55 N.

ANEGADA, one of the Engliſh Virgin Iſlands. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

ANGELO, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of Manfredonia, and two from the ſea. Lon. 16 13 E, lat 41 40 N.

ANGELOS, a populous and trading town of Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N.

ANGERS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and the late province of Anjou. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the weſtern extending into the plain, and the eaſtern which riſes on the acclivity of a hill. Its environs preſent a pleaſing view of numerous country houſes, upward of a hundred windmills, well-cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant ſtructure: the exquiſite neatneſs of the wainſcot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, ſurrounded by three ſteeples (of which the centre one has no ſupport but the baſes of the other two) are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of Rene, king of Sicily, and ſeveral biſhops, in white marble; and here is ſhown an urn, which is pretended to have been uſed at the wedding of Cana. Before the late diſſolution of convents, monks of every order were to be ſeen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles lettres, eſtabliſhed in 1685. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000; and here is a conſiderable manufacture of handkerchiefs and ſailcloth. The produce of the ſlate quarries, at the extremity of the ſuburb of Breſſigny, forms likewiſe an important article of commerce: this ſlate is ſo common, that the moſt paltry hovel in the ſuburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The caſtle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous ſituation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 47 30 N.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 42 N.

ANGLESEY, an iſland and the moſt weſtern county of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and ſends two members to parliament. It is in the dioceſe of Bangor, is divided into ſix hundreds, containing two market towns, and 74 pariſhes. It is ſeparated from Carnarvonſhire by a long and narrow ſtrait called the Menai. That part of the iſland which borders this ſtrait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient ſtate when it was the celebrated ſeat of the Druids, whoſe terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickeſt woods, where no ſoul ever entered but the prieſt, who at noon, and at midnight, with paleneſs on his brow, and tremor in his ſtep, went thither to celebrate the horrible myſteries in honour of that terrific deity, whoſe aſpect he yet dreaded more than death to behold. Rude mounds, and heaps of ſtones, ſaid to be druidical remains, are ſtill to be ſeen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in graſs and corn, and abounding in cattle. Vaſt quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the NW part of the iſland is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with that curious ſubſtance called aſbeſtos.

ANGOL, a town of S America, in Chili, 125 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 59 W, lat. 37 36 S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt; but the Engliſh and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchaſe a great number of ſlaves.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It ſtands on a mountain ſurrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; there were formerly fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 45 39 N.

ANGOUMOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Limoſin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is

now comprehended in the department of Charente.

ANGORA, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amaſia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and remarkable for ſome remains of antiquity. The caſtle has a triple incloſure, and the walls are of white marble and ſtone, reſembling porphyry. Here they breed the fineſt goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almoſt like ſilk, which they work into the fineſt ſtuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 miles SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ANGRA, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the reſidence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, ſeven miles W of Pignerol. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a long and narrow iſland, ſo called from its winding ſomewhat in the manner of a ſnake. It is woody, but perfectly level; and is the moſt northerly of the Engliſh Leeward Iſlands, in the W Indies, 60 miles NW of St Chriſtopher's. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

ANGUILLARA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles NW of Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland (ſometimes called FORFAR, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenſhire on the NE by Kincardineſhire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the firth of Tay, and on the W by Perthſhire. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and paſtures. The principal rivers, are the North and South Eſk, over both of which there is a bridge.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfield, on the W by Halberſtadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Mulda.

ANHALT, an iſland of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles from the coaſt of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to ſeamen, for which reaſon there is a lighthouſe.

ANIAN, a barren ſandy deſert on the E coaſt of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50° E. lon. and between the equator and 10° N latitude.

ANJENGO, a ſmall town and factory on the coaſt of Malabar, belonging to the E India company. Their merchandiſe conſiſts chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

ANJOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, on the W by Bretagne, on the S by Poitou, and on the E by Touraine. It is now comprehended, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, under the departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarte.

ANKAM, a rivulet in Lincolnſhire, famous for its fine eels. It empties itſelf into the Humber, and has been made navigable for ſloops as far as Glandford-bridge.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the weſtern bank of the Euphrates, and the pleaſanteſt place in all theſe parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are ſown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. It is 130 miles W of Bagdad, and 120 SSW of Mouſſol. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman in 1643, and viſited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. The iſland is well cultivated in many places, conſiſting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are extenſive, and often incloſed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interſperſed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives, who are a friendly people, and much addicted to ſtealing. It is ſituate about 187 E lon. and 20 S lat.

ANNAN, the capital of Annandale, a diviſion of Dumfrieſſhire, ſeated on the river Annan, about 60 miles S from Edinburgh. Lon. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which riſing in the Moffat Hills, and flowing, in a ſouthern direction, through Annandale, empties itſelf into Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, a diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire in Scotland, ſo called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this diſtrict, ſometimes named Moffat Hills, are the higheſt in the S of Scotland. From theſe deſcend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a ſtrong fort in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Caſal. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in N America, ſituate at the mouth of the Severn river, 30 miles S of Baltimore

The houſes, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant. The deſign of thoſe who planned the city was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the ſtreets, like radii, beginning at the centre, where the ſtadthouſe ſtands, and thence diverging into every direction. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The ſtadthouſe is the nobleſt building of the kind in America. Its harbour is capable of containing 1000 veſſels in perfect ſecurity. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 39 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, in N America. It ſtands on the E ſide of the bay of Fundy, and has one of the fineſt harbours in the world. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 44 52 N.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Genevois, ſeated on the river Siers, and on a lake of its own name, about 10 miles long, and four broad. It is 70 miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of Chamberry. Lon. 65 E, lat. 45 53 N.

ANNOBONA, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, ſo called, becauſe it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well ſtocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other iſlands on the ſame coaſt. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and ſeveral other fruits; with hogs, goats, ſheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles SW of Vienne. Lon. 4 55 E lat. 45 15 N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largeſt town in the iſland of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSPACH, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the ſame name. The king of Pruſſia found means to prevail upon the preſent prince to reſign his dominions in his favour in conſideration of a ſtated revenue; he has ſince married an Engliſh lady and ſettled in England. The palace at Anſpach, which is near the caſtle, has a remarkable cabinet of curioſities. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough on the SE coaſt of Fifeſhire, 25 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat 56 15 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is ſeated on a hill, and has a caſtle; the Lower ſtands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of ſalt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a ſpring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles SE of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a ſeaport of France, now in the late province of Provence, now in the department of Var with a ſtrong caſtle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is ſeated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren iſland of N America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W, lat, from 49 to 52 N.

ANTIGUA, one of the Engliſh Leeward Iſlands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. This iſland having no rivers and but few ſprings, or ſuch as are brackiſh, the inhabitants are obliged to preſerve the rain water in ciſterns. The air here is not ſo wholeſome as in the neighbouring iſlands, and it is more ſubject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is ſugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogſheads. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Chriſtopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 71 5 N.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Iſlands, diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492. See INDIES, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or ANTIOCH, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majeſty, by the French in February 1793, but evacuated ſoon after.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now a ruinous town, whoſe houſes, built with mud and ſtraw, and narrow miry ſtreets, exhibit every appearance of miſery; the magnificent ruins which remain are ſad memorials of its former grandeur. It is ſeated on the river Orontes, now called Aſſi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E lat. 35 17 N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, with a biſhop's ſee, oppoſite the iſland of Cyprus. Lon. 33 15 E, lat 36 42 N.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olearos, an iſland of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in ſome parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as ſerves a ſmall village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greateſt curioſities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vaſt variety of figures, of white tranſparent cryſtalline ſubſtance. It was firſt diſcovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it. "Our candles being all lighted up, (ſays he) and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be preſented with a more glittering or more magnificent ſcene. The roof all hung with ſolid icicles, tranſparent as glaſs, yet ſolid as marble. The eye could ſcarce reach the noble and lofty cieling; the ſides were regularly formed with ſpars; and the whole preſented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immenſe profuſion of lights. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, 10 miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

ANTOINE, St. a town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons. It had a celebrated abbey. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

ANTONIO, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed ſtreams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is ſeated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the Ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 pariſhes; and before the Iriſh Union, ſent 10 members to the Iriſh parliament.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ANTWERP, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It lies in a low, marſhy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N of Bruſſels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing 22 ſquares, and above 200 ſtreets, all ſtrait and broad. Moſt of the houſes are of free ſtone, and have an air of antiquity, being high, with courts before, and gardens behind. The cathedral is a fine ſtructure, and contained an aſſemblage of paintings by the greateſt maſters of the Flemiſh ſchool, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matſys. But of theſe it has probably been plundered by the French, who in their progreſs into Holland, took this city. The ſtadthouſe and the exchange are magnificent ſtructures: the latter is the firſt building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the exchanges of London and Amſterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but all in a different manner. Antwerp towards the end of the 15th century was one of the moſt celebrated towns in the world. The Scheld, on which it ſtands, being 20 feet at low water, and riſing 20 feet more at flood, ſhips of the greateſt burden came up to the keys; but when the United Provinces formed themſelves into a free ſtate, they got the entire command of the navigation of the Scheld, which ruined the trade of Antwerp, and tranſferred it to Amſterdam. Among the cloiſters, the moſt remarkable are, the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheld, the apartments of which are truly royal. As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each ſide, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreaſt, being alſo defended by a very ſtrong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the adjacent country. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable ſiege. It has been ſince taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It has been twice taken by the French, ſince the beginning of the preſent war, (1800.) It is 22 miles N of Bruſſels, 22 NE of Ghent, and 65 S of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, in S America, where there are mines of gold. The town is ſeated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58 N.

AORNUS. See BIJORE.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for ſeveral monuments of the Romans. It is ſeated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

AOUSTA, a dutchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, fertile in paſtures, and all ſorts of fruits.

APAMEA, or AFAMEA, a town of Syria, on the river Aſſi, 35 miles S of Antioch. Lon. 36 56 E, lat. 34 32 N.

APANOMIA, a town of the iſland of Santorini, in the ſea of Candia. It has a ſpacious harbour, in the ſhape of a creſcent, which is ſo deep, that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 36 18 N.

APEE, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 32 E, lat. 16 46 S.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Slefwick, with a citadel, ſeated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N of Slefwick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 6 N.

APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, called Aphiom. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. 38 35 N.

APPALACHIAN. See ALLEGANY.

APPALACHICOLA, a river of N America, formed by the junction of the Chatahouchee and Flint, which riſe in the Allegany Mountains; and running S unite and fall into the gulf of Mexico.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which fertiliſe Italy.

APPENZEL, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name, which is divided into twelve communities; ſix called the interior are Roman catholics; the ſix exterior, are proteſtants. It is 40 miles E of Zuric. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

APPLEBY, the county-town of Weſtmoreland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad ſtreet of mean houſes. The church ſtands at the lower end of the town, and at the upper part is the caſtle and town houſe. It is ſeated on the river Eden by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and ſends two members to parliament; and is 30 miles SE of Penrith, and 266 NNW of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 34 N.

APT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is ſeated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and 25 SE of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 51 N.

APULIA, the E ſide of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whoſe modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or APORAMIA, a very rapid river of S America, in Peru.

AQUA-NEGRA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chieſa, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

AQUILA, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24000 perſons were killed. It is ſeated on the Poſcara, 52 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E. lat. 42 20 N.

AQUILEIA, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is ſeated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles NE of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 46 0 N.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is a biſhop's ſee, but was ruined by the emperor Conrade, and now conſiſts of about 35 houſes. It was the birthplace of the Roman ſatiriſt, Juvenal, and is 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 36 N.

ARABIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez; on the NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, the ancient Meſopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenneſs. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now deſtroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deſerta, ſo called from the nature of the ſoil, which is generally a barren ſand; but there are great flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the deſert are great numbers of oſtriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in ſeveral places. Arabia Felix is ſo called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the reſt. The Arabs in the deſert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this deſert from Baſſora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to viſit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincenſe, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, ſoon after his

death, conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, eſtabliſhing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35 and 60° E lon. and 12 and 30° N lat. extending 1430 miles in length and 1200 in breadth.

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a country of Aſia, bounded on the N by Roſhaun, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coaſt of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, ſubject to the chief king, who reſides in Aracan his capital. In his palace, which is very large, are contained ſeven golden idols, two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. They have only two ſeaſons, the rainy ſeaſon, which continues from April to October, and the fair ſeaſon, which includes all the reſt of the year, and is called the ſummer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longeſt ears are reckoned the moſt beautiful, and in theſe they wear many rings. There are ſuch numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by theſe animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants teeth; and ſometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones.

ARAL, a lake of Aſia, 200 miles E of the Caſpian ſea. It is 300 miles in length, and in ſome places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62° of E lon. and between 42 and 47° N lat.

ARANDE-DE-DOUERO, a handſome town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Douero, 44 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Aſia, in Armenia, where it is ſaid Noah's ark reſted.

ARASSI, a maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albenguny. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ARAVA, a fortreſs of Upper Hungary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 72 miles NW of Caſſovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

ARAU, or AARAU, in Swiſſerland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is ſeated. It is 27 miles W of Zuric. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, in S America, ſituate in a fine valley, on a river of the ſame name. The natives are very brave, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 37 30 S.

ARAXES, or ARAS, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Georgia, and runs SE acroſs Armenia, falls into the Kur.

ARBE, an epiſcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles diſtant.

ARBELA, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, where Alexander fought the laſt battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles SE of Mouſul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

ARBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on a kind of iſland formed by the two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 47 0 N.

ARBOIS, a populous town of France, now in the department of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Comte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Beſancon. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ARBON, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, on the S ſide of the lake Conſtance, in Thurgau. The majority of the inhabitants are proteſtants. It is 12 miles SE of Conſtance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

ARBROATH. See ABERBROTHWICK.

ARBURG, or AARBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, in Argau, ſeated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 miles E of Soleure.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near the gulf of the ſame name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 miles N of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water is diſtributed into different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a ſeaport of Ruſſia, capital of the government of the ſame name. It was the only ſeaport of Ruſſia for many years, and was firſt reſorted to by the Engliſh in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793; but it is now rebuilding with neatneſs and even elegance. Archangel is ſeated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 NE of Peterſburgh. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a conſiderable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the iſle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia, containing 45 principal iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, four principal groupes of iſlands, between Kamtſchatka and the W coaſt of America;

The firſt contains 5; the ſecond 8; the third 16; and the fourth, 16; in all 45.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 48 32 N.

ARCO, a town and caſtle in the Trentin, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned ſoon after. It ſtands on the river Sarca, 15 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ARCOS, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 46 W. lat. 36 52 N.

ARCOT, a city and capital of the Carnatic, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is 73 miles W by S of Madras, and 217 E by N of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

ARDEBIL, one of the moſt famous and ancient towns in Perſia, the reſidence and burial place of many kings; particularly of Shick Seſſi, the author of the Perſian ſect. Pilgrims reſort to this place from all parts of Perſia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

ARDECHE, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 51 16 N.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, ſo named from the famous foreſt of that name.

ARDENNES, a famous foreſt lying on the river Meuſe, extending, in Cæſar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

ARDRAH, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple nor any place for religious worſhip. However they are very courageous, and their king was abſolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholeſome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the ſmall pox makes great deſtruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which laſt all the year; and they make a great deal of ſalt. It has a town of the ſame name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARDRES, a town of France, now in the department of the Straits of Calais, lately in the province of Picardy. It is eight miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 50 N.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the Slave Coaſt of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoſo. The Engliſh had once a factory here, as the Dutch have ſtill. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

AREKEA, a ſeaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquam.

AREMBERG, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a river, 22 miles S of Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E, lat 50 22 N.

ARENSBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, on a hill, in the county of the ſame name, by the river Roer, 50 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 51 25 N.

ARENSBURG, an epiſcopal ſee and ſea-port in the iſle of Oeſel. It is included in the Ruſſian government of Riga. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

ARENSHARD, a tract in the duchy of Sleſwick, containing the greateſt part of the famous rampart, built by the Daniſh king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence againſt the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends acroſs the country, about nine miles in length.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slawin. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

AREQUIPA, an epiſcopal town of S America in Peru, ſeated on a river, in a fertile country, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 16 40 S.

AREZZO, an ancient epiſcopal town of Tuſcany. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles W of Citta-di-Caſtello. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

ARGAU, or AARGAU, a province of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern.

ARGENCES, a town of France, ſeated on the river Meauce, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy, 10 miles E of Caen. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. It is ſeated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a conſiderable trade in lace. It is 12 miles NW of Seez, and 110 W of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Iſle of France, on the Seine, five miles NW of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaſter of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 52 N.

ARGENTIERA, a barren iſland of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the ſilver mines in it. There is but one

village in the iſland, and it has no water but what is kept in ciſterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Provence, five miles SW of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuſe. It is 37 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

ARGOS, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ARGOSTOL, a ſeaport of the iſle of Cephalonia, oppoſite Albania; it is the beſt harbour in all the iſland, and the proveditor reſides in the fortreſs, which is five miles diſtant.

ARGUIN, an iſland and fort of Africa, on the coaſt of Zahara, 30 miles SE of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

ARGUN, a river of Aſia, which divides the Ruſſian from the Chineſe empire.

ARGUN, a town of Eaſt Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chineſe empire. There are mines of ſilver and lead near it; and a pearl fiſhery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42. 30 N.

ARGYLESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverneſsſhire, on the E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into iſlands and peninſulas. Its extent is very conſiderable, being not leſs than 90 miles in length and 70 in breadth. This county, affords a very wild proſpect of hills, rocks and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful diſorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with ſhagged heath, which in ſummer, is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. Theſe high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent paſture.

ARHUSEN, a ſeaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and ſurrounded by foreſts full of game. It is 25 miles S of Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee; 15 miles E of Benevento, and 10 NW of Trevico. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ARICA, a ſeaport of Peru, 550 miles SE of Lima. Here the treaſure brought from Potoſi is ſhipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 27 S.

ARIPO, a town on the W coaſt of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Surunda. To the E of it is a pearl fiſhery. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

ARKLOW, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow. Lon. 6 5 W, lat 52 42 N.

ARLES, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Before the French Revolution it was an archiepiſcopal ſee. The country around is very pleaſant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obeliſk are the moſt remarkable; and the emperor Conſtantine took great delight in it. It is ſeated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Niſmes. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

ARLESHEM, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Baſle, where the canons of that city reſide.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, now diſmantled. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 45 N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It is in length 32 miles, and in breadth 17, contains 49 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland once a conſiderable town, now a ſmall village; but it gives name to a county, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles SE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 27 N.

ARMAGNAC, a late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. This province, with Gaſcony, is now included in the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a large country in Aſia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbeker and Curdiſtan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in Aſia, being watered by ſeveral large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Perſians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journies to carry it on. They are

Chriſtians, and have a patriarch and an archbiſhop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, eight miles NW of Liſle. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the department of North Hainault, ſeated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Volo, 30 miles SE of Lariſſa. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ARMUYDEN, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in the iſland of Walchern, now inconſiderable, the ſea having ſtopt up the harbour. The ſalt-works are its chief reſource. It is three miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

ARNA, a ſeaport of Andros, an iſland of the Archipelago, with a good port.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It is ſeated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles NW of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werben, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

ARNEDO, a ſeaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland. It is ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2 N.

ARNO, a river in Tuſcany. It has its ſource in the Appennines, and paſſing by Florence and Piſa, falls into the Mediterranean a little below the latter.

ARNSHEIM, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW of Erfurt. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

ARONA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, five miles SE of Portalegre. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 39 3 N.

AROOL, a town of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moſcow. It is included in the government of Kiof. Lon 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, eight miles N of Aquino. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

ARQUA, a town of Italy in the Paduan, where is a tomb of the celebrated Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

ARQUES, a town of France, on a river of the ſame name, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has an ancient caſtle, and is four miles SE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, which ſeparate it from France, on the W by Navarre and the two Caſtiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholeſome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and ſandy. It produces ſaffron, and there are many mines of ſalt. Saragoſſa is the capital, and the Ebro the largeſt river.

ARRAN, an iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 12 broad. The number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coaſt, the far greater part of the country being uninhabited by reaſon of the vaſt and barren mountains. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and groute; and the ſtreams are ſtored with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The climate is very ſevere, but ſalubrious, and many invalids reſort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, ſpar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coaſt are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottiſh heroes, now degraded into a ſhelter for ſmugglers. Tradition preſerves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this iſland, during the time of his greateſt diſtreſs.

ARRAS, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is divided into two parts, the *town* and the *city*. It is ſeated on the river Scarp, 12 miles SW of Douay, and 22 NW of Cambray. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couſerans and Foix.

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark in the Baltic, between the iſlands of Funen and Alſen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

ARROJO-DE-St.-SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, eight miles S of

Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ARTA, an ancient ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is ſeated on the river Aſdhas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARUBA, an iſland near Terra Firma, in S America, ſubject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which riſes in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is ſaid to be above 1200 feet ruſhing with great noiſe and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See ARPENAS.

ARUN, a river of Suſſex, which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the Engliſh Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Arun, where ſmall ſhips may ride. The caſtle, the ancient ſeat of the dukes of Norfolk, ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, and is ſaid to be a mile in compaſs. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is eight miles E of Chicheſter, and 68 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ARWANGEN, a caſtle and village of Swiſſerland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

ARZILLA, an ancient ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

ARZINA, a river of Ruſſian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two Engliſh ſhips (which had penetrated as high as the 72° N. lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by ſtreſs of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

ASAPH, ST. a city of Flintſhire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 miles W of Cheſter, and 209 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W lat. 53 12 N.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited, iſland, in the Atlantic, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 N.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, ſubject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is 40 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ASCOLI, a populous town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

ASCOLI-DI-SATRIANO, an epiſcopal city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, ſeated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ASEER, or ASEERGUR, a ſtrong fortreſs of the Soubah of Candeiſh, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, 20 miles NE of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35 N.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Utoxeter, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 3 N.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for proviſions. It ſends two members to parliament, and is one of the four ſtannary towns. It is ſeated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. It has a handſome church. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It had a caſtle with a very high tower, great part of which is ſtill ſtanding, and it has a free ſchool. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry Canal. Aſhby is 13 mile S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHDEN, a village in Eſſex, three miles NE of Saffron Walden.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church, that was formerly collegiate. It is ſeated on the river Aſh or Eſh, 24 miles SE of Maidſtone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village in Lancaſhire, ſeven miles E of Mancheſter, with a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

ASHWELL, a village in Hertfordſhire, on the river Rhee, that iſſues from a rock at the S end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which conſiſts of 12 acres of land, incloſed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N of Baldock.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, ſituate between 25 and 180°

E lon. and between the equator and 80° N lat. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E ſhore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the moſt northern cape of Nova Zembla; being ſuperior in extent, as well as in many other reſpects, to Africa and Europe. It is ſeparated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Meotis, the Don, and the Dwina, and from Africa by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez. All the other parts are ſurrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindooſtan, Siam, Burmah, Perſia, Arabia, Syria, Paleſtine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdiſtan, &c. Aſia is looked upon as that part of the world, which of all others, has been moſt peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by heaven. There it was the firſt man was created; there the patriarchs lived; there the law was given to Moſes, and the greateſt and moſt celebrated monarchies were formed. Laſtly in Aſia Jeſus Chriſt appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the goſpel was diffuſed over all the world. Laws, arts, ſciences and religion, almoſt all had their original in Aſia.

ASINARA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, on the NW coaſt of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Saſſari. It is 28 miles in compaſs. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

ASKEYTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

ASKRIG, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſix miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

ASNE. See ESNE.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in Breſciano, 20 miles SE of Breſcia. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in Treviſano, on a mountain 17 miles NW of Treviſo. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

ASOPH, a ſea, anciently the Palus Maeotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the ſtrait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus. This ſea, which is ſometimes called the ſea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from SW to NE. Lon. from 35 to 42° E, lat. from 45 to 47° N.

ASOPH, a diſtrict of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Catharinenſlaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of Aſoph. Catharinenſlaf is the capital.

ASOPH, the late capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in Aſia, ſeated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the ſea of Aſoph. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Turks and Ruſſians. The branch of the Don, upon which it ſtands, is now ſo choked with ſand, as ſcarcely to admit the ſmalleſt veſſel, which renders the place leſs important than it was formerly. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a biſhop's ſee, on the coaſt of the Archipelago, 22 miles SE of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

ASSAM, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the SE and S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The other inhabitants of Aſſam are baſe and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all fleſh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterpriſing ſavage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horſes, aſſes, nor camels; but they are ſometimes brought there from other countries. Aſſes they are fond of, but are ſo much afraid of a horſe, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Aſſam lies between 91 and 96° E lon. and 25 and 28° N lat.

ASSANCALE, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

ASSANCHIF, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the Tigris, 40 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ASSENS, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen. It is the common paſſage from the duchy of Sleſwick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odenſee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

ASSISIO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the ſide of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and compoſed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ASSOS, a ſeaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

ASSUMPTION, an epiſcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in S America. It is a large, populous, and handſome town, and ſtands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ASSYNT, a diſtrict of Sutherland in Scotland, containing plenty of limeſtone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country of Aſia, celebrated in ancient hiſtory. It comprehended the provinces in Aſia now called Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, and Irac.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Nakſivan. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 N.

ASTI, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. It is ſeated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 43 3 N.

ASTORGA, a very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, 25 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ASTRABAD, a large town of Perſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, on the Caſpian Sea, 200 miles N of Iſpahan. Lon. 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ASTRACAN, an epiſcopal city of the Ruſſian empire, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls. It ſeldom rains here: but the river Volga, on which it ſtands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the graſs grows in leſs than a month. The city of Aſtracan is about two miles and a half in circumference, ſurrounded by a brick-wall, which is now in a ruinous condition: but, if we comprehend the ſuburbs, the circuit will be near five miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Perſians and Indians. All round the city, at the diſtance of two miles, are ſeen a great number of gardens, orchards. This city is ſuppoſed to have been, in early times, the general ſtaple for the productions of Perſia, India, and Arabia. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river, 50 miles NW of the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biſcay, on the S by Old Caſtile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and foreſts, and its wine and horſes are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain, who is ſtyled prince of Aſturias.

ATACAMA, a harbour of S America, in Peru. There is a great deſert of the ſame name. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 22 0 S.

ATALAUA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura ſeated on an eminence, with a ſtrong fortreſs, five miles S of Tomar. Lon. 7. 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

ATENA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 22 miles N of Policaſtro. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

ATH, a town in Auſtrian Hainault, ſeated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ATHELNEY, an iſland of Somerſetſhire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded ſhelter to king Alfred.

ATHENS, now called SETINES, once a celebrated city, the capital of Ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wreſted it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Chriſtians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop; and is defended by a citadel on the ſummit of a lofty rock. The town ſtands beneath the citadel; not encompaſſing the rock as formerly, but ſpreading into the plain to the W and NW. Some maſſes of brick work, ſtanding ſeparate without the town belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, of which other traces alſo appear. The houſes are moſtly mean and ſtraggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each ſide, which are commonly white waſhed reflect ſtrongly the light of the ſun. The ſtreets were very irregular; and anciently were neither uniform nor handſome. There are many magnificent ruins, which teſtify its former grandeur. It is ſituate on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE of Lacedemon, and 320 S by W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 38 5 N.

ATHERSTON, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated on the Anker, indifferently large and well built; 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath, ſeated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

ATHOL, a diſtrict of Perthſhire; a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing ſome fine lakes.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in a peninſula, to the S of the gulf of Conteſſa, about 30 miles in circumference and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monaſteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, maſons,

maſons, &c. leading an auſtere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E of Solomichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 52 58 N.

ATLANTIC, or ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its leaſt breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Braſil in S America, is 2300 miles. On one ſide of the equator, it is called the N Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the S Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, ſeparating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almoſt in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Towards the NE and NW the face of the country is ragged and broken; but to the S it is more even. The hills riſe from the ſea-ſide with a gentle acclivity, and at a little diſtance back are covered with wood. The natives are of a middle ſize and in general ſtoutly made. They are active, vigorous, and moſt expert ſwimmers, the women with infants at their breaſts often leaping over-board in a heavy ſurf, without endangering their little ones.

ATRI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 41 35 N.

ATTLEBURY, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſday, 14 miles NE of Thetford and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 35 N.

ATTOCK, a city and fortreſs of Hindooſtan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; ſuppoſed to ſtand on the ſite of the Taxila of Alexander, where he croſſed that river. It is 180 miles NW of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

ATTOCK, a river, which riſes in the Tartarian Mountains, N of Hindooſtan, paſſes by Cabul, and flows into the Indus, above Attock.

AVA, a large river, which riſes in Thibet, and croſſing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths.

AVA, a large city in Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and ſeated on the river Ava. The houſes are built with timber or bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or ſplit bamboo. The ſtreets are very ſtrait with rows of trees planted on each ſide. The royal palace is a mean ſtructure, although very large, and built with ſtone. The inhabitants are well-ſhaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are ſmall, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

AVA, a long tract of coaſt in Aſia, on the E ſide of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negraias, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

AUBE, a department of France, the late province of Champagne.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spaniſh wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beſide corn and wine, its diſtrict produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, cheſtnuts, and walnuts. The ſilkworm and mulberry-tree ſucceed well here. Aubenas is ſeated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles NW of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a caſtle, and is ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It was a dukedom, and belonged to the dukes of Richmond; and was confirmed to the preſent duke. At the revolution in France it ſhared the fate of all other titles of nobility.

AUBIN, a town of the iſland of Jerſey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne; famous for a battle between viſcount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made priſoner. It is ten miles E of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

AUBONNE, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the ſame name, 10 miles W of Lauſanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is but an indifferent town ſeated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late territory of

Marche. It had a manufacture of tapeſtry, which made it populous. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 37 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, ſeated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

AUCH, an epiſcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiſcopal ſee, and the capital of Gaſcony. It lies on the ſummit and declivity of a ſteep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in France; the buildings are modern and elegant, and the ſtreets though generally narrow are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, ſerges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Touloufe. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP'S, a town in the biſhopric of Durham, with a market on Thurſday. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and noted for its beautiful caſtle, and for its chapel, whoſe architecture is very curious. It is eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 NNW of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 54 43 N.

AUDE, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVEIRON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue.

AVELLINO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 50 N.

AVENCHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swiſſerland, but now ſhows its former greatneſs only by its ruins. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 50 N.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have ſaid that the water was ſo bad, that birds drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poiſonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but ſwim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where ſome pretend they went formerly to conſult the Cumæan Sybil. There are alſo ſome old walls, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a very fine plain, eight miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 59 N.

AVES, or the Iſlands of Birds, ſo called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by S of Curacao, and 100 N of the coaſt of Terra Firma.

AVESNES, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, ſeated on the Heſper, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 100 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

AUFNAY, a pleaſant little iſland in the lake of Zuric, below Rapperſchwyl.

AUGSBURG, an ancient city of Suabia, in Germany. It is a biſhop's ſee, and an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, being governed by the town-council and the repreſentatives of the burghers, who are half proteſtants and half papiſts. The churches, townhouſe, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is ſurrounded by beautiful plains, and large foreſts, full of all ſorts of game. In the biſhop's palace, the Lutherans preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles v. in 1550, hence called the confeſſion of Augſburg. The biſhop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no ſhare in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned in the year following, after the battle of Hockſtadt, and again taken by them, Auguſt 24, 1796. It is ſeated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Georgia, in N America, ſituate on the SW bank of the river Savannah, 117 miles NW of the town of Savannah. The town does not conſiſt of quite 300 houſes; but as it is ſeated on a fine plain, and enjoys the beſt ſoil, with the advantage of a central ſituation between the upper and lower countries, it is riſing into importance. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 33 20 N.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near Raguſa, ſubject to Venice. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N America, on the E coaſt of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the Engliſh in 1763, but reſtored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is ſituate at the foot of a pleaſant hill, well covered with trees; but the coaſt is too ſhallow to be approached by veſſels that draw more than twelve feet water; ſo that this place is ill ſituate for trade, though it is the chief town of E Florida. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 30 10 N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S America, in Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

AUGUSTOW, a small but strong town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielisk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a small fortress of Invernesshire, at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers Taarf and Oich.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat 45 5 N.

AVIGNON, a city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome; that of Notre Dame is ancient but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nismes Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

AVILA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university and a considerable bishopric. It stands in the middle of a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

AVIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

AULCESTER, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was a Roman station, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Icknield-street passing through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 52 16 N.

AULPS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Lon 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

AUMALE. See ALBEMARLE.

AUNIS, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

AVON, a river that rises in Wilts, and coasting the edge of the New forest, falls into the English Channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running SW by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

AVON LOWER, a river that rises in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 miles E of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

AVRANCHES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the See runs about a mile and a half from the ocean and 30 E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.

AURAY, a small seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

AURICH, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

AURILLAC, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

AURORA ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is about 12 leagues long, but not above 5 broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Switzerland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary; and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia; the county of Tirol; and the bishopries of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria ruled all the provinces of Germany as far as the Rhine, and

plenty of its paſtures, and the wholeſomeneſs of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the ſaffron better than that of the E Indies.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, the epiſcopal ſee of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains a great many mines, and produces a great quantity of ſulphur. It is ſeated at the foot of three mountains on the river of Arroux, which waſhes its ancient walls, whoſe ruins are ſo firm, and the ſtones ſo cloſely united, that they ſeem almoſt to be cut out of the ſolid rock. In this city are the ruins of three temples, one of which was dedicated to Janus, and the other to Diana. They have manufactures of tapeſtry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delft ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little induſtry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunehaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monſter of the ſixth century: ſhe was accuſed of having poiſoned her ſon Childebert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings; by the order of her grandſon Clovis II, ſhe was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miſerably periſhed. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the ſeminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, on the E by Forez and Velay, on the W by Limoſin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

AWE LOCH, one of the moſt beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, 30 miles long, and in ſome parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little iſlands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is diſcharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an epiſcopal ſee of Burgundy, advantageouſly ſituated on the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and ſquares. It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

AUXONNE, a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a caſtle, an arſenal, handſome barracks, and a foundery for cannon. It is ſeated on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, and is 17 miles E of Dijon. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Kamtſchatka, the ſafeſt and moſt extenſive that has been diſcovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit veſſels of a conſiderable burden. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

AWLEN, a ſmall imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W of Oeting. It was taken by the French in Auguſt 1796. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

AXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, where there is good paſturage, 10 miles NW of Wells, and 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 17 N.

AXEL, a ſmall fortified town of Dutch Flanders, ſeated in a moraſs, 10 miles N of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 15 N.

AXHOLM, an iſland in the NW part of Lincolnſhire, in England. It is formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is 10 miles long and 5 broad. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the ſeaſhore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and ſell a great deal of gold to the Engliſh and Dutch. They are likewiſe induſtrious in fiſhing, and in tilling the ground. The exceſſive moiſture of the climate renders it very unhealthy, but it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonſhire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons, but now contains only 200 houſes. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 50 46 N.

AXUM, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyſſinia. Its ruins are very extenſive, but conſiſt altogether of public buildings. It is 125 miles W of the Red Sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

AYAMONTE, a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppoſite Caſtro-Marino, 80 miles NW of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Aylesham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Aymouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickſhire, ſix miles N of Berwick, formerly fortified to curb the garriſon of that town. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

Ayr, a borough of Scotland, capital of an extenſive county of the ſame name. It is ſituate on a ſandy plain, on both ſides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. It appears from hiſtory and other documents to have been a conſiderable place at the time of the Norman conqueſt. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fiſhery being in a manner given up. In the new Town are many good houſes, and the ruins of a Dominican monaſtery, founded by Alexander II, in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a houſe called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leproſy being a diſeaſe ſo common in thoſe days, as to be the ſubject of ſeveral parliamentary ſtatutes. Ayr is 65 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewſhire, on the E by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries, and on the SE and S by the ſhires of Kircudbright and Wigton. It exhibits the ſhape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vaſt bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 50 miles; its greateſt breadth is not quite 27. Its moſt northerly diviſion is Cunningham, the NW angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in paſture.

Azamor, a ſmall ſeaport of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco; formerly very conſiderable, but ruined by the Portugueſe in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

Azem. See Assam.

Azof. See Asoph.

Azores, or Western Islands, a group of iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 33° W lon. and between 37 and 40° N. lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They were diſcovered by the Flemings in the 15th century, but were afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by the Portugueſe, to whom they have been ſubject ever ſince. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracioſo, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were called the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. The two weſternmoſt were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are ſubject to a governor-general, who reſides at Angra, in Tercera. No poiſonous animal, it is ſaid, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a ſalubrious air, but are ſubject to violent earthquakes.

B

Babelmandel, a ſtrait between the coaſt of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian ocean. Near it is a ſmall iſland and a mountain of the ſame name. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 12 40 N.

Babenhausen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, five miles N of Tubingen. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 35 N.

Baboliza Carethna, or Baboliza, a town of Sclavonia, near the river Drave, between Poſega and Zygeth.

Babylon, once a famous city in Aſia, and perhaps at that time the largeſt in the world. It is now ſo ruined, that the place where it ſtood cannot be diſcovered with any certainty. However, we are ſure that it was ſeated on the river Euphrates; and as ſome think over againſt Bagdad, which is by many travellers, falſely called Babylon. This was alſo the name of a city in Egypt, ſuppoſed to ſtand near the place where Cairo ſtands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigneſs of Old Babylon is almoſt incredible; for they affirm it was 366 ſtadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our ſtatute miles; however, it was not full of houſes; for within the walls, were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a ſtone-bridge 624 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a ſquare form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were ſuch a prodigious work, that they paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were ſupported by vaſt columns, at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were diſpoſed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were alſo ſo aſtoniſhing, that theſe alſo paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; ſo

miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was alſo a temple conſecrated to Belus, whoſe magnificence correſponded with the grandeur of the city, firſt the capital of the Aſſyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonaſſar.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

BACANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a ſmall lake, near a river of the ſame name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the Ruſſian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars were accuſtomed to reſide. It is 70 miles S of Precop. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 45 30 N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is ſeated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BACHIAN, one of the Moluccа iſlands, in the E Indies, which produces Cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25 S.

BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, capital of Eſtramadura, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile territory on the Guadiana, over which there is a famous bridge built by the Romans. On this bridge the Portugueſe were defeated by Don John of Auſtria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

BADEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often reſides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is ſeated near the Rhine, four miles S of Raſtadt. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and biſhopric of Spire, on the E by the dutchy of Wirtemburg and principality of Fuſtenburg, on the S by the Briſgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handſome town in a county of the ſame name in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is ſeated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zuric. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BADEN, a neat little walled town of Auſtria, famous for its hot baths; ſeated on the river Succhat, 15 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 48 1 N.

BADGEWORTH, a village in Glouceſterſhire, remarkable for a ſpring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the ſame as thoſe of Cheltenham. It is ſeven miles NE of Glouceſter.

BADIS, a fortreſs of Livonia, ſubject to Ruſſia, 20 miles E of Revel. Lon. 24 36 E, lat. 59 15 N.

BAEZA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. It is the ſee of a biſhop and has a univerſity, ſeated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles NE of Jaen. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 37 45 N.

BAFFINS-BAY, a bay in N America, diſcovered by Mr. Baffin, an Engliſhman, who attempted to find out a NW paſſage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80° N latitude.

BAFFO, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which conſiderable ruins remain, particularly ſome broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

BAGDAD, falſely ſuppoſed to be ancient BABYLON, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, ſeated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Chriſtians, Turks, &c. The city is large and populous; and the advantage of the Tigris is ſo conſiderable, with regard to commerce, that although the climate is exceſſive hot, and in other reſpects far from being agreeable, yet the number of its inhabitants is computed at 300,000. The revenue would be immenſe if the government was mild; but inſtead of this the baſhaw is continually extorting money from the poor inhabitants; from none more than from the Chriſtians and Jews, many of whom are obliged to leave the city. In the months of June, July, and Auguſt, the weather is ſo extremely hot, as to oblige the inhabitants to live for theſe months in ſubterraneous apartments, which are arched over to admit the freer circulation of the air. The houſes are generally large, built of brick, and cement, and are arched over; many of the windows are made of elegant Venetian glaſs; the cielings are moſtly ornamented with a kind of chequered work, which has generally a noble appearance; moſt of

the houſes have a court-yard before them, in the middle of which is a plantation of orange trees, &c. that has a pleaſing effect. The ſoil, which would produce not only every conveniency of life, but almoſt every luxury, is thro' the natural indolence of the Turks, in a great meaſure uncultivated and neglected. The bazars or markets here are large and extenſive, being covered over with arches built of maſonry, and divided into different ſtreets filled with ſhops of all kinds of merchandize, to the number of 12,000. On the N ſide of the town is the citadel which commands the river. In the city are ſeveral large beautiful moſques. There are alſo a number of antique buildings. At the diſtance of about 10 miles ſtand the ruins of an ancient tower called the *Tower of Nimrod*. Whether this tower was at firſt of a ſquare or round form is now difficult to determine. The height of the ruin is about 126 feet, the diameter of the largeſt and middle part about 100 feet. Bagdad was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; ſince which it has been taken and retaken ſeveral times by the Turks and Perſians; and laſt of all by the Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles N by W of Baſſora. Lon. 43 52 E, lat. 33 20 N.

BAGLANA, or BOCKLANA, a country of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is incloſed by a ridge of mountains, called the Gauts. It is bounded on the N by Candeiſh, on the SW by Viſiapour, and on the SE by Dowlatabad.

BAGNARA, a ſeaport of Naples, eight miles S of Palma. In this town 3017 perſons periſhed, by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, with a biſhop's ſee, in the patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvieto. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 miles SE of Tarbes. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

BAGNIALAC, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, 30 miles NE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 44 24 N.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ceſe, 8 miles SW of Pont St. Eſprit. It has a handſome ſquare and two fountains which riſe in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, ſituate to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27° N lat. and 73 and 81° W lon. They extend along the coaſt of Florida to Cuba, and are ſaid to be 500 in number, ſome of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the ſoil of Carolina. Theſe iſlands were the firſt fruits of Columbus's diſcoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are ſubject to the Engliſh, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his paſſage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a ſecond time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton ſeed has been recently introduced into theſe iſlands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the ſoil and climate.

BAHAR, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Oriſſa. It is ſubject to the Engliſh E India Company; and moſt of the ſaltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

BAHEREN ISLAND lies in the gulf of Perſia, and was once famous for its pearl fiſhery. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

BAHUS, a ſtrong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the ſame name, on a rock, in an iſland, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

BAIA, an inconſiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its ſplendor may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, moſaics, ſtucco, and other precious fragments of taſte. It flouriſhed in full glory down to the days of Theodoric the Goth; but the deſtruction of theſe enchanted palaces followed quickly upon the irruption of the northern conquerors. Loſs of fortune left not the Romans the means of ſupporting ſuch expenſive eſtabliſhments. No ſooner had opulence withdrawn its hand than the unbridled ſea ruſhed back upon the ground from whence it had been forced back by Roman luxury; moles and buttreſſes were torn aſunder and waſhed away; whole promontories with the proud towers that once crowned their brows, were undermined and tumbled headlong into the deep, where many feet below the ſurface, pavements of ſtreets, foundations of houſes, and maſſes of walls may ſtill be ſeen;

yet Baia in its ruined ſtate, and ſtripped of all its ornaments ſtill preſents many beautiful and ſtriking objects for the pencil. It is ſeated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples, Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 31 N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Eſſeck. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coaſt of Africa, S of the Canary Iſlands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 46 10 N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 420 miles long and 80 broad. There are a great many ſeals in it of a blackiſh colour, and ſturgeons of a monſtrous ſize.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, nine miles SW of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BAIN GONGA, or BAIN RIVER, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes near the Nerbudda, runs ſouthward through Berar, and, after a courſe of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the Britiſh Circars.

BAKEWELL, a town in the Peak of Derbyſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the river Wye, among the hills 20 miles NNW of Derby and 151 of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BAKU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, the moſt commodious haven of the Caſpian Sea, on the W coaſt of which it is ſituate. The number of ſhoals and ſandbanks render the entrance ſomewhat difficult. Baku is a fortreſs, ſurrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Aſtracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

BALA, a town in Merionethſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſtands on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called a guinard, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and taſting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen ſtockings. It is 50 miles SSE of Holyhead, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALAGAT, a province in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, and the largeſt of the three which compoſe that kingdom. It conſiſts of a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, ſupported in the nature of a terrace, by a ſtupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which riſes abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is ſo elevated, that the air is cool and pleaſant. It extends through the peninſula, to the ſouthern extremity of Myſore.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55 N.

BALARUC, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouſe; noted for its baths.

BALASORE, a ſeaport to the NW of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of graſs. It is 180 miles SW of Hoogly. Lon. 87 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

BALBASTRO, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles NE of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 42 8 N.

BALBEC, a city of Aſia in Syria, anciently called *Heliopolis*. It is ſituated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, preciſely on the laſt riſing ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. On the E ſide are the remains of ancient ruins, of whoſe magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the moſt magnificent are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, for a particular deſcription of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood and and Mr. Dawkins and to Volney. The ground around this temple is ſtrewed with broken columns, mutilated capitals, and the remains of pilaſtres, entablatures and cornices; around it is a row of ruined edifices which diſplay all the ornaments of the richeſt architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damaſcus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22 N.

BALCH, a town of Uſbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Perſia, 200 miles S of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

BALDIVIA, a ſeaport of Chili, in S America. It was built by the Spaniſh general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and ſtands between the Callacalla and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

BALDOCK, a town in Herts, with a market on Tueſday. It ſeated between the hills, in a chalky ſoil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles WSW of Royſton, and 37 NNW of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BALI, an iſland forming the N ſide of the ſtraits of Java, through which the E India ſhips ſometimes return from China; but the paſſage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This iſland is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all ſorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and very warlike. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

BALAAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's County, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALLYSHANNON, a large ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

BALLOCISTAN, LITTLE, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long and from 30 to 40 broad. Weſtward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

BALTIC, a large ſea between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Ruſſia to the E, from which run the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It is remarkable that this ſea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always ſets thro' the Sound into the Ocean. Yellow amber is found on the coaſt.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſeated on a headland which runs into the ſea nine miles NE of Cape Clear. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 24 N.

BALTIMORE, a town of the United States, in Maryland, ſeated on the river Patapſc, which runs into the bay of Cheſapeak. It is divided by a creek, over which are two bridges into the Town and Fell's Point. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ſhips of burden; but ſmall veſſels only go up to the town. It contains nine churches, &c. which reſpectively belong to a different ſect; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 10,000. It is 45 miles NE of Annapolis Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 39 45 N.

BAMBERG, a large, handſome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, of conſiderable extent, with a univerſity. It ſurrendered to the French in 1796. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BAMFF. See BANFF.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 46 N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded by hills. It is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 2 N.

BANBURY, a borough in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It ſends one member to parliament; and has been long noted for its cakes and cheeſe; it is ſeated on the Charwell, 75 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

BANCA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, on the E coaſt of Sumatra, with a town and ſtrait of the ſame name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

BANCALIS, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

BANCOCK, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the poſſeſſion of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and having no furniture in their houſes, ſit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the ſea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

BANDA, the general name of five iſlands in the Eaſt Indies, of which Banda is the chief. If we except the production of the nutmeg the Banda iſlands are barren to a terrible degree. The climate is alſo very unhealthy. Theſe iſlands have been ſubject to the Dutch, ever ſince 1609, when they expelled both the Engliſh and natives. Since the preſent war (1800) they have been captured by the Britiſh. They are all very ſmall, the largeſt being ſcarcely 20 miles in length; and are ſubject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat 4 50 S.

BANDER CONGO, a ſeaport of Perſia, ſeated on the Perſian gulf, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 3 E, lat. 27 10 N.

BANDORA, the capital of Salſette, an iſland ſeparated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

BANFF, a ſeaport, and the county-town of Banffſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handſome bridge of ſeven arches, erected by government. It has ſeveral ſtreets, of which that with the town houſe in it, adorned with a new ſpire is very handſome. The harbour is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the Deveron is very uncertain, being often ſtopped by the ſhifting of ſands, which are continually changing in great ſtorms; the pier which is defended by a battery, is therefore placed on the outſide. Here is

a manufacture of thread, and another of ſtockings; and the children attend the factory and ſchool alternately; ſo that education and induſtry are united In the middle of the town is Banff caſtle, belonging to the Fmdlater family; and near it is a moſt magnificent ſeat lately built by the earl of Fife. It lies in a beautiful plain waſhed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which cloth-ed with wood on the oppoſite ſide, afford a delightful contraſt to the ſoft vale beneath. Banff is 32 miles NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 35 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the SE by Aberdeenſhire, and on the NW by Murrayſhire. Its greateſt length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coaſt nearly 30.

Bangalore, a ſtrong fortreſs of Myſore, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is a place of great political importance, as it is, from its ſituation, the key of Myſore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1791; but reſtored in 1792. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Banghir, a town of Ireland, in King's County on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

Bangor, an epiſcopal city in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It was once ſo conſiderable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a caſtle. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and a free-ſchool. It is 36 miles W of St. Aſaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S. ſhore of Carrickfergus, oppoſite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Banjar, a river in the iſland of Borneo, at the mouth of which there is a town, where the Engliſh have a factory.

Banstead, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. Theſe downs form a track of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banſtead is 13 miles SSW of London.

Bantam, a large town on the NW coaſt of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a good harbour, and a caſtle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The Engliſh and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who depoſed the kings of the ancient race, and ſuffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they pleaſe. The produce is pepper of which they export vaſt quantities. Bantam, once populous and flouriſhing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name; in this bay the French fleet lay for ſeveral days in their late attempt to invade Ireland 1799. Lon. 92 5 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Bapaume, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles SE of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Bar, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Bar, or Barrois, a late duchy of France, lying on both ſides the Meuſe, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuſe.

Bar-de-duc, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe, capital of the late duchy of Bar, with a handſome caſtle. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trouts. The wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar-sur-Aube, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, famous for its wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Bar-sur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 20 miles SW of Bar-ſur-Aube. Lon. 4. 32 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uiſt. It is five miles long and three broad. At low water, it almoſt communicates with Benbecula; on which account, both iſlands are ſometimes called the Long Iſland. The W coaſt of Baras is low, and the ſoil in many parts very fertile; but the ground riſes to the E coaſt, where it is barren. Lon. 7 30 W, lat 56 55 N.

Baracoa, a ſeaport of Cuba, 50 miles NE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 21 0 N.

Baranco de Malambo, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour; ſeated on the river Madalena, 75 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11 40 N.

Baranwahr, a town of Lower Hungary taken from the Turks in 1684. It is ſeated on the rivulet Croſſo, near the Danube, 90 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 50 W, lat. 45 55 N.

Barbadoes, the eaſternmoſt of the Windward Iſlands, in the W Indies, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It belongs to the Engliſh; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 ſlaves. Their exports are ſugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have moſt of the fruits common to the climate. The ſugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which riſes out of the earth, and ſwims upon the ſurface of the water. This iſland has ſuffered much from hurricanes; particularly, from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

Barbary, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia Proper, Africa, and Libya. It is the beſt country in all Africa, except Egypt. The air is mild and the ſoil fertile in corn, dates, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plumes, citrons, lemons, oranges, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen gardens. Their chief trade conſiſts in their fruits, in the horſes called barbs, Morocco leather, oſtrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Mahometan, and there are ſome Jews; but no Chriſtians, except the ſlaves.

Barbas, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

Barbe, St. a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico, near which are rich ſilver mines. It is 500 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barbering, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 59 N.

Barbezieux, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It has a mineral ſpring called Fontrouilleuſe, and had a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 0, lat. 45 30 N.

Barbuda, one of the Britiſh Caribbee iſlands, ſubject to the Britiſh, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raiſing corn, and breeding cattle, for which they find a ready market in the neighbouring iſlands. It is the property of the Codrington family, and is 19 miles NE of St. Chriſtopher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N.

Barca, a country of Barbary, on the S coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren deſert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs. Here was ſeated the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, ſo difficult of acceſs on account of the burning ſands.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea. Its ſhape is between a ſquare and an oval; it contains about 15,000 houſes, and is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which ſtands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the ſea on the S, with a mole for the ſecurity of ſhips. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, ſeparated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the ſtreets are handſome, well paved with large ſtones, wide, and very clean. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, is a biſhop's ſee, has a fine univerſity, a mint, a good port, and is adorned with handſome buildings. The cathedral is large, handſome and adorned with two towers. The arſenal contains arms for ſeveral thouſand men, and docks for the building of gallies. It is a place of great trade, and they make curious works in glaſs; the knives are likewiſe in great reputation, as well as the blankets. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a ſiege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip v inveſted it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles SE of Embrun. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 44 23 N.

Barcelore, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar. It was a Dutch factory, 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Bardewick, formerly a large town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg,

on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

BARDSEY, a small island of Carnarvonshire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

BARDSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Nelson.

BARDT, a town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BAREGES, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagneres.

BAREITH, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherburg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

BARI, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated in the gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARI, or TERRA DI BARI, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARJOLS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 43 33 N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames in an unwholesome air. It is chiefly celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675; a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WSW of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tees, and has a manufacture of stockings, 30 miles SW of Durham, and 244 NNW of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 54 35 N.

BARNET, a town, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet, and situate on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II to the monks of St. Alban's. At the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate the decisive battle which was fought 1471 near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W lat. 51 42 N.

BARNET, EAST, a village two miles SE of Barnet, once much frequented on account of a medicinal spring.

BARNEVELT, an island of S America, to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

BARNSLEY, a village of Gloucestershire. It is noted for large quarries of excellent freestone, and 4 miles NE of Cirencester.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Taw, 12 miles E of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, 38 NNW of Exeter, and 191 W of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

BARROACH, a town in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Grefivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the Isere, six miles S of Chamberry. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 24 E, lat. 15 42 S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 36 N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, situated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln and 166 of London. It has a market on Monday. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BARUTH, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

BASARTSCHICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great

trade, and is ſeated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

BASIL, or BASLE, the capital of the canton of Baſil, in Switzerland, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the ſide of Switzerland, and the leaſt on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handſome bridge. The largeſt has five gates, ſix ſuburbs, 200 ſtreets, ſix large ſquares, and 46 fountains, and is partly ſeated on a hill. The other ſtands on a plain, and has but two gates with ſeveral ſtreets and fountains. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic building, but diſfigured by a daubing of roſe coloured paint, ſpread over the whole edifice. The great Eraſmus, is interred here under a marble tomb. The town-houſe, and fine paintings in freſco, particularly an exquiſite piece of the ſufferings of Chriſt by Holbein are much admired. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuſcripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are ſeveral exceedingly ſcarce. The clocks always go an hour too faſt, according to ſome for the quick diſpatch of buſineſs; others ſay it was owing to an aſſault, or according to ſome, a conſpiracy to murder the magiſtrates being prevented by that means. This town is ſurrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and baſtions. The art of making paper is ſaid to have been invented here. They have ſeveral manufactures, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extenſive trade. The biſhops of Baſle once poſſeſſed the ſovereignty over the city and canton; but, in 1501, when the canton joined the Helvetic confederacy, they fixed their reſidence at Porentru; ſtill retaining the dignity of princes of the empire. The ſumptuary laws are very ſtrict at Baſil; and no perſon is allowed to have a ſervant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Pruſſia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel Auguſt 28. Baſle is the largeſt, and ſeems to have been once one of the moſt populous towns in Switzerland: It is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but their number is ſcarcely more than 14,000. Baſle has now loſt its independence, and has together with all Switzerland been obliged to bow to the tyrannical yoke of France, who without even the pretence of a provocation invaded and laid waſte this tranquil country, and reduced it to ſlavery. It is 114 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and ſaffron. Cirenza is the capital.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Calochina. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

BASINGSTROKE, a corporate town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 35 miles E by N of Saliſbury, and 47 W by S of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 51 19 N.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BASS, a great inſulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coaſt of Haddingtonſhire, at a ſmall diſtance from the town of North Berwick. It is inacceſſible on all ſides, except the SW, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In ſummer this remarkable rock, which overhangs the ſea in a tremendous manner, riſing in the form of a cone is quite covered with the neſts, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or ſolan geeſe; ſo that it is ſcarce poſſible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are ſo prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch, that people, cloſe by each other, hear what is ſpoken with difficulty. Theſe birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and ſupplied with water by a ſpring at the top. A ruinous caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, ſtands at the edge of the precipice. The garriſon in 1694, ſurrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demoliſhed. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is ſaid, there is a deep pool of freſh water. It alſo contains a ſmall warren for rabbits, and paſture for a few ſheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

BASSANO, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

BASSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, famous for the many ſieges it has ſuſtained; but its fortifications are now demoliſhed. It is 18 miles SW of Liſle. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 50 28 N.

BASSEEN, a city and fortreſs in the Decan of Hindooſtan, oppoſite the N end of Salſette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

BASSENTHWAITE-WATER, a fine lake

in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keſwick. It is four miles long, bounded on one ſide by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their baſes; on the other, by the fields, and the ſkirts of Skiddaw.

BASSETERRE, the capital of St. Chriſtopher, built by the French, before the iſland was ceded to the Engliſh in 1713.

BASSETERRE, the capital of Guadaloupe, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the W part of the iſland. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BASSORA, or BUSSARAH, a city and ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, 40 miles NW of the gulf of Perſia. It ſtands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houſes are conſtructed of bricks dried in the ſun, and have a very mean aſpect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the moſt delightful ſpots in Aſia, and even as one of the moſt beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds, that blow here are very troubleſome to travellers, ſometimes overwhelming them with ſand driven out of the neighbouring deſarts. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague deſtroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards peopled by the wild Arabs, who were ſoon brought under the ſubjection of the Turks. The trade here is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N.

BASTIA, a ſeaport of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corſica, with a good harbour, a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It ſurrendered to lord Hood in 1794, but has ſince revolted to France. It is 70 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BASTIMENTOS, the name of ſome ſmall iſlands near Terra Firma, in S America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour.

BASTOGNE, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, 25 miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BATACOLA, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once conſiderable city, on the banks of a ſmall river, four miles from the ſea. The country produces a good deal of pepper; the Engliſh had a factory here, but were all maſſacred by the natives becauſe one of their bull dogs killed a conſecrated cow.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

BATAVIA, the ancient name of an iſland in Dutch Gueldrland, from which the Dutch are ſometimes called Batavians. See BETUWE.

BATAVIA, a city of the iſland of Java, capital of all the Dutch ſettlements in the E Indies. The fort is built at a diſtance from the town of ſtone brought from Europe. In general, the place is very beautiful and built of white ſtones; they have canals in the principal ſtreets, planted on each ſide with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in theſe parts. It is the reſidence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the E Indies. It has a handſome hoſpital and arſenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of deſtination. The air is very unwholeſome; and this place is repreſented as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and ſeated on the NE part of the iſland. Shortly after the Dutch declared war againſt England, Batavia was captured by the Britiſh. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S.

BATH, a city in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot ſprings, which are not only uſed as baths, but internally as a medicine. The ſprings are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Croſs-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. The reputation of theſe waters has ſo much increaſed, that Bath is become the principal reſort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the conſtant reſidence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of diſſipation. In ſplendor and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; they are conſtructed of a white ſtone, and the fronts, which are all three ſtories high, are adorned with three rows of columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders. The principal ſeaſons for the waters are ſpring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hoſpital. Bath is ſeated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Briſtol; 12 miles WSW of Briſtol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BATHA, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, in a county of the ſame name, on the

Danube, 110 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 45 36 N.

BATSFORD, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles S by E of Campden.

BATTEL, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſday, famous for the deciſive victory gained by William I. over Harold in 1066; in memory of which he founded here a celebrated abbey, which its remains ſhew to have been a noble ſtructure. This town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Battel powder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 SE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 50 55 N.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the E coaſt of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5 55 N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the N bank of the Meuſe, ten miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 51 48 N.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, noted for its fine aſparagus. Near it, ſtands a diſtillery and a curious horizontal air-mill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a freeſchool; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelſea. Batterſea is four miles WSW of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropſhire, five miles N of Shrewſbury, where the deciſive victory was gained by Henry IV, over Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, on the NW by Franconia, on the NE by Bohemia, and on the E and S by Auſtria. It contains the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the upper palatinate of Bavaria, the biſhopricks of Freiſengen and Paſſau, the duchy of Neuburg, and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg.

BAVARIA PROPER, a duchy, and the principal part, of the circle of Bavaria. This duchy is 125 miles long from E to W, and 87 broad from N to S. The air is wholeſome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Its capital is Munich.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF, ſometimes called NORDGAW, from its ſituation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria. It is a duchy, ſubject to the elector palatine. Its capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, to which the French retired after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. In 1794 it ſurrendered to the Auſtrians but was retaken the ſame year. It is three miles SW of Malplaquet, and 12 SW of Mons. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

BAUGE, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It is ſeated on the river Coeſnon, 18 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 47 30 N.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the department of Loire, and late province of Orleanois, ſeated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is ſix miles W of Orleans.

BAUME-LES-NONES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It had before the French revolution a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, whoſe entrance is 20 paces wide, and after deſcending 300 paces, a grotto is ſeen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles SW of Beſançon. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a ſmall but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a caſtle on a rock. It is ſeated on the river Muſſa, 15 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 56 30 N.

BAUTZEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Luſatia, with a ſtrong citadel. It ſtands on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dreſden. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 51 10 N.

BAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a ſtrong caſtle 10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 43 43 N.

BAWTRY, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has been long noted for millſtones and grindſtones, and ſeated on the river Idle, ſeven miles S by E of Doncaſter, and 152 N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

BAYA, or BAJA, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Eſſeck. Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, once a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure. It is ſeated on the river Aure, four miles from the Engliſh Channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, on the river Moſelle, 12 miles S of Nanci. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49 38 N.

BAYON, or BAYONA, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Gallicia, ſituated on a ſmall gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

BAYONNE, a populous and commercial

city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the mouth of the river Adour which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. The great town is on this ſide the river Nive; the little town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the ſuburbs of St. Eſprit is beyond this laſt river. There is a communication between theſe different parts by a bridge. The Nive and Adour, unite their ſtreams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the ſea, at the diſtance of a quarter of a league. A bank of Sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but veſſels, when they have entered, find it a ſafe one. The citadel is the ſtrongeſt in France. Bayonne was lately a biſhop's ſee; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which ſupport it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 425 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and lately an epiſcopal ſee. It is ſeated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex, between Haſtings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the Engliſh and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 54 N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a market on Thurſday. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the churchyard, as is likewiſe the late Edmund Burke who reſided here. It is 23 miles WNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorcheſter, and 138 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 50 N.

BEARN, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spaniſh Navarre, on the W by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N by Gaſcony and Armagnac. It now forms, with Baſques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, on the Rhone, oppoſite Taraſcon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July 22, at this place, is one of the moſt famous in Europe. It is 10 miles E of Niſmes. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BEAUCE, a late province of France, between the Iſle of France, Blaſois, and Orleanois. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAUFORT, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, containing about 100 houſes. It is 15 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 26 N.

BEAUFORT, a ſtrong town of Savoy, in Italy, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Monſtier. Lon. 6 28 E, lat. 45 50 N.

BEAUFORT, a town of S Carolina, on Port Royal Iſland. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois, with an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 46 9 W.

BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Angleſey, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It ſtands on the ſtrait of Menai, and was fortified with a caſtle by Edward I. It has no trade; yet there is very good anchorage in the bay that lies before the town; veſſels often find ſecurity here in hard gales. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends one member to parliament. It is 59 miles W by N of Cheſter, and 241 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the Engliſh in 1691, who blew up the caſtle. It is ſeated between the Maeſe and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 50 12 N.

BEAUMONT-DE-LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, five miles from the mouth of that river, and 12 SE of Lectoure.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 24 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 48 7 N.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, and late province of Maine, 10 miles N of Mans. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oiſe, which has a bridge,

20 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 49 9 N.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles SW of Dijon. Lon. 4 47 E, lat. 47 0 N.

BEAUVOIS, an epiſcopal city of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. The cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter, and is admired for its fine architecture; the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was beſieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, forced the duke to raiſe the ſiege; and in memory of their exploits, they uſed to walk firſt in a proceſſion on the 10th of July, the anniverſary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapeſtry. It is ſeated on the river Theſin, 42 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 25 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1 54 W, lat 46 55 N.

BEBBLINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on a lake, from which runs the river Worm, 10 miles NW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 58 N.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had formerly a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty ſteeple; and two free ſchools, one of them with 10 ſcholarſhips for Emanuel College, Cambridge. It is 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 108 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

BEC-D'ARIEUX, or BEDARIEUX, a town of France, in the province of Herault and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 39 N.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Lauſnics, 55 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 49 13 N.

BECKUM, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated at the ſource of the river Verſe, 20 miles SE of Munſter. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

BECSANGIL, a province of Aſia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the Sea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by the province of Belli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Burſa.

BEDAL, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, thro' which paſſes a Roman cauſeway. It is 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 220 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon, in Surry. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient ſeat of the Carews, one of the many ſaid to have been the reſidence of queen Eliſabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with ſtalls in the aiſles, like a cathedral.

BEDLN, or BEDING, a village in Suſſex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the Engliſh Channel at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a fortified city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a conſiderable kingdom. It is 80 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E, lat. 17 0 N.

BEDFORD, a borough, and the county-town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is divided into two parts by the Ouſe, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is not large nor well built. It has five churches, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ſite is now a bowling green. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fenny land, in the Iſle of Ely, conſiſting of 300,000 acres, and extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain theſe fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was eſtabliſhed for the government of this great level. In theſe fens are ſeveral decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the ſeaſon.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonſhire, on the E by Cambridgeſhire, on the SE by Herts, on the SW by Bucks, and on the NW by Northamptonſhire. Its utmoſt length is 35 miles, and its greateſt breadth 22. The air is healthy; the Ouſe which in its courſe receives the Ivel, divides it into two parts. The N ſide of the Ouſe is fertile and woody; but the S is leſs ſo. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace, ſtraw, hats, baſkets, and toys.

BEDNORE, or BIDANORE, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. It was taken by general Matthews, in 1783; but retaken ſoon after by Tippoo Sultan. The capitulation was violated, and the general poiſoned. It is 452 miles SE of Bombay, and 287 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 14 0 N.

BEDOUINS, a modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are diſperſed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the ſame manner as the patriarchs were formerly; their principal employment is the graſing of cattle.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a borough in Wiltſhire, by preſcription, which ſends two members to parliament. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BEEMAH, a river of Hindooſtan, in the Decan, a principal branch of the Kiſtna, joining it near Edghir. It riſes in the mountains to the N of Poonah.

BEFORT, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Baſil. Lon. 6 54 E, lat. 47 36 N.

BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 36 42 N.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the ſame name, 72 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in the late province of Alſace, on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, ſix miles SW of Raſtadt. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BEILA, a town of Piedmont, 32 miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 45 54 N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S by Portugueſe Eſtramadura, on the E by the Spaniſh province of the ſame name, and on the W by the Atlantic.

BELCASTRO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on a mountain, eight miles from the ſea, and 12 SW of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 39 6 N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 33 N.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, ſeated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of Sligo. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the N ſide of the Tajo, a mile from Liſbon, deſigned to defend the entrance to that city; and here all the ſhips that ſail up the river muſt come to. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, remarkable for a ſpring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a borough and ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſeated on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the moſt flouriſhing commercial towns in Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

BELGARDEN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, 55 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 53 E, lat. 54 10 N.

BELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated 80 miles SE of Bender.

BELGRADE, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. The ſtreets where the greateſt trade is carried on, are covered with wood to ſhelter the dealers from the ſun and rain. It was taken in 1789, by marſhal Laudohn, but reſtored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is 265 miles SE of Vienna, and 400 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

BELGRADE, a ſmall town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, 20 miles N of that city. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy in Venetian Friuli, 10 miles E by S of Udino. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 43 56 N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limoſin, ſeated on the Vincon, 20 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BELLEGARDE, a ſtrong place of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees

and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken the next year, after an obstinate defence, and named by the French government Sud Libre. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalons. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 46 57 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks, and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of N America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 51 55 N

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 23 N.

BELLEY, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chamberry, and 250 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NNW of Hexham and 294 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon 8 16 E, lat. 46 6 N.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 39 20 N.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that Charles XII. marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, LITTLE, a strait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

BELVEDERE, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is delightfully situated, 17 miles NE of Chirenza. It is subject to the Turks: and the raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

BELVOIR CASTLE, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chanar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000l.

BENARES, a populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manners and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have

they admitted any innovations from foreigners. Benares is 425 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 20 N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 42 12 N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Aſtorga. Lon. 57 W, lat. 42 4 N.

BENBECULA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Uiſt. See BARA.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town on the SW of the iſland of Sumatra, belonging to the Engliſh. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody? and there are ſeveral volcanos in the iſland. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

BENDERMASSEN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 114 40, E lat. 3 40 S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Beſſarabia, on the river Dnieſter, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It was the reſidence of Charles XII, of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1789, but reſtored by the treaty of Yaſſa in 1790. Lon. 29 0 E. lat. 46 58 N.

BENEDETTO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11, 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; ſeated on the W ſhore of the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, agreeably ſituated in Principato Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbiſhop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is ſubject to the pope, and ſeated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in conſequence of the treaty of Weſtphalia. It is ſituated on the river Ill, 12 miles SW of Straſburgh. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 24 N.

BENGAL, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Oraſſa, and Bahar, on the N by Bootan on the E by Aſſam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its greateſt extent from W to E is about 720 miles, and from N to S above 300. The country conſiſts of one vaſt plain, of the moſt fertile ſoil, which, in common with other parts of Hindooſtan, annually renders two, and, in ſome parts, even three crops. It is ſometimes ſubject to ſuch extremes of heat as render it fatal to Europeans. The great cauſe of the unhealthineſs of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which ſuch quantities of putreſcible matters are brought down as infect the air with the moſt malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and preſent a ſurface of water more than 100 miles wide. This vaſt collection of fluid however, is owing in a great meaſure to the rains which fall on the low country itſelf; for the lands in the neighbourhood are overflowed ſome time before the bed of the river is filled. As ſome of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from ſuch a copious inundation, they muſt for this reaſon be guarded by ſtrong dykes to reſiſt the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted for 70 miles between dykes: and when full, the paſſengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are ſugar, ſilk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, ſaltpetre, lac, and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into ſeveral ſtreams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been ſubject, ever ſince 1765, to the Engliſh E India Company. Its annual revenue, including that of Benares is near 3,5000,000 and its population is 11,000,000. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the E by Matamam, on the E by the river Rimba, and on the W by the Atlantic. Its coaſt begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to cape Negro on the S, that is, from lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear ſkins about their waiſts, and heads round their necks; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waiſt, and copper rings on their legs.

BENGUELA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, where the Portugueſe

have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic, on the N by Biafara, on the E by parts unknown, and on the S by Loango. It begins in 1° S lat. and extends to about 9° N lat. The country exhibits many beautiful landſcapes; but is very low and marſhy; this renders it very unhealthy; there are here a great number of wild beaſts, ſuch as elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, &c. The dreſs of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The people are ſkilful in making various ſorts of dies; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. With reſpect to food, they prefer the fleſh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed among them, and the number of their wives is limited by the ſtate of their circumſtances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not ſo of the Europeans, and they think it impoſſible that the taſte of the women can be ſo depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganiſm.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in Africa, formerly a very cloſely built and populous city. In the ſtreets which are long and broad, are many ſhops filled with European merchandiſe, as well as with the commodities of the country. The women keep the ſtreets clean. The king's palace makes great part of the town; and its great extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, being only a confuſed heap of buildings, made with boards or clay, without regularity or neatneſs. The houſes are large, with clay walls, and at a diſtance from each other. They are covered with reeds, ſtraw and leaves. Benin is ſituate on the river Benin or Formoſa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

BENNEVIS, a mountain in Inverneſſſhire, near Fort William. It is eſteemed the higheſt in Britain, riſing more than 4300 feet above the level of the ſea, its pointed ſummit capped with ſnow.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of the ſtate of Vermont, in New England, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its public buildings are a church, a courthouſe, and a jail; but the aſſembly commonly hold the ſeſſions at Windſor. It has many elegant houſes, and is a flouriſhing town. Near the center of it is Mount Anthony, which riſes very high, in the form of a ſugar loaf. It is 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

BENSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles NE of Worms. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munſter. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and caſtle of Italy in the Bologneſe, 10 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

BERAR, a ſoubah of the Decan of Hindooſtan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Oriſſa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candeiſh and Dowlatabad on the W. Leſs is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of moſt of the other countries in Hindooſtan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Oriſſa, is that of a foreſt, thinly ſet with villages and towns. Its capital is Nagpour.

BIRAUM, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, 11 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

BERBICE, a Dutch ſettlement, on a river of the ſame name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the Engliſh fleet in May, 1796.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. It ſerves all the neighbourhood with ſalt; and is ſeated on the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

BERDOA, a town of Perſia, in Erivan, ſeated in a very fruitful plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E of Gangea. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BEREALSTON, a borough of Devonſhire, that ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 10 miles N of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

BEREILLY, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

BERE-REGIS, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on the Bere, 12 miles E by N of Dorcheſter, and 113 SW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

BERG, a duchy of Weſtphalia, very mountainous and woody. Duſſeldorp is the capital.

BERGAMO, a province of Italy in the territory of Venice, bounded by Breſcia, the Valteline, and the Milaneſe. Toward

the N it is mountainous and rocky; but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the moſt corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee, famous for its ſewing ſilk. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

BERGARAC, a trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the river Dordogne, 30 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It ſeated on the river Lariſſa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

BERGEN, an ancient ſeaport of Norway. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſkins, fir-wood, and dried fiſh; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

BERGEN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, capital of the iſle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralſund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Netherlands, ſeated partly on a hill, about a mile and a half from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal: it has ſeveral times been beſieged to no purpoſe; but was taken by the French in 1747, by treachery. It was likewiſe taken by the French in 1793. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

BERGUES, ST. VINOX, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, ſeated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

BERKELEY, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, it is governed by a mayor; and in the church are ſome elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient caſtle on a riſing ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it ſuffered conſiderably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II. was impriſoned is ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſeated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Glouceſter, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N ſide are the remains of a caſtle, the reſidence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws publiſhed. Here William the Conqueror ſwore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predeceſſors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges, and James I, whoſe children were nurſed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hoſpitals, a handſome Gothic church, and a freeſchool. It is 26 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordſhire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the wideſt, though not more than ſix in the narroweſt part. It lies in the dioceſe of Saliſbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 pariſhes; and ſends nine members to parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windſor Foreſt and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the capital.

BERKS, a county of Pennſylvania, 67 miles long and 29 broad. The inhabitants in 1790, were 30,177. Reading is the capital.

BERLIN, a conſiderable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Pruſſia reſides. This city is one of the largeſt, beſt built, and beſt governed of any in Germany. The ſtreets are large, clean, elegant, and ſome of them very long and well paved. There are alſo ſeveral large and beautiful ſquares, with pleaſant walks. It is ſurrounded with handſome gardens, which produce excellent fruit. Berlin is divided into five parts without including the ſuburbs. The royal ſtreet is one of the longeſt and moſt frequented in the city. It is croſſed by five others which are large and fine. On the new bridge over the Spree is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William the Great, which is eſteemed an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip. After this bridge is paſt, the king's palace appears, which is a grand and ſuperb edifice; it is four ſtories high, and the apartments are ex-

tremely magnificent. No palace in Europe has ſuch a great quantity of ſilver-tables, luſtres, branched candleſticks, &c. The opera-houſe is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble portico ſupported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with baſſo relievos and ſtatues. The columns which ſupport the roof throw the whole into a grand ſaloon. The arſenal conſiſts of four grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college; each front has three large porticos. There are other things worthy of obſervation, ſuch as the cabinet of medals, and of the antiquities belonging to the king; and the royal library which has many ſcarce books and manuſcripts. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder, on the E, and another thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean; and is ſeated on the Spree, 42 miles NW of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SUMMER ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, nearly in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, and ſurrounded by rocks, which render them almoſt inacceſſible to ſtrangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles E of Carolina, and are inhabited by the Engliſh. They were diſcovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was caſt away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever ſince. It is univerſally agreed that the nature of theſe iſlands has undergone a ſurpriſing alteration to the worſe ſince they were diſcovered; the air being much more inclement, and the ſoil much more barren than formerly. The town of St. George, on St. George's Iſland, is the capital. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

BERN, the largeſt of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the laſt is moſt commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calviniſm, and Bern the capital.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland. Here is a celebrated ſchool, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradeſmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a ſtrong place, in a peninſula, formed by the river Aar. The houſes are moſtly built of white freeſtone, and in the principal ſtreets have piazzas or arches under them, for the conveniency of walking in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbiſh from the ſtreets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the reſt of Switzerland, obliged to ſurrender to the French. Bern is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W of Prague. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.

BERNARD, GREAT ST. a mountain of Swiſſerland, between Valais and Val-d'Aouſte, at the ſource of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with ſnow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all ſtrangers gratis for three days, without any diſtinction of religion.

BERNAY, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the houſe of Anhalt reſides. It is ſeated on the river Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

BERNCASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is ſeated on the Moſelle, near Trarbach.

BERRY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaiſois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp and flax; and there is excellent wine in ſome places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

BERSELLA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, ſeated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles NE of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 12 miles SW of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, 50 miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

BERTRAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

BERVIE, a ſeaport and borough

the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 25 miles SW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, a town, and county of itſelf, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a ſtrong fortreſs, of great importance when England and Scotland were hoſtile nations. It is ſtill fortified, and has a ditch on the N and E; on the S and W it has high walls, regularly fortified and planted with cannon, to which the river ſerves as a moat. It had a ſtrong caſtle now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and ſalmon, and is ſeated on the Tweed, over which is a handſome bridge of 15 arches. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 52 SE of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick-North, a borough in the county of Eaſt Lothian on the frith of Forth, 30 miles NW of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghſhire, on the W by Edinburghſhire, and on the NW by Haddingtonſhire. It abounds with corn and graſs, and being a low and flat country, is ſometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The SE angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a diſtrict only eight miles in compaſs, governed by Engliſh laws, and accounted part of an Engliſh county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the NE angle of Merionethſhire, beneath which ſpreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besancon, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte'. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the baſe of which touches both ſides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninſula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are ſtill to be ſeen. The ſtreets are wide and handſome, and the houſes are well built with free-ſtone. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Beſſarabia, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dnieſter, along whoſe banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themſelves by their cattle, by huſbandry, and by robbery. Their common food is the fleſh of oxen and horſes, cheeſe, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Bestricia, a town of Tranſylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles NW of Hermanſtadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Betelfagui, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vaſt quantity of coffee bought and ſold here to the Europeans. It is 25 miles E of the Red Sea. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Bethlehem, a town of Paleſtine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is ſeated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful proſpect. It is now an inconſiderable place, but much viſited by pilgrims. Here is a church, yet entire, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a croſs: alſo a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to ſhow the manger in which Chriſt was laid; as alſo another, called the Chapel of Joſeph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reſide here. It is ſix miles S of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Bethlehem, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Bethlehem, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Penſylvania, on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek, affording trout and other fiſh) has a very pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and is frequently viſited in ſummer, by the gentry from different parts. It is 53 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 37 N.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford and 156 of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, ſituate on a ſteep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Perſia, but ſubject to its own bey, and a ſanctuary for the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Betuwe, a fertile iſland of Dutch

Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that ſpace, eight cities and ſeveral hundred villages. It is formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its ſtreams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this moraſs (as it then was) the anceſtors of the preſent race firſt ſettled, when, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch ſpread themſelves over the different provinces.

BEVECUM, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 17 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BEVELAND, N and S, two iſlands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Weſtphalia, 22 miles from Munſter.

BEVERLEY, a borough in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and two churches, beſide the minſter. It is ſeated on the river Hull, nine miles N of Hull and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weſer, 22 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the Leven, ſaid to have been built about the time of the Norman conqueſt. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient croſs, with ſeveral ſculptures, on which are illegible inſcriptions.

BEWDLEY, a borough of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends one member to parliament, and is ſeated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worceſter, and 128 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

BEWLEY, or BEAULIEU, a river which riſes in the N of Inverneſsſhire, and flowing along the S border of Roſsſhire, forms the fine eſtuary on which ſtand Inverneſs and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. The remains of a circus, and ſome inſcriptions, beſpeak its ancient grandeur; and it has an academy of ſciences and two hoſpitals. The inhabitants are computed at 17,000. It is ſeated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N.

BEX, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful ſituation, and the ſalt works near it, the largeſt of which is entered by a paſſage cut out of the ſolid rock. Travellers, who have the curioſity to explore theſe gloomy abodes, are furniſhed with lighted torches, and dreſſed in a coarſe habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and ſides of the paſſage.

BIAFAR, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Negroland, ſituated to the E of Benin, on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

BIANA, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 miles W of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fuſtians, and is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the Reuſs, 17 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Preſburg. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 48 31 N.

BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Friday, between Oxford and Buckingham 13 miles N of the former and 57 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Baſques, ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biſcay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDEFORD, a ſeaport and town corporate in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated on the Torridge, over which is a ſtone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 10 N.

BIELZ, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; ſeated on the Weſeloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Belleſe, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

BIELOGOROD, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the ſources of the river Narew, 100 miles NE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

BIENNE, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-

vernment of Smolenſko, 80 miles NE of Smolenſko, and 170 W of Moſcow. Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

BIENNE, a town of Switzerland, on a lake of the ſame name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N.

BIEROLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

BIGGAR, a town in Lanerkſhire, ten miles SE of Carnwath.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, one of the greateſt barley markets in England. It is ſeated on the Ivel, over which is a neat ſtone bridge, 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

BIGORRE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHAEZ, a town of Hungary in Croatia, ſeated on an iſle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles SE of Carliſtadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

BIJINAGUR. See BISNAGUR.

BIJORE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian Mountains on the N, Caſhmere on the E, and Peiſhore on the S. It is 40 miles from N to S and 30 from E to W. It is full of mountains and wilds inhabited by a ſavage and turbulent race.

BILBOA, a city of Spain, capital of Biſcay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, ſword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and ſteel. It is remarkable for the wholeſomeneſs of its air, and the fertility of the ſoil about it. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biſcay, 50 miles W of St. Sebaſtian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is ſeated on the river Breton. The only buſineſs of the town conſiſts in ſpinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE, of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat. The air is wholeſome but hot, and the ſoil yields a great deal of barley.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the county of Ravenſburg, ſeven miles SE of Ravenſburgh. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on a hill, before which opens a beautiful proſpect, over a rich valley, to the Thames, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

BILLOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 15 miles SE of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

BILMA, a burning deſert of Africa, to the SE of Fezzan, between 21 and 25° N lat.

BILSDEN, a town in Leiceſterſhire, 96 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 35 N.

BILSON, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 50 N.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama iſlands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of acceſs on account of the ſhoals, but is a very pleaſant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

BIMLEPATAM, a ſeaport of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſeated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Viſagapatam. Lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

BINAROS, a ſmall town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; ſeated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortoſa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is 30 miles NE of Lincoln, and 161 N of London. Lon. 0 0, lat. 53 30 N.

BINCH, a little fortified town of Auſtrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

BINCHESTER, a village on the river Were, near Durham. Several inſcriptions and monuments, ſhew it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two altars have been diſcovered from which it appears that the 20th legion was ſtationed in this place.

BINCAZA, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derna. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkſhire, in

Windſor foreſt, three miles N by E of Okingham. Binfield was the ſcene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windſor Foreſt.

BINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, ſeated at the place where the river Nahe falls into the Rhine, with a ſtone bridge over the former. It is 15 miles W by S of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a ſmall market on Thurſday, nine miles E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Finland, in Sweden near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

BIR, or BEER, a town of Diarbeck in Turkey in Aſia, with a caſtle, where the governor reſides. It ſtands on the E bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. It is 50 miles NE of Aleppo.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It ſurrendered to the French in 1794, and is ſeated near the river Nahe, 22 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any perſon to ſettle there; which has contributed greatly not only to the increaſe of buildings, but alſo of the trade, which is the moſt flouriſhing of any in England for all ſorts of iron work beſides many other curious manufactures. The town ſtands on the ſide of a hill, nearly in the form of a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workſhops and warehouſes, and conſiſts chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains a number of new and regular ſtreets, and a handſome ſquare, elegantly built. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a lofty ſpire; the other, a grand modern ſtructure having a ſquare ſtone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; it has alſo two chapels and ſeveral meeting-houſes. It had an elegant theatre, which was burnt in 1792. Birmingham has been long famous for its hardware manufactures; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vaſt variety of articles, ſuch as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has become more populous than any of the modern trading towns in England. They export their goods in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapneſs and elegance, they are unrivalled. It is plentifully ſupplied with coal by means of a canal to Wedneſbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch paſſing by Wolverhampton. The improved ſteam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deſerve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity: their application to various mechanical purpoſes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the moſt valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile, 15 miles N of Burgos. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 35 N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 56 12 N.

BISACCIA, a ſmall handſome town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 15 miles NE of Conza. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

BISCAY, a province of Spain bounded on the N by the bay of Biſcay, on the S by Old Caſtile, on the W by the Aſturias, and on the E by Upper Navarre. It contains three diviſions; Biſcay Proper, Guipuſcoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons; it has alſo wood for building ſhips, and mines of iron and lead. The Biſcayers are the beſt ſeamen of Spain. Their language is accounted aboriginal, and is unmixed with either French, Latin or Spaniſh. Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extenſive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the iſle of Uſhant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of N America, in Mexico, noted for its ſilver-mines.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 49 40 N.

BISCHOFS ZELL, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a caſtle. The inhabitants were independent, and governed by a ſupreme council. But their government has been ſince overturned by the French. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Conſtance. Lon. 9 13 1, lat 47 27 N.

BISCHWEILLER, a fortreſs of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, five miles W of

the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Bisfoglia, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Biserta, a seaport of Tunis, in Africa, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Bishop and his Clerks, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's. Lon 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Bishops-Auckland. See Auckland.

Bishops-Castle, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 152 WNW of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Bishops-Stortford. See Stortford.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Bisley, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

Bisnagur, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungebadra. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and when visited by Cesar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 140 miles E by S of Goa. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia, in 11° N lat.

Bissaa, an island in the coast of Africa a few leagues to the SE of the river Gambia. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference. So rich is the soil of Bissaa, that wheat and maize spring up to the size of Indian corn. The cattle also are of an extraordinary size and seem to keep pace with the luxuriant growth of the corn.

Bistricz, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name 142 miles NE of Colosvar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Bitetto, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari. Lon. 16 34 E, lat, 41 0 N.

Bitonto, an episcopal town of Naples in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 miles NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Black Forest, a forest of Germany, in the W of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

Blackheath, an elevated plain, five miles SE of London, commanding beautiful prospects, and adorned with handsome villas.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire, much resorted to for bathing.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Tartary Taurica, and the sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between 33 and 44° E lon. and 42 and 46° N lat.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which rises in the NW of the county, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

Blair Athol, a village in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many romantic waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles NW of Perth.

Blaisois, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on the little river Vezouze, 12 miles S of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blanc, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Blanca, an uninhabited island in America N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of S America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

Blanco a cape of Peru, on the South Sea, 120 miles SW of Guiaquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, the town was nearly burnt down; but roſe from its ruins more beautiful than before. It has the greateſt manufacture of ſhirt buttons, in England. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Stour, near the Downs, 18 miles NE of Dorcheſter, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Blanes, a ſeaport of Catalonia, in Spain near the river Tordera, 20 miles S of Gironne. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Oſtend. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Blankenburg, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Burg, 12 miles E of Bonn. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Blankinburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. It is 45 miles SE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Blarignies. See Malplaquet.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, 11 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Blaye, an ancient town of Guienne in France, in the department of Gironde, with a ſtrong caſtle; it is ſeated on the Gironde, which is here 1800 yards wide. Its trade conſiſts in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ſhips which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

Blechingly, a borough in Surry, by preſcription, that ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a hill, which commands extenſive proſpects, 20 miles S of London. Lon. 0 0, lat. 51 15 N.

Blenheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory gained over the French, Auguſt 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is ſeated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochſtet, and 27 NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blenheim, Houſe, near Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, a noble palace, built in honour of the duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim.

Blockzyl, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a fort; ſeated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles NE of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Blois, an ancient commercial city of France, lately the capital of Blaiſois, now included in the department of Loir and Cher. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plain, partly on an eminence, in the midſt of one of the moſt agreeable countries in France. The caſtle is the ornament of this city. The moſt remarkable thing in this caſtle is a fine long gallery; adorned with many curious and uncommon pieces; it is in the midſt of two gardens one of which is full of fruit trees; and the other of parterres, fountains, caſcades, and marble ſtatues brought from Italy. The town-houſe is a tolerable building, and ſtands on a ſtreet, which terminates on the quay, where is a public walk, that has a fine proſpect on the Loire, over which there is a handſome bridge. The country about Blois produces corn, wine, cattle, and game of every kind, and the waters a great quantity of fiſh. It is ſeated on the Loire, 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Blonitz, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia, 20 miles W of Warſaw. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat 53 22 N.

Bobenhauſen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a caſtle three miles SE of Francfort on the Main, and ſeated on the river Gerſbrentz.

Bobio, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Bobio, the largeſt river of Chili, in S America. It has its ſource in the Andes, and falls into the ſea in 47° S lat.

Bocat, a valley of Syria, in Aſia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

Bocca Chica, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S America. It is defended by ſeveral forts, which were all taken by the Engliſh in 1741.

Bocca-del Drago, a ſtrait, between the iſland of Trinidad and Andaluſia in Terra Firma, in S America.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the higheſt mountain is a paſs, which will hardly admit three men to go abreaſt: this paſs is, properly, the Bo-

chetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Auſtrians.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dioceſe of Munſter, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOCCINO, a large village in Eſſex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

BODMIN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Danube, 26 miles W of Viden. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N.

BOESCHOT, a town in the province of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs SW through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Ocza-kow and the river Dnieper.

BODLIO, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Miſnia and Luſatia, on the E by Sileſia and Moravia, on the S by Auſtria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſture. In the mountains are mines of gold and ſilver, and, in ſome places, they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; tho' there are many proteſtants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The capital town is Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Iſlands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BOIANO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in the Moliſe, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerno, 45 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of ſaffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa, ſituate among moraſſes, 22 miles E by N of Breda, 45 NE of Antwerp, and 45 SSE of Amſterdam. It is the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BOKHARA, a city of Uſbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. In 1219 it was beſieged by Jenghiz Khan, taken and deſtroyed, but was by his orders rebuilt, and is now large and populous. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, with a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, built moſtly of mud; but the caravanſaries and moſques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places which have been ſtately buildings, are now moſtly in ruins. Here is alſo a ſtately building for the education of the prieſts. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; tho' they are frequently deprived of all their properties by the khan or his attendants at pleaſure. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

BOKHARIA, BOCHARIA, or BUCHARIA a general name for all that vaſt track of land lying between Karazm, and the ſandy deſert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bukharia. Great Bukharia is ſituated between 34 and 46° N lat. and 76 and 92° E lon. It is bounded on the N by the river Sir; on the E by the kingdom of Kaſhgar, on the S by Perſia and the peninſula within the Ganges, and on the W by the country of Karazm. It is an exceeding rich and fertile country; the mountains abound with the richeſt mines; the valleys are of an aſtoniſhing fertility; the fields are covered with graſs the height of a man, and the rivers abound with excellent fiſh. Little Bukharia is ſufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in ſeveral parts, renders it much colder than from its ſituation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and ſilver.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, four leagues, NW of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16 32 S.

BOLCHERESK, a town of Kamtſchatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its

mouth, in the ſea of Okotſk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Bolesiafe, or Buntzlau, a town of Sileſia, on the Bobar 17 miles NE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated at the ſource of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Bolislaw, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Bolkwoitz, a town of Sileſia, 12 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bologna, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Bologneſe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It lies at the foot of the Appennine mountains, in a fruitful plain and ſalubrious air. The river Saronia runs near its walls, and the Reno, which turns 400 mills for the ſilk works, thro' the city. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate, or viceroy of the pope, reſides. In the area before this palace, is a noble marble fountain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, eleven feet high, the workmanſhip of Giovanni di Bologna, is highly eſteemed. The anatomical theatre, beſides its muſeum, is adorned with ſtatues of celebrated phyſicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largeſt in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Caſſini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. Though the nobility are not rich, many of their palaces are furniſhed in a magnificent taſte, and contain paintings of great value; the palaces having been built and ornamented when the families of the proprietors were richer, and when the fineſt works of architecture and painting could be procured on eaſier terms. The private houſes are well built; and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The ſurrounding country produces immenſe quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furniſhes all Europe with ſauſages, macaroni, liqueurs, eſſences, and even lapdogs. Bologna was taken by the French in 1796, but has ſince been retaken by Suwarrow. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrareſe, on the W by Modena, on the S by Tuſcany, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many ſmall rivers, which render the ſoil the moſt fertile of any in Italy. It produces all ſorts of grain and fruits, particularly muſcadine grapes, which are in high eſteem. The country round Bologna ſeems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in feſtoons, from one tree to another, in a beautiful manner. There are alſo mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsenna, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, 45 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bolswaert, a town of the United Provinces, in W Frieſland, eight miles N of Slooten. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Bolton, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fuſtians, counterpanes, dimities, and muſlins. It is 12 miles NW of Manchester, and 239 NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Bolzano, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eiſach, 27 miles N of Trent. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bomal, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Bombay, an iſland of Hindooſtan, one of the three preſidencies of the Engliſh E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It is ſituated on the W coaſt of the Deccan, ſeven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the Engliſh by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a ſtrong and capacious fortreſs, a large city, dockyard and marine arſenal. The ground is barren, and good water ſcarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoanuts, but ſcarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of ſeveral nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

Bomene, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N ſhore of the iſland of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bommel, a town of the United Provinces, in the iſle of Overflacke, ſeven miles W of Williamſtadt.

Bommel, a handſome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the iſland of Bommel-Waert, ſeated on the Waal, ſix miles NE of Hueſden.

Bommel-Waert, an iſland of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maeſe. It is 15 miles

long and five broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Bonaire, an iſland of S America, near the N coaſt of Terra Firma, to the SE of Curacao, belonging to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of S America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, the moſt eaſtern of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. Lon 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E ſide of the iſland of Newfoundland.

Bondou is bounded on the eaſt by Bambouk; on the ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth, by Tenda, and the Simbani Wilderneſs; on the ſouth-weſt by Woolli; on the Weſt by Foota Torra; and on the north, by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river, riſes into conſiderable hills. In native fertility the ſoil is not ſurpaſſed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central ſituation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great reſort, both for the Slatees, who generally paſs through it, in going from the Coaſt to the interior countries; and for occaſional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchaſe ſalt. By means of the duties, which are very heavy, the King of Bondou is well ſupplied with arms and ammunition; a circumſtance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring ſtates. The chief inhabitants are the Foulahs who are in general of a tawny complexion, with ſmall features, and ſoft ſilky hair. They are naturally of a mild and gentle diſpoſition, but the uncharitable maxims of the Koran have made them leſs hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and more reſerved in their behaviour than the Mandingoes. They evidently conſider all the Negro natives as their inferiors; and when talking of different nations, always rank themſelves among the white people. Their government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men (the king excepted) and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Muſſulmen, and the authority and laws of the Prophet, are every where looked upon as ſacred and deciſive. In the exerciſe of their faith, however, they are not very intolerant towards ſuch of their countrymen as ſtill retain their ancient ſuperſtitions. Religious perſecution is not known among them, nor is it neceſſary; for the ſyſtem of Mahomet is made to extend itſelf by means abundantly more efficacious. By eſtabliſhing ſmall ſchools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the Koran, and inſtructed in the tenets of the Prophet, the Mahomedan prieſts fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young diſciples, which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. Many of theſe little ſchools Mr. Park viſited in his progreſs through the country, and obſerved with pleaſure the great docility and ſubmiſſive deportment of the children.

Bonifacio, a ſeaport of Corſica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and the reſidence of the elector, whoſe gardens are magnificent and open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flouriſhing univerſity. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bonna, or Bona, a ſeaport of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V, in 1535, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

Bonnestable, a town of France, lately in the province of Maine, now in the department of Sarte, 15 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had before the French revolution a fine Benedictine abbey, and is ſeated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, ſeated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

Boodge-Boodge, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Bootan, a country NE of Hindooſtan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which laſt it is a feudatory. The ſouthernmoſt ridge of the Bootan mountains riſes near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal diſtance of only 15 miles; and from the ſummit the aſtoniſhed traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extenſive ocean

beneath him. The capital is Taffafudon.

Boppingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Egypt, four miles E of Awlan. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Boppart, a town of Germany, in the archbifhopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Borchlofn, a town of Weftphalia, in the bifhopric of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Borfham, a village in Eflex, three miles NE of Chelmsford, famous for a ftately fabric, built by Henry VIII. which tho' now ruinous, was once the moft magnificent building in this country.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles NE of Helfingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Borgo-San-Domino, an epifcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Borgo-di-San-Sepulchro, an epifcopal town of Tufcany, 40 miles E of Florence. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Borgo-val-di-taro, a fmall town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S W of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles SE of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 42 6 N.

Boriquin, an ifland of the W Indies, near Porto-Rico. The Engliſh fettled here, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence fome call it Crab Iſland. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Borkelo, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Bormio, a town of the country of the Grifons, capital of a county of the ſame name, bounded on the S by the eſtate of Venice, on the E by the territory of Auſtria, and on the S and W by Caddea. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a deſolate appearance. The houſes are of ſtone plaſtered: a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and ſeveral, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window ſhutters. It is 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Bornfo, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1521, before the diſcovery of New Holland, thought to be the largeſt in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. It is ſeated under the equator, that line cutting it almoſt thro' the middle. It is almoſt of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the fineſt diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably waſhed down from the hills by torrents. It produces likewiſe rice, pepper, fruits and beeswax, which laſt is uſed inſtead of money. The beaſts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers and monkeys. This iſland has fine rivers eſpecially towards the W and S. The rainy ſeaſon continues for eight months in the year, and, as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthful, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houſes on floats which they make faſt to trees. The houſes have but one floor with partitions made of cane. The people are very ſwarthy and go almoſt naked. There are Mahometans on the ſea-coaſt; but the reſt are Gentoos. The E India Company had factories here; but differences ariſing between them and the natives, they were driven away or murdered. The capital, of the ſame name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and ſeated on the NW ſide. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, 20 miles SE of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Bornou, an extenſive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on the N by the deſert of Bilma, on the SE by Caſhna, and on the SW by Nubia. It extends from 12 to 22 degrees of E lon. and from 17 to 21 degrees of N lat. The northern part is poor, and like the reſt of the provinces of Zaara: but all the reſt is well watered by ſprings and rivers that tumble down with a dreadful noiſe from the mountains; rendering the country prolific in corn, graſs, and fruits, and giving it a pleaſing aſpect. The eaſtern and weſtern frontiers are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter being all covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. The climate is ſaid to be characterized by exceſſive, though not by uniform heat. Two ſeaſons, one commencing ſoon after

the middle of April, the other at the ſame period in October, divide the year. The firſt is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S, an intenſe heat, with a deluge of ſultry rain, and ſuch tempeſts of thunder and lightning as deſtroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the ſecond ſeaſon, the ardent heat ſubſides; the air becomes ſoft and mild, and the weather perfectly ſerene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro caſt. The dreſs of the greater part conſiſts of ſhirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap imported from Tripoli, and a white muſlin turban from Cairo. Noſe-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer ſort, is ſometimes a kind of girdle for the waiſt. They cultivate Indian corn, the horſe-bean of Europe, the common kidney bean, cotton, hemp, and indigo. They have figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. Horſes, aſſes, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, ſheep, and camels (of the fleſh of which they are very fond) are the common animals. Their bees are ſo numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game conſiſts of the partridge, wild duck, and oſtrich, the fleſh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no uſe; the antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infeſted with ſnakes, ſcorpions, centipedes, and toads. More than thirty different languages are ſaid to be ſpoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the ſovereign, the privilege of chooſing a ſucceſſor from among his ſons, is conferred on three perſons, whoſe age, and character for wiſdom, are denoted by the title of elders. The ſons retire to a ſequeſtered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and while their deliberations laſt, the princes are confined in ſeparate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the ſovereign elect, and conduct him to the gloomy place where the corpſe of his father, that cannot be interred till the concluſion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders recount to him the virtues and defects of his deceaſed parent; deſcribing with panegyric or cenſure, the meaſures that exalted or ſunk the glory of his reign. The ſultan is ſaid to have 500 ladies in his ſeraglio, and that his ſtud likewiſe contains 500 horſes. He has a vaſt army, which conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe: the ſabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a ſhield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are paſſionately fond of play, the lower claſſes of draughts; and the higher excel in cheſs. The capital is of the ſame name.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou, ſituate in a flat country, on the banks of a ſmall river. It conſiſts of a multitude of houſes, neatly plaſtered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but they are ſo irregularly placed, that the ſpaces between them cannot be called ſtreets. Their moſques are conſtructed of brick and earth; and they have ſchools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is ſurrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles SE of Mourzouk. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the Ure, over which is a ſtone bridge. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles NW of York, and 218 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BORROWDALE, a dreary diſtrict in the S part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the fineſt ſort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully cloſed again, leſt this precious ſubſtance ſhould become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are alſo found in this tract.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or BONESS, a village of Linlithgowſhire, on the frith of Forth, ſurrounded with coal pits and ſalt-pans. It has a good part, but its trade is not on the increaſe.

BOSA, an ancient ſeaport of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles SE of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the Arbe, five miles E of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropſhire, nine miles SE of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid, and ſaw the parliament ſoldiers paſs by in queſt of him, after the battle of Worceſter. The tree is now almoſt cut away by travellers,

Bosna Serago, a large and ſtrong town of Turkey and capital of Boſnia, ſeated on the river Boſna, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Seraio is the capital.

Bossiney, a borough in Cornwall, that ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, 17 miles NW of Launceſton, and 233 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Bost, a ſtrong town of Perſia, capital of Sableſtan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on both ſides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the ſea; but its harbour can admit veſſels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boſton, is a large and curious ſluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flouriſhing town, with a ſpacious market-place, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the moſt lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted ſeamark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, the capital of Maſſachuſets, in N America, built in 1630. It is ſeated on a peninſula, of about four miles circumference, at the bottom of a fine bay, in a very convenient ſituation for trade. The town ſtands about nine miles from the mouth of the bay, at whoſe entrance are ſeveral ſmall rocks and iſlands, ſome of which are inhabited. There is but one ſafe channel to approach the harbour; and that ſo narrow, that two ſhips can hardly ſail thro' abreaſt; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ſail to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a noble pier near 2000 feet in length; along which on the N ſide extends a row of warehouſes for the merchants; and to this pier ſhips of the greateſt burden may come and unload without the help of boats. The greateſt part of the town lies round the harbour in the form of a half-moon, the country beyond it riſing gradually and affording a delightful proſpect. The ſtreets are handſome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-houſe; and there are 16 churches of various denominations. On the W ſide of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Boſton was the place, in the neighbourhood of which the firſt hoſtilities commenced, in 1775, between the coloniſts and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 356 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 70 35 W, lat. 42 25 N.

Bosworth, or Market Bosworth, a town in Leiceſterſhire with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on a high hill, and famous for the battle which decided for ever the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It is 13 miles NW of Leiceſter, and 106 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coaſt of New Holland, ſo called from the great quantity of herbs found on the ſhore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the ſequel, took place at Port Jackſon, 15 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 21 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Botany Island, a ſmall iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

Botesdale. See Buddesdale.

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles SE of Hailbron. Lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9 N.

Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Bova, an epiſcopal town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 miles SE of Reggio. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, a town of France, lately in the province of Touraine, now in the department of Indre and Loire, ſituate in an iſland of the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

Boudry, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchatel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the duchy of the ſame name, and territory of Luxemburg. It has a caſtle, ſeated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Bovignes, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuſe, ten miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Bovino, an epiſcopal town of Naples,

in Capitanata, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Benevento. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

BOULOGNE, a large ſeaport of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the Lower. The former is ſtrong both by nature and art; and the latter is only ſurrounded by a ſingle wall. The harbour has a mole for the ſafety of the ſhips; and which at the ſame time, prevents it from being choaked up. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

BOURBON, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a ſafe harbour in the iſland; but many good roads for ſhipping. It is for the moſt part mountainous, but in ſome places there are very beautiful and fertile plains. The climate is hot, but not to ſuch a degree as might be expected from its ſituation, the breezes from the mountains being conſtant, and very refreſhing. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile iſland; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French ſettled here in 1672, and had ſome conſiderable towns in the iſland; but it now belongs to the Engliſh E India Company. It is 300 miles E of Madagaſcar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

BOURBON LANCI, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its caſtle, and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, ſituate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its baths which are very hot, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W of Moulins, and 362 S of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOURBONNE-LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

BOURBONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and a ſmall part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, paſture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It was an archbiſhop's ſee; has a univerſity, and an academy of arts and ſciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the ſtring. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water riſes four yards at full tide, for which reaſon the largeſt veſſels can come up to it very readily. The caſtle called the *Trumpet*, is ſeated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. The town has 12 gates; and near another caſtle are fine walks under ſeveral rows of trees. The ancient city of Bourdeaux, though conſiderable in point of ſize, was ill built, badly paved, without police, or any of theſe municipal regulations, indiſpenſibly requiſite to render a city ſplendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within theſe laſt 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the ſtreets newly built are regular and handſome. The quays are four miles in length, and the river itſelf is conſiderably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The beauty of the river Garonne and the beauty of the ſurrounding country were probably the cauſes which induced the Romans to lay the foundations of this city. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, conſtructed under the emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewiſe ſeveral aqueducts. It is 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW of Huy. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

BOURG, a town of France, lately in the province of Breſſe. Near this place is the magnificent church and monaſtery of the late Auguſtins. Bourg is ſeated on the river Reſſouſe, 20 miles SE of Macon, and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

BOURG, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

BOURG, a town of the iſland of Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W, lat. 5 2 N.

Bourganeuf, a town of France lately in the province of Marche, now in the department of Creuſe. It had formerly an archiepiſcopal ſee and univerſity. Bourganeuf is ſeated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges, and 200 S of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Bourges, an ancient city of France in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It ſtands upon a great deal of ground but is but thinly peopled with gentlemen ſtudents and eccleſiaſtics, the whole number of ſtudents only amounting to about 18,000. It is the birthplace of Lewis XI, the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the ſame name, ſix miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of France, one league S of Paris.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champaigne, 22 miles E by N of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a good market on Saturday. It is ſeated near a ſpring, called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boſton. It is 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Bouro, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, ſubject to the Dutch, who have a fortreſs here. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The banks of the rivers are infeſted by crocodiles of an aſtoniſhing ſize, who devour ſuch beaſts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches. Bouro is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127. 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton-on-the-Hill, a village in Glouceſterſhire, on the ſide of a hill, with a fine proſpect into Oxfordſhire. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Glouceſter.

Bourton-on-the-Water, a village, one mile from the preceeding place, watered by a river that riſes near it, which here ſpreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a ſtone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Bousrac, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late province of Marche, with a caſtle almoſt inacceſſible, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

Bouton, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. The inhabitants are ſmall, but well ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bow, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated at the ſource of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or Stratford le Bow, a conſiderable village in Middleſex, two miles ENE of London. It is ſaid that the bridge here, was the firſt ſtone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow.

Bowness. See Bulness.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidſtone, famous for an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, founded by William earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of which ſtill exiſt. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body.

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles S of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, ſeated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles SW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Boyle, or Abbey Boyle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon. It is ſeated near lake Key, 23 miles N of Roſcommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which riſes in Queen's-county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Iriſh Channel, below Drogheda. Here the deciſive battle was fought between James II. and William III.

Boyolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 15 miles SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which deſcending from the hills of Perthſhire, E of loch Tay, falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand ſcene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chaſm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a dutchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland, on the NE

by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Auſtrian Brabant watered by ſeveral rivers of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. It was overrun by the French in 1794.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the ſame name, 12 miles NW of Rome. There are ſome celebrated baths to the W of the town. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

BRACKLAW, a ſtrong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 83 miles E of Kaminieck. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

BRACKLEY, a borough in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeſchool. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It lies 18 miles S of Northampton, and 64 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BRAB, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles S of Poſega. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 45 19 N.

BRADESLEY, or BADESLEY, a village near Bromſgrove, in Worceſterſhire, where are the ruins of a ſuperb abbey, founded by empreſs Maud, mother of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greateſt manufacture of ſuperfine cloths in England, which it ſhares with the ſurrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melkſham, Corſham, and Chippenham. It is ſeated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes and 102 of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 20 N.

BRADFORD, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday. It is ſeated on a branch of the Aire, 38 miles SW of York, and 193 NNW of London, and has a trade in ſhalloons, everlaſtings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 49 N.

BRAR-MAR, a fertile vale in Aberdeenſhire, ſurrounded by rugged precipices. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, ſeated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Liſbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New: the Old is ſeated on an eminence, ſurrounded by double walls; and the New ſtands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is ſeated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a caſtle taken by the Ruſſians in 1711, but afterward given back.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, 13 miles SW of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſday, noted for a conſiderable manufacture of bays. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of London. 0 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

BRAKEL, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on the rivulet Broght, 12 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BRALIO, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Griſons, which ſeparates the valley of Munſter from the county of Bormio.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on the river Arek, 35 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

BRAMBER, a borough in Suſſex, that ſends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 52 N.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Iſthin, near the Picts Wall. It is eight miles NE of Carliſle, and 312 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 58 N.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordſhire, one mile S of Roſs. Here are the ruins of a magnificent caſtle.

BRANCASTER, a village in Norfolk, the ancient Branodunum, a conſiderable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

BRANCHON, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N of Namur. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 19 miles NE of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

BRANDENBURGH, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Sileſia, Luſatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lu-

enburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the Papiſts are tolerated.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which ſeparates the fort from both. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 45 N.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, ſeated on the Little Ouſe, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's diſtance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry: which laſt has the moſt buſineſs, becauſe commodities are brought thither from the iſle of Ely. It is 12 miles N of Bury.

BRANSKA, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Meriſh, 35 miles S of Weiſſemburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

BRASIL, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal. The moſt eaſtern part of S America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It was diſcovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueſe, who was forced upon it by a tempeſt. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholeſome. The ſoil is fertile, and produces ſugar, tobacco, Indian corn, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Braſil, and hence ſo called, is of great uſe in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones. The cattle carried over from Europe, increaſe prodigiouſly. They have ſeveral animals not known in Europe; among the reſt, a beautiful bird called Colibri which in ſize is not much larger than that of a Maybug, but ſings as harmoniouſly as a nightingale. The Portugueſe chiefly inhabit the coaſt; for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no ſort of clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarſe black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the reſt of the Americans. They are ſtrong, lively, and gay, and being ſubject to few diſeaſes, live a long time. They love to adorn themſelves with feathers, and are fond of feaſts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other ſign of religion; and they make no manner of ſcruple to marry their neareſt relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture conſiſts chiefly in their hammocks, and diſhes, or cups, made of calibaſhes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a ſort of ſtone and ſplit canes; and they have baſkets of different ſizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel they faſten their hammocks between two trees, and ſleep all night therein. The Portugueſe divide Braſil into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who reſides at St. Salvador, the capital.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland Iſlands, where is the noted Braſſa Sound; in which 1000 ſail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTADT, a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania, on the river Burczel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetaravia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz.

BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Kinn. 25 miles SW of Paſſau. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in New Pruſſia, with a commodious harbour, ſeated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

BRAUNFELD, a town of Germany in the county of Solms, with a handſome palace, 26 miles N by W of Franckfort. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 50 21 N.

BRAVA, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan with a pretty good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43.25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portugueſe. Lon. 24 59 W, lat. 14 52 N.

BRAY, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, ſeated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

BRAY, a village in Berkſhire, ſeated on the Thames, one mile S of Maidenhead.

BRAZZA, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, oppoſite Spalatro, and ſubject to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BREADALBANE. See ALBANY.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angusshire. It consists of one large handsome street, and two smaller; and is seated on the side of a small hill, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a royal borough, and with four others sends a member to parliament. It lies at eight miles distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars. It is in length 166 feet; in breadth 61; part is ruinous, and part serves as a parish church. The west end of one of the aisles is entire; its door is Gothic, and the arch consists of many mouldings. The steeple is a handsome tower, 120 feet high; the four lower windows in form of long narrow openings. The top is battlemented, and from it rises a handsome spire. At a small distance from the aisle stand one of those singular round towers, whose use has so long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries. This tower has been observed to shake with the wind. The castle of Brechin was built on an eminence a little S of the town, and was gallantly defended against the English in 1303, by Sir Thomas Maule. The family of Panmure have now a house in the situation of the old castle. Its manufactures of coarse linen and sail-cloth are at present prosperous, it has a weekly market on Tuesday, to which great quantities of yarn are brought from the country for sale; there are also here several fairs through the year for cattle. It is 70 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh Aber-Honddey; and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

BREDA, a city of Dutch Brabant, large, populous and well built. It is regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places on the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river Mack, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. It was taken by the French in 1793, and again in 1795, when they overran Holland. It is 22 miles W by S of Bois-le-duc, 25 NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, seventy miles NE of Appenzel. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

BREHAR, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 miles W of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine, from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English Channel.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwics, watered by the Reuss between the cantons of Zuric and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Papists. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and is 10 miles W of Zuric. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 29 N.

BREMEN, a considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. It is divided by the Weser into the Old and New Town. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1717, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned; beside several hundreds of men. Bremen is the capital.

BREMENWORTH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

BRENT, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Exeter, and 200 W by S of London. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

BRENT, a river in Somerſetſhire, which riſes in Selwood Foreſt, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

BRENTA, a river which riſes in the biſhopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf of Venice, oppoſite that city.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Thames, into which at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middleſex chooſe the knights of the ſhire. It is divided into old and new Brentford, in which laſt are the church and market houſe. It is ſeven miles W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Eſſex with a market on Thurſday. It ſtands on a fine eminence, 11 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

BRESCIA, a town of Italy, capital of Breſciano, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Griſons and the biſhopric of Trent; on the E by lake Carda, the Veroneſe, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremoneſe; and on the W by Cremaſco, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Breſcia is the capital.

BRESELLO, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, on the river Po, 27 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Sileſia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets. All the houſes are built with ſtone, and it is ſurrounded by good walls, ſtrengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two iſlands near it, formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whoſe tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jeſuits, where they founded a univerſity in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the proteſtants; near one of which is a college. It is 112 miles NE of Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Ain. It is bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennoiſe, and on the W by the Lyonois.

BRESSICI, or BRZESK, the capital of Poleſia, in Poland, ſeated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warſaw. It is a fortified town, and has a caſtle built upon a rock. Here is a ſynagogue, reſorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, lately in the province of Poitou, now included in the department of the Two Sevres.

BREST, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Brittany, with a caſtle ſeated on a craggy rock by the ſeaſide. The ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arſenal was built by Lewis XIV, whoſe ſucceſſor eſtabliſhed a marine academy here in 1752. This is the beſt port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. The Engliſh attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

BRETAGNY, or BRITTANY, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is ſurrounded by the ocean except on the E where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large foreſts. It now forms the departments of the North Coaſt, Finiſterre, Iſle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W of Paris. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

BRETON, CAPE, an iſland of N America, between 45 and 47° N lat. ſeparated from Nova Scotia by a narrow ſtrait, called Canſo, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, ſubject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with ſnow in the winter. There is an excellent fiſhery on this coaſt. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See LOUISBOURG.

BREVORDT, a town of Dutch Gueldерland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

BREWER-HAVEN, a good harbour on the N end of the iſland of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, deſigning to get poſſeſſion of ſome

part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 42 30 S.

BREWOOD, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

BRIXY, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a caſtle ſeated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at firſt appears on the leaves and ſmall branches of a ſort of plane-tree; but they make inciſions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handſome church; it is 17 miles N W of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

BRIAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, ſeated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

BRIDGEND, a town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a ſtone bridge. It is ſeven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſituate in the inmoſt part of Carliſle Bay. It contains 1500 houſes, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The ſtreets are broad, the houſes well built and finiſhed, and their rents as high as ſuch houſes would let for in London. The wharfs and quays are convenient, and the forts ſtrong. The church is as large as ſome cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here alſo is a freeſchool, an hoſpital, and a college; the latter erected by the ſociety for propagating the goſpel, purſuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000l. a year. Lon. 59 36 W, lat. 13 5 N.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a ſtone bridge. It has two churches, and a freeſchool that ſends and maintains 18 ſcholars at the univerſity of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a caſtle, ſeated on a rock, now in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 40 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 NW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday, and a large handſome church. It is ſeated on the river Parret, over which is a ſtone bridge, and near it ſhips of 100 tons burden may ride. It is a well frequented place with the title of a dpchy, carries on a conſiderable coaſting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. It is eight miles S of the Briſtol Channel, 31 SSW of Briſtol, and 137 W by S of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a ſeaport in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a creek near Flamborough head, with a commodious quay for ſhips, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and 208 of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with ſand. It is 12 miles W of Dorcheſter, and 135 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

BRIEG, a handſome town of Sileſia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is ſeated on the Oder, 20 miles SE of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 35 E lat. 50 50 N.

BRIEL, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the iſland of Voorn, ſeated at the mouth of the Maeſe, 13 miles SW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 50 N.

BRIENTZ, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long and one broad. The Aar runs through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

BRIESCIA. See POLESIA.

BRIEUX, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Brittany, with a good harbour. It is ſeated near the Engliſh Channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48. 32 N.

BRIEY, a town of France, now in the department of Moſelle, lately in the province of Lorraine, ſeated near the river Meuſe, 30 miles NE of St. Michel.

BRIGG. See GLANFORDBRIDGE.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or BRIGHTON, a ſeaport in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen, but having become a faſhionable reſort for ſea-bathing, it has

been enlarged by many handſome houſes, with public rooms, &c. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worceſter. It is the ſtation of the packet boats, to and from Dieppe, and is 56 miles S of London, and 74 NW of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E lat. 50 54 N.

BRIGNOLLES, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is ſeated among mountains, in a pleaſant country, 325 miles SSE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village in Glouceſterſhire, at the ſource of the river Stroud, where are the foundations of a caſtle long deſtroyed. It has alſo a nunnery. It is ſeven miles SE of Glouceſter.

BRINDICI, an ancient ſeaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a fortreſs. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

BRINN, a town of Moravia, where the aſſembly of the ſtates meet. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 miles N of Vienna, and 27 SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BRIOUDE, in France, the name of two towns, a mile diſtant from each other now in the department of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Old Brioude is ſeated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, whoſe diameter is 173 feet. It is 16 miles S of Iſſoire, and 225 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name. Lon 7 34 E lat 44 56 N.

BRISACH, OLD, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Briſgaw, ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S of Straſburg. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

BRISACH, NEW, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace. It is built oppoſite Old Briſach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Straſburg. Lon 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, on the S ſide of the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, ſeated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

BRISTOL, a city and ſeaport in Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire; to which laſt county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a ſeparate juriſdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the ſecond in this kingdom. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, ten miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Briſtol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ſhips ſail yearly. The tide riſing to a great height in theſe narrow rivers, brings veſſels of conſiderable burden to the quay. But the largeſt ſhips are diſcharged at Hungroad four miles below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. For building, equipping and repairing ſhips, there are docks, yards, rope walls and ſhip-wrights. There are ſome conſiderable woollen manufactures; and no leſs than 15 glaſs-houſes, and a ſugar refinery which is one of its principal manufactures. For ſupplying the city with water there are ſix public conduits; and handſome hackney coaches may be hired at reaſonable rates. There are alſo ſtage coaches which ſet out every day for Bath, London, and other places. Hither is a great reſort in the ſummer of invalids as well as other company; for whoſe accommodation and entertainment there is a pump-room, ball-room, coffee houſe, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging houſes, both below on a level with the well, and above in the delightful village of Clifton, which is ſituated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending ſeveral miles where the company ride out for exerciſe. It has 18 churches, beſide the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a cuſtomhouſe, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the ſide of the Avon, is much reſorted to: It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in conſumptive caſes. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found thoſe native cryſtals, ſo well known under the name of Briſtol ſtones. Beſides this well, there is a cold ſpring which guſhes out of a rock on the ſide of a river, that ſupplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demoliſhed long ago; but there are ſeveral gates yet ſtanding. Here are uſed ſledges inſtead of carts, becauſe the vaults and common ſewers would be injured by them. Briſtol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday,

and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Gloucester, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

BRISTOL, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, ſeated on the Delaware, 20 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 15 N.

BRISTOL, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, on the continent, 17 miles N of Newport.

BRISTOL, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, the moſt conſiderable of all the European iſlands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to weſt. It lies to the N of France, from which it is ſeparated by the Engliſh Channel. The ancient name of the iſland was Albion, which, in proceſs of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæſar. The general diviſion of the iſland is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in N America, commonly called the Eſquimaux country. It is ſubject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. There are innumerable lakes and moraſſes, which are covered with ice and ſnow a great part of the year. The principal ſettlements belonging to the Engliſh Hudſon's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany, on the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay.

BRITAIN, NEW, an iſland to the N of New Guinea, has Hudſon's bay and ſtrait, on the N and W; Canada and the river St. Laurence, on the S; and the Atlantic on the E, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait thro' which Dampier firſt ſailed. It is divided into two iſlands by another ſtrait thro' which Capt. Cartaret ſailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The ſhores of both iſlands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noſes and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limoſin. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handſome hoſpital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which ſurrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its ſituation. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 35 N.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eyſoch, 15 miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

BRIXEN, a biſhopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is ſurrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The biſhop is a prince of the empire.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, ſeated on the river Adah, 12 miles NE of Wirtemberg.

BRODERA, a principal fortreſs and town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapty and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 NE of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

BROD, or BRODT, a ſtrong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of Poſega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

BROD-NEMEKI, or TEUTCH-BROD, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Bozawa, 20 miles S by E of Czaslaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S of Polotſk. Lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 8 N.

BROEK, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Iberg, the capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

BROEK, a beautiful village in N Holland, ſix miles from Amſterdam. The inhabitants, though peaſants only, are all rich. The ſtreets are paved in moſaic work, with variegated bricks. The houſes are painted on the outſide, and look as freſh as if quite new. The gardens are adorned with china vaſes, grottos of ſhell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders compoſed of minute particles of glaſs, of different colours, and diſpoſed into a variety of forms. Behind the houſes and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing: the outhouſes are likewiſe behind; ſo that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter theſe neat ſtreets.

BROKEN-BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coaſt of New Holland. It is

formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, situated on the river Ravensburn. Bromley is 10 miles S by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 23 N.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterward Pagets-Bromley, being given to lord Paget when Henry VIII plundered the abbies. It is seven miles E of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. It had formerly a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

BROMPTON, a village in Middlesex, two miles W by S of London.

BROMTON, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcestershire, seated on the river Salwarp. It is a pretty good town, 15 miles NNE of Worcester, and 115 NW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

BROMYARD, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W of Worcester, and 125 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BRONNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 6 N.

BROOM LOCH, an extensive salt-water arm of the sea, in Rossshire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

BRORA, a seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Here is a coal mine which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, below that village, falls into the British Ocean.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, on the S side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

BRUGG, or BROUG, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles SE of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

BRUGES, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seated in a plain, eight miles from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. There are several fine churches, in the first rank of which is the cathedral, whose rich ornaments and treasure deserve notice. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of Lower Saxony in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appeninnes, 35 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

BRUNETTO, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSUTTLE, a seaport of Germany, in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Wesar, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

Brunswick, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the ſquare before the caſtle is a famous ſtone ſtatue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is alſo a rich monaſtery of St. Blaſſe, whoſe prior is a prince of the houſe of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunſwick Mum. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. The academy of Brunſwick has been new modelled, and the plan of education improved, by the attention and under the patronage of the hereditary prince. It is ſeated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Brunswick, a town of Georgia, in N America, where the Turtle River enters St. Simon's Sound. It has a ſafe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its ſituation, and the fertility of the inland country, it promiſes to be one of the firſt trading towns in Georgia. It is 70 miles WSW of Savannah. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

Brunswick, a city of New Jerſey, in N America, ſituate on the Raritan, 22 miles above Perth Amboy. Its ſituation is low and unpleaſant; but the inhabitants are beginning to build on a pleaſant hill which riſes at the back of the town. They have a conſiderable inland trade, and many ſmall veſſels belonging to the port. Here is a flouriſhing college, called Queen's College. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Brunswick, New, in N America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital.

Brussels, the capital of Brabant, and ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian Low Countries. It is a rich and handſome city, and has many magnificent public buildings, and walks. No city in Europe except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a diſtance; but like them it is all up and down hill. It is encompaſſed with a double brick wall, and has ſeven gates: but being ſeven miles in compaſs, is too large to hold out a long ſiege. In Bruſſels are ſeven fine ſquares or market places; that of the great market is one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The town houſe takes up one quarter of it; and has a very high ſteeple, on the top of which is a braſſen ſtatue of St. Michael, fifteen feet high. The opera-houſe is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes, in which are chimneys. One is covered over with looking glaſs, ſo that they can ſit by the fire, and ſee what is doing. There are 20 public fountains, adorned with ſtatues at the corners of the moſt public ſtreets; and in the middle of the town-houſe is one with Neptune, the Tritons, and the horſes, ſpouting out water from their noſtrils. The nunnery called the Beguinage is like a little town, being ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and has little ſtreets, where each nun has an apartment. This nunnery exiſts no longer, being aboliſhed with ſeveral others, by the French, when they took Bruſſels, 1794. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheld by a fine canal, and is 22 miles S of Antwerp, 46 SE of Ghent, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday, a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI.; and a ſtately almſhouſe, conſiſting of the ruins of a priory. It is ſeated on the river Brew, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 109 W of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bruyeres, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, 22 miles S by E of Luneville. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Brayns-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, ſeated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bua, an iſland of the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewiſe Partridge Iſland, becauſe frequented by thoſe birds.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, 27 miles S of Aveira. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 23 N.

Buchan, a diſtrict in the NE part of Aberdeenſhire, from the ſea to the river Ythan on the S.

Buchanness, the moſt eaſtern promontory of Scotland, ſituate in the diſtrict of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Bollers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, ſunk into the ſteep rocks on the coaſt, to the depth of 150 feet. Boats frequently fall into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the ſea at the E end, and reſembling the window of ſome great cathedral. At a

little diſtance, is a vaſt inſulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chaſm from the land; and in the middle of the rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the ſea, in a ſtorm, ruſhes with a tremendous noiſe.

BUCHAW, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Federſee, with a monaſtery, whoſe abbeſs has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BUCHOREST, a large and ſtrong town of Walachia, where the hoſpodar commonly reſides. It is 45 miles SE of Tergoviſto. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 45 7 N.

BUCHORN, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the lake of Conſtance, 18 miles E of Conſtance. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47 41 N.

BUCKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of Thetford, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on low ground, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Ouſe, over which are three ſtone bridges. There was formerly a caſtle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles NE of Oxford, and 57 NW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 56 N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonſhire; on the E by Bedfordſhire, Herts, and Middleſex; on the W by Oxfordſhire, and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, of an oblong form whoſe greateſt extent is from N to S. It ſends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Colne, Ouſe, and Tame. The moſt general manufacture is bonelace and paper; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a conſiderable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The air is healthy, and the ſoil rich, being chiefly chalk or marl.

BUCKS, a county of Pennſylvania, 38 miles long and 25 broad.

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, ſituate on the ſide of a hill, on the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handſome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had poſſeſſion of this place. It is 105 miles SE of Vienna, and 560 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BUNDESDALE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday, with a ſmall chapel. It is ſeated in a valley, 15 miles NE of Bury, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, on the Traen, 10 miles E of Treves. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BUDOA, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1667. It is 30 miles SE of Raguſa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe, whoſe adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of Bologna. Lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S of Prague, and 85 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

BUEN AYRE. See BONAIRE.

BUENOS AYRES, a country of S America, belonging to the Spaniards. This name given from the pleaſantneſs of the climate, is extended to the country lying between Tucuman on the E, Paraguay on the N, and Terra Magellanica on the S. No country in the world abounds more in horned cattle and horſes, where the greateſt expence of a horſe or cow is the catching it. In ſuch abundance are theſe uſeful animals, that the hide alone is deemed of any value, as this conſtitutes a main article in the trade of the country. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

BUENOS AYRES or CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, the capital of the country called Buenos Ayres, in S America, was founded in the year 1735, under the direction of Don Pedro de Mendoza, at that time governor. It ſtands on a point called Cape Blanco, on the S ſide of the Plata, 50 miles from the ſea fronting a ſmall river. The ſituation is in a fine plain, riſing by a gentle aſcent from the river; and truly delightful, whether we regard the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the ſoil, or the beautiful verdure which overſpreads the whole face of the country. The city is very conſiderable in extent, containing 3000 houſes. The ſtreets are ſtraight, broad and pretty equal in the heights and dimenſions of the buildings. Moſt of the buildings are of chalk or brick, except the cathedral, a magnificent ſtructure compoſed chiefly of ſtone.

BUGIA, a province of Algiers, in Africa,

ſurrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.

BUGIA, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a handſome port formed by a narrow neck of land running into the ſea; a great part of whoſe promontory was formerly faced with a wall of hewn ſtone. The city itſelf is built on the ruins of a large one, at the foot of a high mountain, where there is alſo a caſtle that commands the whole town, beſides two others at the bottom, built for the ſecurity of the port. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 49 N.

BUILTH, a town in Brecknockſhire, ſeated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorſhire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BUIS, a town of France, now in the department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 miles SW of Gap.

BUKARI, a ſmall but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles NE of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the ſeaport of that city. On the N ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

BULAM, an iſland of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The ſoil is good; and, as it was uninhabited, a ſettlement of free Blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the Engliſh, who purchaſed it of the neighbouring king, but has been ſince entirely relinquiſhed. Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, or BOWNESS, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman ſtation, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carliſle.

BUNDELA, or BUNDELCUND, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, on the SW of the river Junna, and ſeparated from it by a narrow track of low country. It is ſurrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares and the Mahrattas. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles ſquare, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with ſome ſtrong fortreſſes. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Waveny, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipſwich, and 107 NE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo, whoſe capital is Lunay.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, ſeven miles S of Royſton, and 31 N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

BURELLA, or CIVITA BURRELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

BUREN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BUREN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

BUREN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on the river Aar, between Arberg, and Soleure.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the river Windruſh, and noted for the making of ſaddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Oxford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zutphen, ſeated on the Old Yſel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

BURGAW, a town and caſtle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the ſame name. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 26 miles W of Augſburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 E.

BURGDORF, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle. It is pretty large and ſeated on an eminence, eight miles NE of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E lat. 46 58 N.

BURGHCLERE, a village in Hampſhire, three miles W of Kingſclear.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the Firſt died, in 1307. It is five miles NW of Carliſle.

Burgos, a town of Spain, capital of Old Caſtile, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The ſquares, public buildings, and fountains are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is ſeated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France, which now forms the three departments of Cote d'Or, Saone, Loire, and Yonne. It is 212 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the E by Franche Compte' on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits and excellent wines.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoſtan in the Deccan, the capital of Candeith, and, at one period, of the Deccan alſo. It is yet a flouriſhing city, and is ſituated in the midſt of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burick, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the Rhine, oppoſite Weſel, 17 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 40 17 N.

Burlington, a town of New Jerſey, in N America, ſeated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and affords a ſafe and convenient harbour. It is 17 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 17 N.

Burmah, an extenſive kingdom of Aſia, to the E of the Ganges; ſometimes, but erroneouſly, called Ava, from its reputed capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the N and occupies both ſides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China; on the NW by Meckley; on the W it has Aracan, and on the E Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces ſome of the beſt teek timber in India. Ships built of teek, upward of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian ſeas, where an European ſhip is ruined in five years.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is ſeated near the ſea, 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 126 NE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Burnham, a town in Eſſex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oyſters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

Burnley, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles SE of Lancaſter, and 208 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Burntisland, a borough in Fifeſhire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is ſeated under a ſtupendous rock, ten miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Burrampooter, a river of Aſia, which riſes near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It firſt takes its courſe to the E directly oppoſite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current thro' Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zanchin, it waſhes the border of the territory of Laſſa, and proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunan, the weſternmoſt province of China: then turning ſuddenly to the W through Aſſam, it enters Bengal on the NE, where it aſſumes the name of Burrampooter. It then makes a circle round the Weſtern point of the Garrow mountains, and altering its courſe to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the ſea, after having meandered for more than 2000 miles. During the laſt 80 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a ſtream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freſhneſs, might paſs for an arm of the ſea. Common deſcription fails in an attempt to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this magnificent object.

Bursa, or Prusa, one of the largeſt cities of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Becſangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Conſtantinople. It ſtands upon ſeveral little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many ſprings proceed from the mount, that every houſe has its own fountain. The moſques are elegant, as are the caravanſaries. Burſa is 99 miles S of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of free-ſtone, a quarter of a mile in length, ſupported by 37 arches. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs from the ſite of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and proviſions. Burton ale is accounted excellent, and great quantities are ſent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles NE of Lichfield,

and 154 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Burton, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on a hill, near the river Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Burton, a town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated in a valley, near a hill called Farleton-Knothill, 11 miles N of Lancaſter, and 247 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Bury, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Irwell, and noted for its fuſtian manufacture, and the coarſe goods called half-thicks and kerſeys. In 1787, the theatre fell, and buried under its ruins more than 300 perſons, many of whom were killed or much bruiſed. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancaſter, and 190 NNW of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

Bury St. Edmunds, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The ſituation is very pleaſant, and the air is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in England; for which reaſon it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are ſtill ſtanding near the two churches, which are both large, and ſeated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury ſends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood. The aſſizes are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and paſtures, and there is a conſiderable herring-fiſhery. This ſhire ſends a member to parliament alternately with Caithneſſhire.

Butrago, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Butrinto, a ſeaport and epiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimara. Lon. 20 9 E, lat 39 49 N.

Buttermere Water, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keſwick, two miles long, and nearly one broad. It is formed by a vaſt number of torrents, which ruſhing down in never failing cataracts from a rock of vaſt height, called Honiſter Crag, forms the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the NE is the Lower Lake, called alſo Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both theſe lakes to Cockermouth.

Button's Bay, the N part of Hudſon's Bay, through which attempts have been made to diſcover a NW paſſage to China. It is ſo called from Sir Thomas Button, who here loſt his ſhip, and came back in a ſloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N lat.

Butzaw, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Roſtock. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Buxton, a village in Derbyſhire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath conſiſting of nine ſprings, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well. St. Anne's well formerly roſe into a ſtone baſon, over which an arch was erected, which ſtill continues. It is 12 feet long and 12 broad, ſet round with ſtone-ſteps in the inſide. In the midſt of this dome the water now ſprings up into a ſtone baſon two feet ſquare. It appears by ſeveral ruins found here that their waters were known in the time of the Romans. They are hot and ſulphureous, but create an appetite, and open obſtructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, nervous caſes, &c. Much company reſort to them in the ſummer. The duke of Devonſhire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a creſcent, which is divided into different hotels, ſhops, &c. with a public coffee-room, and a very elegant room for aſſemblies and concerts. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it preſently opens to a cave of conſiderable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof reſembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many ſtalactitious concretions, and ſeveral curious repreſentations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

Buzbach, a town of Germany, in Weſtervia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8. 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Bychow, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Byron's Island, an iſland in the

Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

BYZANTIUM. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

C

CAANA a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with a strong castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegre. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

CABENDA, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles SE of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

CABES or GABES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated on a river near a gulf of the same name. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour defended by a strong castle.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the Hindoo-ko, on the NE by Caferistan, and on the E by Rashmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary to human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is spoken of in terms of rapture by the Indian historians, being no less romantic than pleasant; and it has within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. In a political light it is considered as the gate of India towards Tartary. It is 680 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

CACACA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2 55 W, lat 35 2 N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands, with a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

CACHAN, or CASHAN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W side of the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men are haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 miles ESE of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 4 0 N.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone 28 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

CADIZ, a large and rich city of Spain in Andaluſia, with a good harbour. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on an iſland, 18 miles in length and nine in breadth; but the NW end, where the city ſtands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and ſix in breadth. The S ſide is inacceſſible by ſea becauſe it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the paſſage into the harbour. Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved and inſufferably ſtinking. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a turret for the purpoſe of commanding a view of the ſea. High above all theſe, ſtands the tower of ſignals. Here flags are hung out on the firſt ſight of a ſail, marking the ſize of the ſhip and the nation it belongs to. The ſquare of St. Antonio is large and tolerably handſome, and there are a few ſmaller openings of no great note. The public walk or Alameda is pleaſant in the evening. The ſea air prevents the trees from thriving, and deſtroys all hopes of future ſhade. Weſtward of the Alameda is Campoſanto, a large eſplanade, the only airing for coaches. Oppoſite to it is the fortreſs of St. Sebaſtian, built on a neck of land running out into the ſea. The round tower at the extremity is ſuppoſed to have ſaved the city in the earthquake in 1755, from being ſwept away by the fury of the waves. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are ſtill ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 36 31 N.

CADORE, the capital of the diſtrict of Cadorino, in Italy, 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Belluneſe, and on the north by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

CADSAND, an iſland on the N coaſt of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

CAEN, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated univerſity, and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. William the conqueror was buried here [illegible] founded. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large veſſels. It is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

CAER. For ſome places that begin thus, as Caerdiff, ſee under Car.

CAERLEON, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Uſk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

CAERPHILLY, a town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Thurſday, five miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

CAERWENT, a village in Monmouthſhire, famous for a beautiful teſſelated pavement, diſcovered here in 1777; and aſſerted to be ſuperior to any ſuch diſcovered on this ſide the Alps, and equal to thoſe preſerved at Portici.

CAERWIS, a town in Flintſhire, with a market on Tueſday, five miles W of Flint, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CAFFA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It is ſeated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CAFFA, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus, a ſtrait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the ſea of Aſoph.

CAFFRARIA, a very extenſive country of Africa, bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyſſinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo and the ſea; on the S by the cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the ſea. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beaſts of prey. Their colour is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both ſexes is the ſame, conſiſting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of braſs in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms: they are adorned alſo with the hair of lions, and feathers faſtened on their heads, with many other fantaſtical ornaments. They are extremely fond of dogs, and if one particularly pleaſes them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it, their whole exerciſe is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war, uſe ſhields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the

cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate ſeveral vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. The men have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in ſuch a way as to be able to turn them into any ſhape they pleaſe: when they with their cattle to return, they go a little way from the houſe and blow a whiſtle, which is made of bone, and ſo conſtructed as to be heard at a great diſtance, and in this manner bring them all home, without any difficulty. Their huts are higher and more commodious than thoſe of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen and almoſt all their animals, are much ſmaller. They entertain a very high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, but have no idea of the creation, thinking that the world had no beginning, and will ever continue in its preſent ſtate. They have no ſacred ceremonies, and never pray. They inſtruct their children themſelves, having no prieſts; but inſtead of them a kind of conjurors whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whoſe power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; being permitted to take as many wives as he pleaſes, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the reſt; and his whole family live around him, compoſing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The diſtance of the different hordes makes it neceſſary that they ſhould have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

CAGLI, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, a caſtle, and a good harbour. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

CAHORS, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on a peninſula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic ſtructure, and has a large ſquare ſteeple. Cahors is 50 miles NW of Alby, and 287 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CAJANABURG, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300 miles NE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 22 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

CAICOS, iſlands of the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which takes their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

CAIFONG, a large and populous city of China, ſeated on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. When beſieged by the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86° W lon. and 21° N lat.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverneſsſhire, famous for beautiful rock-cryſtals of various tints, ſome of which having the luſtre of fine gems, bring a high price. Its lofty top is patched with ſnow.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a caſtle built on a rock. It is divided into the New and Old cities; Old Cairo is on the E ſide of the Nile, and almoſt uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and ſeven miles in circumference. The ſtreets are ſo narrow and winding, that it is impoſſible to follow their direction amid the multitudes of houſes which ſtand crouding on each other. The caſtle includes the palaces of the ſultans of Egypt, now almoſt buried under their own ruins; domes overthrown, heaps of rubbiſh, gilding, and pictures, the colours of which have defied corroding time, ſtately marble columns ſtill ſtanding, but in general without capitals; ſuch are the tokens of its former magnificence. From Joſeph's hall, there is a delightful proſpect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are ſeveral public bagnios, very handſome within, and uſed as places of refreſhment and diverſion, eſpecially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; ſeveral families living in one houſe, and a number of people living in each room; and in the buſy time of the day, the ſtreets are ſo crowded, that it is difficult to paſs along. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkiſh empire; and

there are particular ſtreets where the courtezans ſit at the doors, richly dreſſed. The Caliſh is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city: it is 20 feet broad, and has houſes on each ſide of it. As ſoon as the water begins to riſe, they cloſe the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to ſhow the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great ſolemnity. There are not leſs than 300 moſques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which preſent a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have conſuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte, in their late expedition to Egypt. It is 100 miles S of the mouth of the Nile. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CAITHNESSSHIRE, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and SW by Strathnaven and Sutherland. On the N it is waſhed by the Pentland frith, which flows between this county and the Orkneys. Its greateſt extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole SW part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often reſorted to by numerous waterfowls. A vaſt ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithneſs. Along the ſide of this ſteep hill, impending, in a manner, above the ſea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this ſhire from the S. The climate is good, and the ſoil around the coaſt very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, barley, butter, cheeſe, yarn, ſkins, feathers, and kelp. Engliſh is chiefly ſpoken on the coaſt, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails.

CAKET, a town of Perſia, near Mount Caucaſus. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in ſilks. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CALABRIA, a county of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The firſt is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Baſilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Cofenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is waſhed by the Mediterranean on the E, Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. This country was entirely deſolated by the earthquakes in March and February 1783. Beſide the deſtruction of many towns villages and farms, above 40,000 people periſhed by this calamity. Stupendous alterations were occaſioned on the face of the country. Mountains were ſplit, and vallies formed in an inſtant: new rivers began to flow; others choaked up by the falling in of the hills were converted into lakes or ſunk into the earth and deſtroyed: plantations were removed from their ſituations, and hills carried to places far diſtant. The earthquakes (for there were many ſhocks) vented their greateſt force from the foot of the Appennines, extending weſtward to the ſea; in all which vaſt track, there was not a ſingle village or town, which was not either totally deſtroyed, or very much damaged.

CALAHORRA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the ſide of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

CALAIS, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one ſide of which is towards the ſea. The fortifications are good: but its greateſt ſtrength is its ſituation among the marſhes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

CALAIS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, 16 miles NW of Vendome.

CALAMATA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It ſtands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

CALAMIANES, three ſmall iſlands of Aſia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

CALATAJUD, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a caſtle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragoſſa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is ſeated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good

CALCAR, a town of the duchy of Cleves, ſeated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Auſtrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 45 45 N.

CALCUTTA, or FORT WILLIAM, the emporium of Bengal, ſituate on the E ſide of the Hoogly, or weſtern arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from the ſea, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having riſen on the ſite of the village of Govindpour, about 90 years ago. It extends from the weſtern point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almoſt to the village of Coſſipoor, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconſiderable. Generally ſpeaking, the deſcription of one Indian city is a deſcription of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked ſtreets; an incredible number of reſervoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interſperſed. A few of the ſtreets are paved with brick. The houſes are variouſly built: ſome of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats: theſe different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motly appearance. Thoſe of the latter kinds are invariably of one ſtory, and covered with thatch; thoſe of brick ſeldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs: the two former claſſes far outnumber the laſt, which are ſo thinly ſcattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, ſometimes, meet with the obſtruction of a brick-houſe through a whole ſtreet. Altho' by much the greateſt part of Calcutta is built upon this plan, yet the quarter inhabited by the Engliſh is an exception to this rule of building; being compoſed entirely of brick-buildings, many of which have more the appearance of palaces than of private houſes. The line of buildings that ſurrounds two ſides of the eſplanade of the fort, is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the ſuperb appearance, that the houſes are detached from each other, and inſulated in a great ſpace. The buildings are all on a large ſcale, from the neceſſity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houſes is by a flight of ſteps with great projecting porticoes, or ſurrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greater part, is built as before deſcribed. Within theſe 20 or 25 years, Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the ſalubrity of the air, for the ſtreets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is ſuppoſed to contain at leaſt 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Aſiatic manners that may be obſerved here, is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaiſes, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the paſſing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a ſight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can preſent. The hackery here mentioned is a ſmall covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and uſed generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largeſt ſhips that viſit India. Here is the ſeat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the preſidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewiſe a ſupreme court of judicature, in which juſtice is diſpenſed, according to the laws of England, by a chief juſtice and three puiſne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the ſoubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garriſon, to the amount of 146 perſons, into a priſon called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plaſſey followed; and the inhuman ſoubah was depoſed, and put to death by his ſucceſſor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is ſuperior to any fortreſs in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of Madras, Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

CALDER, a river in Yorkſhire, which riſes on the borders of Lancaſhire, and falls into the Aire eight miles below Wakefield. It is navigable the greater part of its courſe.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22° 6 lat. and from 163 to 167° E lon. It was diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are ſtout, tall, and in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled, ſo as to be ſomewhat woolly in ſome individuals; they beſmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the ſoil with ſome art and induſtry, but ſubſiſt chiefly on roots and fiſh. Plaintains and ſugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very ſcarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houſe are circu-

lar like a bee-hive, and full as close and warm. The framing is of small spars and reeds; and both sides and roof are thick, and close covered with thatch made of dried grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leina, 10 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 15 N.

CALI, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

CALICUT, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; of which he was finally stript by the E India Company in 1799.

CALICUT, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, and was then the most flourishing place on the Malabar coast. The English have a factory here. It is 310 miles WSW of Madras. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from the W coast of America, by the Vermilion Sea, or Gulf of California; extending SE, from lat. 32° N, to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, which belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45° latitude; the harbour of Sir Francis Drake being situate in about 220 23 W lon. and 38 23 N lat. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were said to have studiously depreciated the country, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history of which is very little known) still remains among the most desolate and useless districts of the Spanish empire.

CALLAO, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the S Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of the island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a stone wall round the town, and the houses are built on posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 50 S.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 53 28 N.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld, subject to Austria. It is five miles W of Antwerp. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornwall, 217 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 30 N.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about seven miles broad in its narrowest part. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CALNE, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Normandy.

CALVARY, MOUNT, a hill near Jerusalem, on which JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, eight miles N of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the Eng- [illegible] but has been since re-

oken. It is 32 miles SW of Baſſia. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

CAM, or GRANT, a river which riſes in Herts, and running NE by Cambridge into the Iſle of Ely, there falls into the Ouſe, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

CAMARANA, an iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, where is a fiſhery for white coral and pearl oyſters.

CAMARAT, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Brittany. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It ſtands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the ſame name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to thoſe of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and ſilk; and cornelian and agate ſtones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and ſome of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amedabad, from which it is diſtant 56 miles. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin-China and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy ſeaſon, between June and October.

CAMBODIA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambreſis. It has a citadel and fort, and a conſiderable manufacture of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is ſeated on the Scheld, 22 miles SE of Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 12 N.

CAMBRESIS, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeſhire, and ſeat of a celebrated univerſity. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It is governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the univerſity. The townhall and ſhire-houſe are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the univerſity: the county-gaol is the gatehouſe of an ancient caſtle, built by William the Conqueror. It has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which conſiſts of two ſpacious oblong ſquares, united together, is a conduit that is conſtantly running. The univerſity is ſuppoſed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It enjoys great privileges and is governed by the chancellor, the high ſteward, the vice chancellor, and ſeveral other inferior officers. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike thoſe at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are Peter Houſe, Corpus Chriſti or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jeſus, Chriſt's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emmanuel, and Sidney Suſſex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter Houſe is the moſt ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the moſt conſiderable. King's college is the nobleſt foundation in Europe, and the chapel, for its contrivance and extent, its fine carved work in wood and ſtone, and painted windows, is one of the fineſt pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college juſtly place it in the firſt rank. The other ſtructures belonging to the univerſity are the ſenate-houſe, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the ſchools, the univerſity library, and other buildings, forms a noble ſquare. Here is alſo a botanical garden, and a general hoſpital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge has 14 pariſhes, and is pretty large; but the ſituation is low and dirty. It ſends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the univerſity. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Berkley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, in N America. It has a flouriſhing univerſity, which conſiſts of four elegant brick houſes, and is, with reſpect to its library, philoſophical apparatus, and profeſſorſhips, the firſt literary inſtitution in America. It was eſtabliſhed in 1638, and has generally from 120 to 150 ſtudents.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnſhire, on the NE by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Eſſex and Herts, and

on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceſes of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, a city, a univerſity, ſeven market-towns, and 163 pariſhes; and ſends ſix members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouſe, Nen, and Cam. In the fens it is moiſt and foggy, and therefore not ſo wholeſome; but in the S and E parts it is very good, theſe being much drier than the other; but both, by the late improvements, have been rendered very fruitful, ſo that it produces plenty of corn, and affords the richeſt paſtures. The fens called Bedford Level, conſiſt of 30,000 acres of marſhy ground, which receive all the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent. And in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; ſo that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the ſun, the iſle of Ely appears wrapt in a miſt. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday, ſeated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceſton, and 229 W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is ſpun in this place and in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

CAMINHA, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

CAMMIN, a diſtrict of Pruſſian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the Houſe of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Weſtphalia. Colberg is the capital.

CAMMIN, a ſeaport of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the principality of the ſame name; ſeated on the Oder, oppoſite the iſle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 40 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 40 35 N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, extending 160 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the moſt delightful and moſt populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and ſcarcely any inhabitants are now to be ſeen: no trees, no incloſures; nothing, in ſhort, but the ſcattered ruins of temples and tombs, which preſent the idea of a country depopulated by peſtilence. Rome is the capital.

CAMPBELTON, a borough of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, ſituate on a bay toward the S extremity of the peninſula of Cantyre, of which it is the capital. It has a good harbour, and is now a conſiderable place, for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſels that annually viſit the W coaſt. It is 10 miles W of the iſle of Arran. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 22 miles NE of Glouceſter, and 87 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in S America, in the peninſula of Yucatan, on the E coaſt of a bay of the ſame name. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It is defended by a good wall, and ſtrong forts, but is neither ſo rich, nor carries on ſuch a trade as formerly, it having been the port for the ſale. Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. See HONDURAS.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a citadel, and a port almoſt choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Yſſel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 52 38 N.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of Aquila. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Liſbon. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 53 N.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CANAAN, the country ſo named from Canaan the ſon of Ham. It lies between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Arabia, and extends from Egypt to Phenicia. It is bounded to the E by the mountains of Arabia; to the S by the wilderneſs

of Paran, Idumea, and Egypt; to the W by the Mediterranean; and the N by the mountains of Libanus. Its length is about 70 leagues, and its breadth in ſome places 30.

CANADA, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by New Britain, on the E by the gulf of St. Laurence, on the S by New Brunſwick and the United States, and on the W by unknown lands. It lies between 61 and 81° W lon. and 45 and 52° N. lat. and was diſcovered by John and Sebaſtian Cabot, father and ſon, in 1497. This country, in general, is pretty good; but the winter continues for ſix months very ſevere. The land that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat ſowed in May is reaped at the end of Auguſt. The climate is not very different from that of the northern Britiſh colonies; it has a much ſeverer winter; and like moſt of the American tracts that do not lie too far to the N, the ſummers are very hot and exceeding pleaſant. They have a great variety of animals, ſuch as ſtags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, weaſels, hares, and rabbits. The marſhes and lakes with which this country abounds ſwarm with otters and beavers, which are highly valued for their furs, which form a principal article of commerce in Canada. Canada turpentine is greatly eſteemed for its balſamic qualities, and for its uſe in diſorders of the breaſt and ſtomach. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives in Canada, are almoſt innumerable; but they have been obſerved to decreaſe in population where the Europeans are moſt numerous, owing chiefly to the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. Canada was conquered by the Engliſh, in 1759, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1774, this country was formed into a province, called Quebec, from the name of the capital; a government was inſtituted conformably to the French laws of Canada; and the Roman Catholic religion was eſtabliſhed. In 1791, the country was divided into two provinces, Upper Canada, and Lower Canada, of which latter province Quebec is the chief town; and a conſtitution, in imitation of that of England, was given to each of theſe provinces.

CANANORE, a large ſeaport, on the coaſt of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, to the Engliſh E. India Company, in 1792. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CANARA, a province on the coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to the regent of Myſore. Its moſt northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY, the principal of the Canary Iſlands, about 180 miles from the coaſt of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful iſland and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harveſts, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as ſnow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are ſeven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa: namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Graciоſa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. From theſe iſlands the Canary birds originally came. The NE point of theſe is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

CANARY, the capital of the iſland of Canaria, with a biſhop's ſee, an inquiſition, ſupreme council of the Seven Iſlands, and a caſtle ſeated on a hill. They have ſugarhouſes, in which a great quantity of ſugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogſheads are ſent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W, lat 28 4 N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coaſt of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the Engliſh made a deſcent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ſhips at St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. While the Perſian and Mogul empires were ſeverally undivided, it was the frontier fortreſs of Hindooſtan toward Perſia: and was eſteemed the key of the weſtern provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed maſters, although very ſtrong by ſituation, being ſurrounded by ſens and rocks. It is 245 miles SW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Aſia, between the river Indus and Perſia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the SE by Moultan, and on the W by Perſia. The dominions of the king of this country extend weſtward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tarſhiſh;

including generally Cabul, Candahar, Ghizni, Gaur, Peſhawur, Korafan and Seiſtan; this tract is not leſs than 800 miles in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the E ſide of the Indus, he poſſeſſes the territory of Caſhmere, and ſome diſtricts above the city of Attock. Theſe countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Adballi) who was ſtript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he ſuddenly appeared among his former ſubjects, and erected a conſiderable kingdom in the eaſtern part of Perſia, adding to it moſt of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Caſhmere on the E of that river.

CANDIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the ſame name, though populous formerly, is little better than a deſart, there being nothing but rubbiſh, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are ſtanding, and it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. This iſland was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never exceſſive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt. In the warmeſt days of ſummer the air is cooled by breezes from the ſea. Except December and January the whole year is one continued fine day. The ſky is always unclouded and ſerene; the winds mild and refreſhing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants; the rivulets which flow down the vallies, are overhung with myrtles, and laurel-roſes; clumps of orange, citron, and almond trees are ſcattered over the fields; ſome extenſive plains are arrayed in ſaffron, and the cavities of the rocks are fringed with ſweet ſmelling dittany. In a word from the hills, the vales, and the plains, on all hands there ariſe clouds of exquiſite perfumes, which embalm the air and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Baglana.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coaſt of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 23 W, lat. 57 10 S.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the iſland. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed, which abound with fiſh. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning theſe rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſolute, and his ſubjects are idolaters.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portugueſe, when they were maſters of theſe coaſts. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, a famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, ſeven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A ſuffocating vapour riſes a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is deſtructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulſed in a few minutes, and ſoon after falls motionleſs to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always ſome miſerable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpoſe.

CANEA, a conſiderable town of the iſland of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with foreſts of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roſes. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CANETO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians. It is 20 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

CANGERECORA, a large river of the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It has its ſource in the Gauts, and running SW to the coaſt of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N of Mount Dilla; before which its courſe is parallel with the ſea-coaſt for about 11 miles, being ſeparated only by a ſpit of ſand.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, a narrow lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York, ſix miles W of Lake Otſego, and nine miles long.

CANINA, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 40 30 N.

CANNAY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, SW of the iſle of Skye. This iſland is fertile, and is noted for vaſt baſaltic columns, which riſe above each other to a great height, in many ſucceſſive ranges, each ſeparated from the other by a ſtratum of pebbly concretions. On the E ſide of the iſland, the tops of an immenſe number of theſe columns appear at low water, forming a ſort of cauſeway of ſurpriſing extent, the ſurface of which is ſmooth and regular, like an ordinary paved ſtreet.

CANNÆ. See CANOSA.

CANOGE, the ruins of which are at preſent of great extent, is a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, ſeated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is now reduced to the ſize of a middling town. It is ſaid to have been built more than 1000 years before the Chriſtian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindooſtan, under the predeceſſor of Porus, who fought againſt Alexander. In the 6th century, it was ſaid to contain 30,000 ſhops, in which betel-nut was ſold. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houſes, and occupies the ſite of the ancient Canuſium, one of the moſt populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoſo and the river Ofanto, are ſtill ſome traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CANSO, a ſeaport of Nova Scotia, in N America, on a ſtrait which ſeparates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fiſhery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

CANSTAT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

CANTAZARO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is ſeated near the ſea, 20 miles E of Nicaſtro. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

CANTERBURY, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbiſhop's ſee, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large ſtructure, was once famous for the ſhrine of Thomas Becket, to which ſo great was the reſort and ſo rich the offerings, that Eraſmus, who was an eye witneſs of its wealth, ſays, the whole church and chapel in which he was interred, glittered with jewels. But Henry VIII, in 1538, not only pillaged this rich ſhrine, but cauſed the ſaint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be ſtruck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his aſhes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV, and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewiſe 14 pariſh churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient caſtle, with walls and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and poſſeſſes a ſhare of the ſilk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Stour, 26 miles ESE of Rocheſter and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CANTIN, CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

CANTON or QUANGTONG, one of the ſouthern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fokien; on the N by Kiangſi, on the W by Quang-ſi, and the kingdom Tonking, and every where elſe by the ſea. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, and the ſoil is in general ſo fertile that it produces two crops annually. Abundance of valuable aromatic woods are to be met with in this province, as well as eagle-wood, ebony &c; and in the mineral kingdom the province furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, tin, quick-ſilver, and copper. Canton is the capital.

CANTON, a large populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, ſtands on the river Taa, one of the fineſt in the empire. The buildings of Canton are in general low, conſiſting of one ſtory and a ground floor, which is covered with earth or red tiles to keep it cool; but the houſes of the moſt reſpectable merchants and mandarins are comparatively lofty, and well built. The ſtreets of Canton are long and narrow, paved with flint-ſtones, adorned at intervals with triumphal arches, which have a pleaſing effect and are much crowded with people. In Canton there are no carriages. The better ſort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common ſort walk barefooted and bareheaded; and their goods are carried by porters. At the end of every

ſtreet is a barrier, which is ſhut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; ſo that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reſide. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them conſiderably leſs. Lon. 133 12 E, lat. 23 7 N.

CANTYRE, a ſouthern diviſion of Argyleſhire in Scotland. It is a narrow peninſula 50 miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an iſthmus to the mountainous diſtrict of Knapdale. Acroſs this iſthmus, which is ſcarce a mile broad, a canal might eaſily be cut. To the S the peninſula terminates in a great promontory, ſurrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The ſoil, in general, is fertile.

CAORLO, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. It has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

CAPACIO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE; and other Capes, in like manner, ſee under their reſpective names.

CAPELLE, a town of France, now in the department of Aiſne, lately in the province of Picardy, eight miles NE of Guiſe, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Baſilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Moliſe and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a ſandy ſoil, and a hot air; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in paſtures. The capital is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a caſtle on its eaſtern peak. Near it is a ſmall harbour of the ſame name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, on the gulf of Trieſt, whoſe principal revenue conſiſts in wine and ſalt. It is eight miles S of Trieſt.

CAPRALA, an iſle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE of Corſica, on which it depends. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

CAPRI, an iſland of Naples, in the Mediterranean, oppoſite Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vaſt quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the biſhop, who is hence called the Biſhop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth.

CAPRI, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was once a delightful place, embelliſhed with magnificent works, which were demoliſhed after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. Here Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleaſure, and gave time to the Romans to recover from their conſternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707; and is ſeated on the Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

CARACCAS, a diſtrict of S America, in Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The coaſt is rocky and mountainous, interſperſed with ſmall fertile valleys, bleſſed in general with a clear air and wholeſome climate. The chief town is Caraccas. The commerce of this town was for a long time open to all the ſubjects of the Spaniſh monarchy. But in 1728 a company was formed, who obtained an excluſive right of trading to this part of the world. It is ſometimes called the Company of Caraccas, and ſometimes the Company of Guipiſcoa, from the province of Spain, in which it is eſtabliſhed. St. Jago de Leon is the capital.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia, in the S part of Natolia. Moſt of the houſes have turrets ſo contrived, as to cool the rooms in ſummer. Satalia is the capital.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both ſides the river Cauca; bounded on the N by the diſtrict of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley ſurrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good ſalt.

CARAMANTA, the capital of a province of that name, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the Cauca, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

CARANGO, an inconſiderable iſland in the E Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but ſome rice, fowls and goats.

CARARA, a town of Tuſcany, in the principality of Maſſa, between Maſſa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which riſes in Caramania, croſſes part of Aiadula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of Romania, which riſes in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASUI, a lake in Bulgaria, ſaid to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain ſeveral iſlands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 50 miles NW of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a ſtone bridge. In the Upper Town are a ſtrong caſtle and the cathedral. The Lower Town is ſquare, built after the modern taſte, and kept very neat by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. The Upper Town, which is alſo called the City, is very ancient, and in the caſtle are preſerved ſome old records written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all ſorts of cloth. It is 15 miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

CARDIFF, a borough of S Wales in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a large and well built town, and has a caſtle, a wall, and four gates. It is ſeated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol; for veſſels of ſmall burden may come to the bridge. The caſtle, tho' much decayed, makes a grand appearance at this time, and the walls of the caſtle are very ſtrong and thick. The conſtable of the caſtle is the chief magiſtrate, whom they call mayor. Near the town are ſome iron-works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tidvil. In the caſtle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday; ſituate on the river Tyvy, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. The walls and caſtle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, ſends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coaſt of Cardiganſhire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barſey iſland in Carnarvonſhire: It is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords ſecure ſhelter for ſhips.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire, on the E by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the S by Carmarthenſhire and Pembrokeſhire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing ſix market-towns, and 63 pariſhes. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, and ſends two members to parliament. The air is milder here than in moſt parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains, however there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They have fiſh in plenty with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are ſeveral lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and ſilver ore; and the mines have been worked ſeveral times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is ſaid to have cleared 2000l. a month, for ſeveral years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwith.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a caſtle. Near it is an inexhauſtible mountain of ſalt, of ſeveral colours, which, when waſhed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

CARELIA, the eaſtern part of Finland. It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Ruſſians. See WIBURGH.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in

department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient caſtle, eight miles from ſea. Lon. 1'4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having croſſed the iſthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the ſea they diſcovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of courſe, the North Sea, although with reſpect to the American continent, the Pacific is the weſtern, and the Atlantic the eaſtern ocean.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the moſt eaſtern iſlands of the W Indies divided into Windward and Leeward Iſlands. As the Caribbee iſlands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are expoſed to perpetual heat. In thoſe places where the wind does not blow, the air is exceſſively hot, and none but eaſterly winds contribute to refreſh it. The torrents of rain which fall refreſh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate very unhealthy.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 44 57 N.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluſter of iſlands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ſhips touch for refreſhments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

CARINOLA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, ſeated near Mount Maſſico, 25 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N by Auſtria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Saltzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, an ancient caſtle, near Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, where Charles I was impriſoned.

CARISTO, an epiſcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the iſland of Negropont. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

CARLINGFORD, a ſeaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Dreghеda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleaſantly ſituate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their ſtreams. The gates of this city are called the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch. It has a caſtle, on the W ſide of the town; and the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure. The eaſtern part which is the neweſt, is a curious piece of workmanſhip. The choir with the aiſles, is 71 feet broad; and has a ſtately E window, 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorned with curious pillars. Carliſle has a conſiderable manufacture of printed linens and checks, for which 3000l. per annum is paid in duties, and is noted for the making of whips and fiſhhooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in N America. It contains a college, a court-houſe, 300 houſes, and 1500 inhabitants. In 1752, this ſpot was a wilderneſs, inhabited by Indians and wild beaſts. It is 100 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's county and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CARLSCROWA, or CARLSCROON, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who firſt laid the foundations of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its advantageous ſituation in the centre of the Swediſh ſeas and the ſuperior ſecurity of its harbour, which has depth of water for firſt-rate ſhips to carry their lower tier of guns; the entrance into this harbour, is defended by two ſtrong forts. The greateſt part of the town ſtands upon a ſmall rocky iſland, which riſes gently in a bay of the Baltic: the ſuburbs extend over another ſmall

rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and from thence along two long wooden bridges joined by a barren rock. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the suburbs are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. A project for constructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives an idea of the expence and greatness of the plan: the bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple than a receptacle for ships. Carlscrona is 220 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 20 N.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. It is a bishop's see. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 26 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 56 N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 51 N.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was once fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 33 W, lat. 51 52 N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol Channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. It lies in the diocese of St. Davids; contains eight market towns and 87 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taafe. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows, also wood, coal and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales.

CARMEL, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in . ustrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles NW of Goritz. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 46 25 N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

CARNARVON, the county-town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles SW of Bangor, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N Wales 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth: bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Seint and Conway; the last of which rivers, though its course is only 12 miles, is navigable by ships of good burden for more than half its length. The air is piercing, owing partly to the snow that lies 7 or 8 months of the year on the mountains, and partly to the great number of lakes which are said to be not fewer than 60. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners,

who reſide for that ſeaſon in temporary huts, and make butter and cheeſe for their own conſumption. The proſpects around are rude and ſavage in the higheſt degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimenſions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the moſt elevated ſpots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of theſe mountains, and are at preſent about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and quantities of ſtone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleaſing contraſt.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coaſt of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichmopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of Arcot, its ſovereign, is ſtated at about 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a ſubſidy of 160,000l. to the Engliſh E India Company, toward the expence of their military eſtabliſhment. The Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Carnatic, are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, whoſe annual revenue is 150,000l. There is, beſides, a land revenue dependent on Madras, of 725,000l. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortreſſes: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the E India Company took the whole adminiſtration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Iſtria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, ſome of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in ſnow. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by S Carolina and Georgia, and on the W by the Miſſiſſippi. It is 758 miles long, and 110 broad; divided into eight diſtricts and 58 counties. This country is ſeated between the extremities of heat and cold; the heat being more troubleſome in ſummer, than the cold in winter. The air is generally ſerene and clear the greateſt part of the year, but in February the inhabitants have a cuſtom of burning the woods, which cauſes ſuch a ſmoke as would ſeem to proceed from a thickneſs in the air. Beſide the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the ſurface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roaſted, and taſte much like a haſle nut. Cotton alſo is univerſally cultivated here. The moſt remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginſeng, Virginia and Seneca ſnakeroot, and lion's-heart, a ſovereign remedy for the bite of a ſerpent. The indigo is however inferior to what comes from the Caribbee Iſlands. The inhabitants of this ſtate were eſtimated, in 1790, at 210,000 whites and 60,000 negroes. Newburn is the capital.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by N Carolina, and on the S and SW by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its weſtern boundary has not yet been accurately aſcertained. It is 200 miles long, and 125 broad; divided into ſeven diſtricts, and 35 counties. Beſide Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home conſumption, large quantities of tobacco, and ſome indigo and wheat are raiſed for exportation. Their rivers are large, and abound with delicate fiſh; beſides water fowl of different kinds. The number of white inhabitants has been eſtimated at 80,000; the negroes the ſame number, but ſome compute the latter to be 120,000. Columbia is the capital.

CAROLINAS, or CAROLINE ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an epiſcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaiſſin. Before the French revolution, it was ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on the Auſon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, with a caſtle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe,

ſeated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous borough and ſeaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a bay in the Iriſh Channel, of the ſame name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingſhire, which riſes on the S ſide of the Campſey Hills, and flows into the friſh of Forth, below Falkirk. Its ſtream is ſmall and ſcarcely deſerves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the ſcene of ſo many memorable tranſactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the NW, and Antoninus wall which was raiſed to mark the limits of that vaſt empire, ran parallel to this river for ſeveral miles. Two miles from its ſource, it forms a fine caſcade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly.

CARRON, a village in Stirlingſhire, Scotland, remarkable for its extenſive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk, conſiſting of the greateſt iron works in Europe. All ſorts of iron goods are made in it, from the moſt trifling article to a cannon that diſcharges a ball of 42 pounds. The ſhort piece of ordnance, called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the laſt war, was firſt made here, and hence received its name. They export great quantities of large cannon to Ruſſia, Germany, and other foreign parts. Theſe works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a ſingle houſe on the ſpot. At preſent the buildings are of vaſt extent, and the machinery conſtructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the firſt in Britain, both in elegance and correctneſs; 6500 tons of iron are ſmelted annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and caſt into cannon, cylinders, &c. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, by diſcharging it of its ſulphur, and the fire ſpreads of courſe over a large ſurface, the volumes of ſmoke, the ſpiry flames, and the ſuffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand. How vaſt the fire is we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The maſſy bellows which rouſe the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through ſmall orifices, roaring with aſtoniſhing noiſe. The fire of the furnace thus rouſed, becomes a glowing ſpot, which the eye can no more look at than at the ſun. Under ſuch intenſe heat, the rugged ſtone inſtantly diſſolves in ſtreams of liquid iron.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewſhire, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Black and White.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

CARTERET ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, ſeen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is ſix leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of antiquity in Africa, which for many years diſputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be ſeen on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Coſta Rica, with a biſhop's ſee, 360 miles WNW of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W, lat. 10 15 S.

CARTHAGENA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Aſdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the beſt harbour in Spain, but nothing elſe very conſiderable. It was taken by Sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of S America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the iſthmus of Darien, on the NW and N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy. The Europeans are ſubject to a terrible diſeaſe called the *black vomit*, which ſweeps off multitudes annually on the arrival of the galleons. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and ſome precious ſtones, particularly emeralds.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma one of the moſt populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the ſafeſt and beſt fortified in the Spaniſh American dominions. This was not the only circumſtance, to which Carthagena owed its ſplendour and importance; it was choſen as the port in which the galleons ſhould firſt begin to trade; on

their arrival from Europe, and, to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. There is reaſon, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its higheſt point of exaltation, as it muſt be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spaniſh ſyſtem of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the deſirable viſits of the galleons. The fortifications both of the city and ſuburbs are built after the modern manner and lined with free ſtone. The ſtreets are broad uniform and well paved. All the houſes are built of ſtone or brick only one ſtory high, neat and furniſhed with balconies of wood, which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being ſoon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmoſphere. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the caſtles, was obliged to abandon the ſiege. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday, and a handſome church, built like a cathedral. It is ſeated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the ſea, and near the river Kent, 12 miles N by W of Lancaſter, and 260 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

CARWAR, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to the regent of Myſore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

CASAL, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat 45 18 N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was forced to ſurrender to the French in May 1796, and is ſeated on the river Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E lat. 44 56 N.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princeſs Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants loſt their lives.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, where ſeveral of the kings of Perſia have reſided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, incloſed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; likewiſe the town is incircled by a wall four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade and is ſeated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Iſpahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Liſbon. Lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

CASCHAW. See CASSOVIA.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets and diſtrict of Main, between Cape Eliſabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide, and interſperſed with ſmall iſlands. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

CASHAN. See CACHAN.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 13 miles NW of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

CASHGUR, or LITTLE BOKHARIA, See BOKHARIA.

CASHGUR, a city of Aſia, capital of a country of the ſame name. It ſtands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, ſubject to the king of Candahar; bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by Himmaleh Mount, and on the E and S by Lahore. The valley or country of Caſhmere is 80 miles long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the ſoil, and the temperature of the atmoſphere. All theſe particulars may be accounted for, when it is conſidered, that it is an elevated and extenſive valley, ſurrounded by ſteep mountains, that tower above the regions of ſnow; and that its ſoil is compoſed of the mud depoſited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake, that covered the whole valley, until it opened itſelf a paſſage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human induſtry, and to the accommodation of a happy race. It appears that the periodical rains, which almoſt deluge the reſt of India, are ſhut out of Caſhmere by the height of the mountains, ſo that only light ſhowers fall there; theſe however are in abundance enough to feed ſome hundreds of caſcades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of this ſtupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The ſoil is the richeſt that can be conceived, and its productions thoſe of the temperate zone. A vaſt number of ſtreams from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the ſoil, and a large

navigable river. Many lakes are ſpread over the ſurface, and ſome of them contain floating iſlands. In a word the whole ſcenery is beautifully pictureſque; and a part of the romantic circle of the mountains makes a part of every landſcape. The ſuperſtition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worſhip of Mahadeo, Beſchan, and Brama. All Caſhmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. They are conſtantly ſubject to earthquakes; and, to guard againſt the moſt terrible effects, all their houſes are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Caſhmere is that of ſhawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a ſpecies of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a ſpecies of ſheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Caſhmereans have a language of their own, ſaid to be anterior to that of the Sanſcrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.

CASHMYPUR, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Caſhmere. It is ſeated on both ſides of the Chelun, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

CASHNA, an extenſive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It reſembles Bornou in climate, ſoil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are leſs violent than thoſe of Bornou. Its monkies and parrots (but ſeldom ſeen in Bornou) are numerous and of various ſpecies. The common people are leſs courteous in Caſhna than in Bornou. A thouſand towns and villages are ſaid to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, conſiſts of different tribes or nations, ſubject to the dominion of one ruling power.

CASHNA, the capital of the empire of Caſhna in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Meſurata, in 16 20 N lat.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland ſea of Aſia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Perſia, and on the W by Georgia and Circaſſia. It is 680 miles in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medſhetiſar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent ſhoals, is navigable only for veſſels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has ſtrong currents, and, like all inland ſeas, is ſubject to violent ſtorms. There are certain winds that domineer over it with ſuch abſolute ſway, that veſſels are often deprived of every reſource and in the whole extent of it there is not a port that can truly be called ſafe. Its waters are brackiſh. The fiſhery is a nurſery for ſailors. The Uralian Coſſacs enjoy the right of fiſhing on the coaſt 47 miles on each ſide of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Aſtracan have an excluſive privilege on the remaining ſhores belonging to Ruſſia. The fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dried, form a conſiderable article of conſumption in the Ruſſian empire. Seals are the only quadrupeds that inhabit the Caſpian ſea, but they are in ſuch quantities, that they afford the means of ſubſiſtence to great numbers of people. The Caſpian abounds with ſea-dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to 47° N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a caſtle, memorable for the defeat of prince Eugene by the duke de Vendome, in attempting to force the paſſage of the Adda. Caſſano is ſeated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 35 miles N of Coſenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, divided into the Old and New Town. The ſtreets are broad; the market-places ſpacious; and there are four churches. The caſtle, or palace, whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect, is built of freeſtone. The gardens, the arſenal, and the cabinet of curioſities, deſerve the attention of travellers. It is ſeated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, ſeated on a mountain, whence may be ſeen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CASSEL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituate on the Rhine, oppoſite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

CASSOVIA, or CASHAW, a ſtrong

town of Hungary, with a fine arſenal, ſeated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Auſtrian Croatia, ſeated on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CASTELAMARA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a ſeaport of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, 20 miles NE of Saſſari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat 53 54 N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, ſituated on the river Lyra, 38 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inacceſſible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gironna.

CASTEL-GONDOLFO, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immenſe palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is ſeated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituate on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles NW of Cividad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy in the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and ſeated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is ſeated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senez. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 43 44 N.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roſes. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence. The Languedoc Canal, here forms a baſin about 3600 feet in circumference. Caſtelnaudary is 15 miles W of Carcaſſonne. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 19 N.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a caſtle. It was taken by the French on Auguſt 3, 1796. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

CASTILE, the principal and moſt opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Caſtile and New Caſtile.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Caſtile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biſcay and the Aſturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Caſtile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andaluſia, and on the W by Eſtramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, or NEW CASTILE, in America. See TERRA FIRMA.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſix miles NE of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the Engliſh in 1451. It is ſeated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 51 5 N.

CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wiltſhire, ſo called from its ancient caſtle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a village in Eſſex, ſeven miles SW of Sudbury.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now diſuſed, on account of its harbour being choked up; but it is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to Parliament. The caſtle, whence it has its name, has now fallen in-

to ruins. It is ſeven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

CASTLETON, a village in the peak of Derbyſhire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a caſtle, aſcribed to William Peverel, natural ſon of the Conqueror.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Iſle of Man, with a caſtle, but of no great importance, on account of its diſtance from the rocky and ſhallow harbour. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles NNW of Norwich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 52 48 N.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturday, 15 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 53 30 N.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an epiſcopal ſee. Near this town, are mines of Turquoiſe ſtones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is ſeated in a fine valley, on the Agout 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

CASTRO, a maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, ſix miles S of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

CASTRO, a town of S America, in Chili, capital of the iſland of Chiloe. It is 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 4 S.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and ſeated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 6 N.

CASTRO-VERREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of ſilver, good tobacco, and wholeſome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 12 50 S.

CAT ISLAND. See GUANAHAMI.

CATABAW, a town belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in the ſtate of S Carolina. It is ſeated on the river Catabaw, on the line which ſeparates N and S Carolina. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 34 49 N.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyreneſe, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greateſt extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. It is 155 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The air is wholeſome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with foreſt and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulſe, and there are ſeveral quarries of marble of all colours, cryſtal, alabaſter, amethyſts and lapis lazuli. Gold duſt has been found among the ſand of one or two of the rivers, and there are mines of tin, alum, vitriol, and ſalt. They likewiſe fiſh for coral on the Eaſtern coaſt. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, the only one in the iſland. The church is a noble fabric, the largeſt in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by muſical connoiſſeurs. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almoſt totally deſtroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely ſwallowed up, by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles SW of Meſſina. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles SW of Belcaſtro. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

CATARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42 40 N.

CATEAU. See CHATEAU CAMBRESIS.

CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by whom the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

CATHARINENSLAF, or ECATERINENSLAF, a government of the Ruſſian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenſlaf, which includes New Ruſſia and the late government of Aſoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of a province of the ſame name, built by the late empreſs of Ruſſia; and its name ſignifies The glory of Catharine. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherſon. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

CATHARINE'S, ST. the principal iſland on the coaſt of the S part of Braſil, with a harbour defended by ſeveral forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than ſix broad. Lon. 49 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

CATMANDU, the capital of Napaul, in Hindooſtan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

CATOUHE, CAPE, the NE promontory

of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica firſt attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See HONDURAS.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, the capital of Oriſſa, a province of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan. It is a poſt of conſequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the poſſeſſion of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more conſequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extenſive domain and centrical poſition in Hindooſtan. Cattack is ſeated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

CATTARICK, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkſhire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a ſort of cataract near it, from which it ſeems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whoſe highways croſſed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount caſt up to a vaſt height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final deſtruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATWICK, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is loſt in the ſands. It is ſix miles N by W of Leyden.

CAVA, a conſiderable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of Mount Metehan, three miles W of Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaiſſin. It lately had an epiſcopal ſee, and was ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Leuth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Lonford, Weſt Meath, and Eaſt Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It ſent ſix members to the Iriſh parliament, and it contains 57 pariſhes.

CAVAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

CAUCASUS, a very high mountain of Aſia, being one of that great ridge of of mountains that runs between the Black and Caſpian ſeas. Theſe mountains are inhabited by ſeven diſtinct nations, each ſpeaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circaſſians, the Offi, the Kiſli, the Leſguis, and the Georgians. They have fine complexions and the women are beautiful. Of this ridge mount Caucaſus is the higheſt and moſt difficult to paſs. It is 36 leagues over, and the ſummit eight leagues in breadth. The top is perpetually covered with ſnow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle.

CAUCASUS, a government of the Ruſſian empire, divided into the two provinces of Aſtracan and Caucaſus. The province of Caucaſus compriſes the Cuban, and all that diſtrict to the E and S, now in the poſſeſſion of Ruſſia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

CAUDEBEC, a rich and populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

CAVIANA, an iſland of S America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its baſe to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line in lon. 50 20 W.

CAUVERY, or CAVERY, a conſiderable river of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, which riſes among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAVINA, a town in the iſland of Manilla, with a ſtrong caſtle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

CAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, ſeated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its ſource. It is 21 miles NE of Caſtres. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

CAUTERETS, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

CAWOOD, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 NW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name. It was noted for a ſumptuous palace belonging to

the incas, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the ſun. Here Pizarro, the Spaniſh general, in 1532, perfidiouſly ſeized the inca Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, cauſed him to be publicly executed. It is 300 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which riſes near Portalegre, and running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

CAYENNE, a rich town and iſland on the coaſt of Guiana, in S America, capital of the French ſettlements there, and bounded on the W by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French ſettled here in 1635, but left it in 1654, and it was ſucceſſively in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. The iſland is about 16 miles in circumference, and is only ſeparated from the continent by two rivers. By a particular formation uncommon in iſlands, the land is higheſt near the water-ſide, and low in the middle. Hence it is ſo full of moraſſes, that all communication between the different parts of it is impoſſible, without taking a great circuit. The entrance thro' the harbour is thro' a narrow channel, and ſhips can only get in at high water thro' the rocks and reefs that are ſcattered about this paſs. Cayenne pepper, ſugar, and coffee are the principal commodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 45 6 N.

CAZIMIR, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, ſeated on the Viſtula, 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CEBU, one of the moſt ſouthern of the Philippine mountains.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, which is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing works of nature. It ſtands on the aſcent of a hill, which ſeems to have been cloven through its length by ſome great convulſion. The fiſſure, juſt at the bridge, is by ſome admeaſurements 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. This, of courſe, determines the length of the bridge and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickneſs of the maſs at the ſummit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickneſs is conſtituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The reſidue, with the hills on both ſides, is one ſolid rock of limeſtone. This bridge gives name to the county of Rockbridge, and affords a commodious paſſage over a valley, which cannot be croſſed elſewhere for a conſiderable diſtance.

CEDONGA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of Melfi. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

CEFALONIA, a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Livadia, and oppoſite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muſcadine wine. It is ſubject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

CEFALU, a ſeaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

CELANO, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

CELEBES, or MACASSAR, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be inſupportable, but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country, and for which reaſon the inhabitants build their houſes on piles of wood 10 feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the beſt ſoldiers in theſe parts. The Dutch have ſtrong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124° E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

CELTIBERIA, a county of the Hither Spain, along the SW ſide of the river Iberus; tho' ſometimes the greateſt part of Spain was denominated Celtiberia. The people were brave and warlike, and their cavalry in particular was excellent.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevigiano, with a biſhop's ſee, 18 miles north of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CENIS, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from the Maurianne.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 10 19 N.

CERAM, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortreſs to keep the natives in ſubjection, and to defend the Spice Iſlands, having deſtroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

CERDAGNA, a ſmall diſtrict, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spaniſh part, and Mont Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CERIGO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birth-place of Venus. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a ſmall town of the ſame name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

CERINES, a ſeaport of Cyprus, with a caſtle, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near the downs, where Cirenceſter races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of conſiderable extent. It is four miles from Cirenceſter.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is ſurrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral villages.

CERVERA, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

CERVIA, a ſeaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44 30 N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

CETTE, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, ſeated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles SE of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CEVENNES, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, a remnant of the perſecuted Huguenots took refuge.

CEUTA, a ſeaport of Africa, with a biſhop's ſee. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is ſeated on the ſtraits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CEYLON, a large iſland in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good; and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies. In ſome places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, ſapphires, topazes, and other ſtones of leſs value. Here is abundance of wood for all ſorts of uſes, and ſome proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamums. The pepper here is ſo good, that it ſells dearer than that of other places. One of the moſt remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows ſtraight and tall, and is as big as the maſt of a ſhip: the leaves are ſo large as to cover 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel to ſhade them from the ſun, and they are ſo tough that they are not eaſily torn, though thoſe that wear them make their way through the woods and buſhes. Every ſoldier carries one, and it ſerves for his tent. Common deer are found in this iſland in great abundance as well as Guinea deer: but the horned cattle are both very ſmall and very ſcarce. They have the largeſt and beſt elephants in the world; and the woods are infeſted by tigers, the moſt terrible of all ravenous beaſts. They abound alſo with ſnakes of a monſtrous ſize, one of which has been known to devour a tiger at one meal. Mr. Ives ſaw one fifteen feet long, and thirty inches in circumference. Spiders centipedes and ſcorpions, alſo grow here to an enormous ſize. Mr. Ives ſaw a ſpider here as large as a toad, with brown hair upon it, and legs as thick as the ſhank of a tobacco pipe. A ſcorpion taken out of a piece of wood, was eight inches long, from head to tail excluſive of the claws; and the ſhell was as hard as that of a crab. The inhabitants are divided into ſeveral tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the ſame buſineſs as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are pagans; and though they acknowledge a ſupreme God, they worſhip

none but the inferior ſort, and among theſe they reckon the ſun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monſtrous: ſome are of ſilver, copper, &c. The different ſorts of gods have various prieſts, who have all ſome privileges. Their houſes are ſmall and low, with walls made of hurdles, ſmoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen veſſels, with two copper baſins, and two or three ſtools; none but the king being allowed to ſit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a veſſel like a tea-pot, through the ſpout, never touching it with their lips. There are ſome inſcriptions on the rocks, which muſt be very ancient, for they are not underſtood by any of the preſent inhabitants. The Portugueſe were the firſt Europeans who ſettled on this iſland; but the Dutch ſoon drove them away, and eſtabliſhed themſelves on all the principal places along the coaſt. In February 1796, all the Dutch forts and ſettlements were taken by the Engliſh. Lon. from 80 to 82° E, lat. from 6 to 10° N.

CHABLAIS, a province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, on the E by Vallais, on the S by Faucigny, and on the W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHACO, a large country in S. America ſituated between 19 and 37° S lat. It belongs to the Spaniards by whom it was conquered in 1536. It is not naturally fruitful, but abounds in gold mines, which are ſo much the more valuable, that they are eaſily worked.

CHACTAWS, or Flat Heads, a tribe of Indians, between the rivers Alabama and Miſſiſſippi, in the W part of Georgia. They have 43 towns and villages, containing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4,041 are fighting men.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton Sound, diſcovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

CHÆRONEA, the laſt town or rather village of Beotia, towards Phocis, the birthplace of Plutarch; famous for the defeat of the confederate Greeks by Philip of Macedon.

CHAGRE, a fort of S America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, to the SW of Porto-Bello. It was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an epiſcopal ſee in the province of Burgundy. It is the ſtaple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne paſſed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. Chalons is ſeated on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an epiſcopal ſee in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons and other woollen ſtuffs. Here is an academy of the ſciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is ſeated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles SW of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, ſeated on the river Chamb, 37 miles NE of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a caſtle. It is watered by many ſtreams, which have their ſources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through ſeveral of the ſtreets. There are piazzas under moſt of the houſes, where people may walk dry in the worſt weather. It has large and handſome ſuburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. The principal church is St. Leger, and the Jeſuits college is the moſt magnificent of all the monaſteries. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of the county of Franklin, in Pennſylvania. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E by Lorrain and Franche Comte', on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Ile of France and Soiſſonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, a lake of N America, 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadeſt part. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

CHANCHA, a rich and conſiderable town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the deſert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a conſiderable city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is ſeated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French ſettlement, and had a very ſtrong fort, deſtroyed by admiral Watſon in 1757; and, in 1793, the Engliſh again diſpoſſeſſed the French of this ſettlement. It is a neat and pretty large town, and is ſeated two leagues and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 400,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the ſouth by Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by the ſea, and on the north by the ſea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, ſtreams, and rivers; but is nevertheleſs liable to ſuffer from drought, as rain falls here but ſeldom. The locuſts alſo ſometimes make great devaſtation. However, it abounds greatly in game; and there is perhaps no country where quails, partridges, and pheaſants, are ſold cheaper, the inhabitants of this province being reckoned the keeneſt ſportſmen in the empire. The province is greatly enriched by the river Yun, called the *Grand Imperial Canal*, through which all the barks bound to Pekin muſt paſs in their way thither. The duties on this canal alone amount to more than 450,000l. annually. The canal itſelf is greatly admired by European travellers on account of its ſtrong and long dikes, the banks decorated with cut ſtone, the ingenious mechaniſm of its locks, and the great number of natural obſtacles which have been overcome in the execution of the work. The capital is Tſi-nan-fou.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, which has been the reſidence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Laſſa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

CHANNERAY, a village in Roſſſhire, near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W of Elgin.

CHAN-SI, a province of China, and one of the ſmalleſt in the empire, is bounded on the E by Petcheli, on the S by Honan, on the W by Chen-ſi, and on the N by the Great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the ſoil generally fertile, though the country is full of mountains. Some of theſe laſt are rough, wild, and uninhabited; but others are cultivated with the greateſt care from top to bottom, and cut into terraces forming a very agreeable proſpect; while ſome have on their tops vaſt plains, no leſs fertile than the richeſt lowlands. Theſe mountains abound with coal, which the inhabitants pound and make into cakes with water; a kind of fuel, which though not very inflammable, affords a ſtrong and laſting fire, when once kindled. Here are five cities of the firſt claſs and eighty-five of the ſecond.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, celebrated for a fine foreſt, and magnificent hunting ſeat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Conde', who had made it one of the moſt delightful places in the world. It is 17 miles N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

CHAO-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its juriſdiction. The inhabitants of this diſtrict are ſaid to be the greateſt adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed they are ſo well verſed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins chooſe their ſecretaries from among them.

CHAO-TCHEO-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, ſituate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monaſtery of the bonzes, in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

CHAPARANG, or DSAPRONG, a conſiderable city of Thibet, ſeated on the ſouthernmoſt of the two heads of the Ganges, not far weſtward from the lakes Manſarowr and Lanken. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyſhire, with a poor market on Saturday, ſeated on the confines of the Peak, 7 miles SE of Mancheſter, and 165 NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

CHARABON, a ſeaport on the N coaſt of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

CHARCOS, LOS, a province of S America, in Peru. It has the fineſt ſilver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See POTOSI.

CHARD, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, ſix miles W of Crewkerne, and 141 W by S of London. Lon. 3 18, W, lat. 50 52 N.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, conſiſting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTON, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the department of Allier, the other on the river Seine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its proteſtant church.

CHARITI, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Its ſituation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very briſk. Here are forges, for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into ſteel, a woollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The ſuburb is ſituate in a kind of iſland, which forms about a fourth of the town. The ſtone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Cluniſtes, upon whoſe bounty it ſubſiſted in a time of ſcarcity. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland in the county of Armagh, ſeated on the river Blackwater, ſix miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

CHARLEMONT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, 25 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N ſide of Cheſapeak Bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat 37 12 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the SW part of the ſtrait entering into Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

CHARLES FORT, a fortreſs of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

CHARLESTON, a ſeaport in America, the capital of S Carolina, ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ſhips of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interſperſed with rows of trees. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, a ſtatehouſe, and an armoury. In 1787, there were 1600 houſes, 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes. In June 1796, upwards of 300 houſes were deſtroyed by a fire which raged for 14 hours. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 32 50 N.

CHARLESTON, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland and county of Waſhington. It is remarkable for being the reſidence of the greater part of the Indians that ſtill remain (to the number of 500) in this ſtate. They are peaceable and well diſpoſed toward the government, and ſpeak the Engliſh language.

CHARLESTON, a town on the SW ſide of the iſland of Nevis, in the W Indies. It is the ſeat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. 62 50 W, lat. 16 10 N.

CHARLETON, an iſland at the bottom of Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 52 3 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, and the houſes of an equal height, covered with ſlate. Here is a magnificent ſquare, and in the centre a handſome fountain. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, near Mezieres, from which it is ſeparated by a bridge and a cauſeway; 15 miles NW of Sedan, and 115 NE of Paris. Lon. 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, formerly ROSTAU, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of

Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW ſide of the iſland. Lon. 61 25 W, lat. 15 25 N.

Queen CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S ſea, firſt diſcovered by Captain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has abundance of good water, cocoa nuts, palm nuts, and ſcurvy graſs. The inhabitants are of a middle ſtature, and dark complexion, with long hair hanging over their ſhoulders.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a town of Virginia, on James River.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is ſix miles ESE of London.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Moſelle, over which is a handſome bridge, eight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

CHARNWOOD, or CHARLEY FOREST, a rough open tract in the NW part of Leiceſterſhire.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous caſtle, and is ſeated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, ſeated on the Arnon, ſix miles NE of Iſſoudun. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

CHARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is the epiſcopal ſee of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hoſpital, and another for 120 blind perſons. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in France, and its ſteeple much admired. The principal trade conſiſts in corn. It is ſeated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

CHARTREUSE, or GRAND CHARTREUSE, lately one of the moſt celebrated monaſteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arſenal. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CHARYBDIS, a famous whirlpool, in the ſtrait of Meſſina, on the coaſt of Sicily, oppoſite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is ſaid to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vaſt gulphs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the ſurface of the water.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old caſtle, 24 miles S of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambreſis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the archbiſhop of Cambray. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain; and is 12 miles SE of Cambray. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the Yonne, near the ſource of that river, 36 miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 47 0 N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a ſtrong caſtle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and reſtored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, famous for ſuſtaining a ſiege of ſeven years againſt the count of Mans. It is ſeated on the Loir, 22 miles SE of Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

CHATEAU-DUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. Here is a caſtle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The ſtreets are ſtraight; the houſes uniform; and the great ſquare is very ſpacious. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, ſeated on the river Maine, with a caſtle. It has a mineral ſpring; its trade conſiſts in linens; and it is 22 miles NW of Angers, and 147 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Iſle of France. It lately had an Auguſtine abbey, ſeated on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N of Quimper.

on the river Auzon, where there is a ſalmon fiſhery.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, nine miles E of Chatre. Here is a caſtle, with a tower, ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges. It is the name of other two inconſiderable towns of France.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, ſeated on the Sarte, 12 miles N of Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles NW of Amboiſe, and 88 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

CHATEUROUX, a town of France, in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles SW of Iſſoudun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Champagne, with a caſtle on an eminence, ſeated on the river Maine. It is the birthplace of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles SW of Rheims, and 97 NW of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Moſelle, 8 miles E of Mirecourt.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comte', remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of Dole. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, ſeated on the Vienne, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of falſe diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles NNE of Poitiers, and 168 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, adjoining Rocheſter, and ſeated on the Medway. It is one of the principal ſtations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores. In 1667, the Dutch ſailed up to this town, and burnt ſeveral men of war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerneſs and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has about 500 houſes, moſtly low, and built with brick, the ſtreets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ſhip building in the king's yard, and private docks. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed as a church, for the ſailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, 12 miles W of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has ironworks in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHATOQUE, a lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York. It is the ſource of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42 10 N. From the NW of this lake to Lake Erie is nine miles.

CHATRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, ſeated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak, of Derbyſhire, near the river Derwent, ſix miles W of Chefterfield. Here is a noble ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire, which, for its fine ſituation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. It was the priſon of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, inſtead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega.

It has two ſuburbs and two forts, one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the ſuburb Magdalena, is an old Roman ſtone bridge. It is 30 miles SW of Braganza. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marn and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 30 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, on the river Oiſe, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

CHEBRTCHIN, a town of Poland in the province of Ruſſia, and palatinate of Belſkow. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, and the river Wierpi waters its walls, and afterwards falls into the river Bog. Lon. 23 51 E, lat. 50 35 N.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the moſt fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NE of Stafford. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the ſite of the village of Codington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the palace of Nonſuch, ſo much celebrated, by Camden, and Heutzner, for its magnificence. Cheam is 13 miles SSW of London.

CHEBUKTO, a harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63 18 W, lat. 44 45 N.

CHEDDER, a village in Somerſetſhire, famous for its cheeſes, which are as large as thoſe of Cheſhire. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

CHELDWORTH, a village in Glouceſterſhire, four miles WSW of Northlech, ſituate on the declivity of two hills. In this pariſh, in 1760, a Roman bath was diſcovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, one of the principal of the Rajpoot ſtates, in Hindooſtan Proper. It conſiſts, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies; or of plains environed by mountains, acceſſible only by narrow paſſes or defiles; in effect one of the ſtrongeſt countries in the world; yet having a ſufficient extent of arable land: of dimenſions equal to the ſupport of a numerous population, and bleſſed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28° N lat. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, a town, in a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatneſs. It was a fortreſs and city of great extent, ſituated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins ſince the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Achar in 1567. It is 220 miles S by E of Nagpour. Lon. 74 56 E. lat. 25 21 N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, capital of a palatinate of its own name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 100 miles ESE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

CHELMER, a river in Eſſex, which riſes near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the eſtuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Eſſex, ſituate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It conſiſts of the town and hamlet of Moulſham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant ſtone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent ſhire-houſe, a freeſchool, a new conduit which affords a plentiful ſupply of water, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county-gaol, and three meeting-houſes. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles WSW of Colcheſter, and 29 ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 43 N.

CHELSEA, a fine village ſituated on the N bank of the river Thames, a mile W of Weſtminſter, remarkable for a magnificent hoſpital of invalids and old decrepit ſoldiers, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh houſe, to which a great deal of fine company reſort in ſummer, and which is one of the nobleſt ſtructures of the kind in Europe. It conſiſts of a vaſt range of buildings, that form three large ſquares, in which there is an uncommon air of neatneſs and elegance obſerved. It is under the direction of commiſſioners, who conſiſt generally of the officers of ſtate and of war. Here is alſo an excellent phyſic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Glouceſter-

ſhire, with a market on Thurſday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are ſomewhat like thoſe of Scarborough. A new market houſe has been erected, and on each ſide is made a convenient foot-way of flagſtones. It is nine miles NE of Glouceſter, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 55 N.

CHELUM, or JHYLUM, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, being the weſternmoſt of the five eaſtern branches of the river Indus. It riſes above Caſhmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SE direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. It is joined by a vaſt number of ſtreams in its courſe. This river is the famous Hydaſpes of Alexander, and is ſometimes called Behut.

CHEN-SI, one of the moſt extenſive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eaſtern and weſtern, and contains eight cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third. It is fruitful, commercial, and rich, but ſubject to long droughts; and clouds of locuſts ſometimes deſtroy every thing that grows in the fields: theſe inſects the Chineſe eat boiled. In Chen-ſi, are rich gold mines, which, for political reaſons, are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

CHAN-YAN, or MOUG-DEN, the capital of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the ſame name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

CHEPELIO, an iſland in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it ſupplies with proviſions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and had a large caſtle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a pariſh church. It is walled round, has a handſome high bridge over the river, and ſends proviſions and other commodities to Briſtol. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N of Briſtol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a conſiderable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the ſiege of Turin. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CHERBOURG, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is remarkable for the ſeafight between the Engliſh and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in Auguſt 1758, took the town, with the ſhips in the baſin, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun for the purpoſe of enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more ſafe and convenient. Theſe works were reſumed, by Lewis XVI, on a very expenſive plan, but their progreſs was ſtopped by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

CHERESOUL, a town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Curdiſtan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See TENNESSE.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

CHERSO, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The ſoil is ſtony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Ruſſia, in the government of Catharineuſlaf. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houſes are built of ſtone, in an excellent taſte. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the conſtruction of large veſſels from which ſeveral men of war and merchant ſhips have been already launched. It is ſupplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhauſtible foreſt in the ſhallows of the Dnieper, oppoſite the town. Rails, and even temporary houſes, are made of them. They are tall and ſtrong, and afford ſhelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, ſome of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by maleſactors, who amount to ſome hundreds. In 1787, the empreſs made a triumphant journey to this capital, and met the emperor Joſeph II. Her intention, it is ſaid, was to be crowned here queen of

Taurica, and empreſs of the Eaſt. But the deſign, whatever it was, did not take place; and ſhe was content to have inſcribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, ſo well known for his plans of reform of the different hoſpitals and priſons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherſon is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated in a low wet ſituation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge of ſeven arches. It is ſeven miles W of Kingſton, and 20 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Maſovia, 15 miles from Warſaw. Lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

CHESAPEAK, one of the largeſt bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, thro' this extent it is from ſeven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe navigation. It receives the Suſquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

CHESHAM, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles SE of Ailesbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHESHIRE, an Engliſh county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancaſhire, on the NE by Yorkſhire, on the E by Derbyſhire, on the SE by Staffordſhire, on the S by Shropſhire, on the W by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, and on the NW by the Iriſh Sea. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including a peninſula, 13 miles in length and ſix in breadth, which projects into the Iriſh Sea, or a narrow tract of land which ſtretches between Lancaſhire and Derbyſhire, to Yorkſhire, on the NE. It is ſuppoſed to contain 125,000 inhabitants. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 pariſhes. It ſends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Cheſter. Both the air and ſoil are good. In many places of the country are peat moſſes, in which are often found trunks of fir trees, ſometimes ſeveral feet under ground, that are uſed by the inhabitants both for fuel and candles. Here alſo are many lakes and pools well ſtored with fiſh; beſides the rivers Merſey, Weaver, Dane, and Doe, which laſt falls into a creek of the Iriſh ſea, near Cheſter. It is rich in paſture and corn land; but there are ſeveral heaths upon which horſes and ſheep feed, among which are the extenſive foreſts of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level, the higheſt hills in it are about Frodſham; and its extenſive paſtures feed a great number of cows, whoſe milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheeſe, for which this county is chiefly remarkable. This cheeſe has a peculiar flavour, and is not inferior to any of Europe. Such quantities of theſe cheeſes are made, that London alone is ſaid to take annually 14,000 tons; and vaſt quantities are alſo ſent to Briſtol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewiſe famous for its ſalt ſprings at Nampt-wich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winſford; and, at Northwich, there are vaſt pits of ſolid ſalt rock.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a very ancient city, ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Romans, and plainly appears to have been a Roman ſtation, by the many antiquities which have been and are ſtill diſcovered about the town; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, and 10 churches, beſide the cathedral. The ſtructure of the principal ſtreets is very ſingular. They are as if excavated out of the earth and ſunk many feet below the ſurface; the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens on a line with ranges of ſhops. The houſes are moſtly of wood, with galleries, piazzas, and covered walks before them; by which not only the ſhops, but thoſe who are walking about the town are ſo hid that one would imagine, there were ſcarce any inhabitants in it, though it is very populous. The back courts of all the houſes are on a level with the ground; but to go into any of the four principal ſtreets, it is neceſſary to deſcend a flight of ſeveral ſteps. It has a conſtant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking ſhipping for Dublin. It has a ſmall ſhare of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the moſt noted in England, eſpecially for the ſale of Iriſh linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a conſiderable traffic of ſhop goods into N Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a

mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles s by E of Liverpool, 38 sw of Manchester, and 182 NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CHESTER, a county of Penſylvania, 44 miles long and 22 broad. In 1790, it contained 27,937 inhabitants. Weſt Cheſter is the capital.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of the county of Cheſter, in Penſylvania. It is ſeated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour, 17 miles W by S of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 3 W, lat. 39 54 N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a handſome church remarkable for its curved ſpire. It is a handſome populous town, governed by a mayor, and, next to Derby, is the moſt conſiderable trading town in the county. It has a manufacture of ſtockings, and alſo of carpets. There are potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron foundries, the ore and coal for the ſupply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are ſent from hence, by a canal from this town to the Trent, which it joins below Gainſborough. It has a church, but its ſpire which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all away. Cheſterfield is ſeated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 53 18 N.

CHEVIOT, a diſtrict in Northumberland, to the S W of Wooller, on the borders of Scotland, famous for the free chace, much uſed here by the Engliſh and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot Hills, of which one is ſo high that it is ſeen 60 miles off, and is the firſt land diſcovered by ſhips coming from the E: near the chace are ſome fenny grounds called the Cheviot Muirs. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the Engliſh and Scots under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chace.

CHIAPA-DE-LOS-INDIOS, a large town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name. Lon. 96 5 W, lat. 15 16 N.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, a town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of its own name, with a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and ſugar. Lon. 94 45 W, lat. 17 10 N.

CHIARENZA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, oppoſite the iſland of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano, where the Imperialiſts defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 23 miles W of Syracuſe. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, under the ſovereignty of the Griſons. It is a trading place, eſpecially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief ſupport is the tranſport of merchandiſe, it being the principal communication between the Milaneſe and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Chiavenna is ſeated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

CHIAVENNA, LAGHETTO DI, a ſmall lake of the country of the Griſons, in Swiſſerland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is ſurrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and riſing into ſpires ſprinkled with ſnow. The baſes of theſe dreadful precipices are loſt in the overſhadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no aſylum, ſcarcely a landing-place, to the crews of thoſe frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent ſtorms to which it is ſubject.

CHICASAWS, a nation of Indians, ſettled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW corner of Georgia. The number of theſe Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have ſeven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W, lat. 34 23 N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſurrounded with a wall, which has four gates anſwering to the four cardinal points; from which run two ſtreets, that croſs one another in the middle and form a ſquare, where the market is kept, and where is a fine ſtone piazza, built by biſhop Red. The ſpace between the W and S gates, is taken up with the cathedral church, and the biſhop's palace. It has ſeven pariſh churches and is ſeated on the little river Lavant, which waſhes it on all ſides except the N. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fiſh, wheat, barley, malt and oats: the fineſt lobſters in England are bred in the Lavant, and it is obſervable, that this river unlike moſt others is very low in winter, but in ſummer often overflows its banks. It is 61 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 4½ W, lat 50 50 N.

CHIELEFA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an iſland and town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. The iſland is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles WSW of Saltzburg.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleaſant country, bounded on all ſides by hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E of Turin.

CHIETI, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Peſcara, eight miles SW of Peſcara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

CHIGWELL, a village in Eſſex, near Epping Foreſt, noted for a freeſchool, founded by archbiſhop Harſnett, who had been vicar of this place. Chigwell is 10 miles NE of London.

CHIHIRI, or PORT-CHEFR, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a conſiderable trade. Lon. 49 25 E lat. 14 40 N.

CHILI, a large country of S America, on the coaſt of the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is ſtill poſſeſſed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, with whom, during two centuries, they have been obliged to maintain almoſt perpetual hoſtility ſuſpended only by a few intervals of inſecure peace. The Spaniſh colonies, therefore, are diſperſed on the borders of the S Sea, to an extent of about 900 miles. They are parted from Peru by a deſert of 80 leagues in breadth, and bounded by the iſland of Chiloe, at the extremity next the ſtraits of Magellan. The climate of Chili is the moſt delightful in the New World. Tho' bordering on the Torrid Zone it never feels the extremities of heat, being rendered cool and agreeable by its vicinity to the Andes. The temperature of the air is ſo mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the ſouthern provinces in their native country. The fertility of the ſoil correſponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions, which have all improved in that happy climate. The moſt valuable of theſe, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger ſize than thoſe of Spain; and its horſes excel in beauty and ſpirit, the famous Andaluſian race from which they ſprung. Nature too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and lead. Yet with all theſe advantages Chili has no direct communication with the mother-country. Their trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the ſavages on their frontiers. Chili is governed by a chief, who is abſolute in all civil, political and military affairs, and is alſo independent of the viceroy. If on ſome occaſions the viceroy has interfered in the government of Chili, it was when he has been either authoriſed by a particular truſt repoſed in him, or by the deference paid to the eminence of his office. In the whole extent of Chili there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of a mixed race.

CHILKA, a lake in the Decan of Hindooſtan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coaſt of the bay of Bengal, and ſeems the effect of the breach of the ſea, over a flat ſandy ſurface, whoſe elevation was ſomething above the level of the country within. It is 40 miles in length from NE to SW, and in moſt places 11 or 15 wide, with a narrow ſlip of ſandy ground between it and the ſea. It has many inhabited iſlands on it. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery River, and ſhuts up the Circars towards the continent. It affords an agreeable diverſity of objects; mountains, iſlands, and foreſts; and an extended ſurface of water, with boats and ſmall veſſels ſailing on it. To thoſe who ſail at ſome diſtance from the coaſt, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the ſlip of land not being viſible.

CHILOE, an iſland of S America, on the coaſt of Chili, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Caſtro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamſhire, and forming the S part of the county. They are covered, in various parts, with woods: and ſome of the eminences are of conſiderable height, and afford rich proſpects. The air on theſe heights is extremely healthful; the ſoil, tho' ſtony, produces good crops of wheat and barley. This diſtrict belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has

bad an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, ſeated on the river Blanche, 20 miles SSW of Charleroy. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

CHIMÆRA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the ſame name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other ſubject to the Turks. It is ſeated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

CHIMBRIGH, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles NW of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 57 N.

CHINA, an extenſive empire in Aſia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is ſeparated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chineſe Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 125° E lon. and 20 and 41° N lat. It is 2000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into claſſes, the civil and the military: the civil claſs contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. It is in general a plain and level country, with few mountains of any note, but the rivers are very numerous and conſiderable; though the water commonly uſed is of a very indifferent quality, and ſometimes requires boiling to render it fit for uſe. The numerous rivers are of great ſervice for the inland navigation of the country, and it is beſides aſſiſted by ſuch numbers of canals as are not to be met with in any country of the world. Theſe are formed in a manner ſuperior to that of other nations; the principal being lined with hewn ſtone, ſo deep that they are able to carry veſſels of any burden, and extending in ſome places 1000 miles in length. They are furniſhed with ſtone quays, and ſometimes with bridges of a ſurpriſing conſtruction. The veſſels are fitted with all the conveniences of life, and it has been ſuppoſed that the empire of China contains as many inhabitants by water as by land. Their navigation, however, is ſlow, and, they are ſometimes drawn by men. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 200,0000 inhabitants. Aſtoniſhing as this may appear to Europeans abbe' Groſier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he himſelf not only ſtates all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reaſons, from circumſtances almoſt peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Aſia. The climate and ſoil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; ſevere cold being felt at Pekin, while the ſouthern provinces are expoſed to exceſſive heat. In ſeveral of the provinces, the land yields two crops a-year; yet, though the huſbandman cultivates it with ſuch care, as not to loſe the ſmalleſt portion of ground, China has been often deſolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilver: but thoſe of gold and ſilver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people ſhould be expoſed to the temptation of theſe artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more uſeful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock cryſtals, precious ſtones, and a kind of ſonorous ſtones, of which muſical inſtruments are compoſed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too of ſuch various and ſuperior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. The whole of the fineſt is reſerved for the emperor, ſo that none of it ever comes into the hands of other perſons, unleſs it happen to be cracked or otherwiſe damaged in ſuch a manner as to be unworthy of being preſented to the ſovereign. There is ſome doubt therefore, if any of the fineſt Chineſe porcelain was ever ſeen in Europe. Beſide the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of thoſe of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were firſt brought us from China. They have alſo lemons, citrons, the tle tſe, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the ſize of a date, its ſtone covered with a ſoft juicy pulp, of an exquiſite taſte, but dangerous when eaten to exceſs; the long-yen, or dragon's-eyes, its pulp, white, tart, and juicy, not ſo agreeable to the taſte, but more wholeſome than the li-tchi. The Chineſe ſurpaſs us in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitſi, or water cheſnut, the fruit of which (found

in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholeſome, and of a very delicate taſte. The mountains and vaſt foreſts abound with wild animals of every ſpecies; but that valuable quadruped, the muſk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the moſt beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chineſe is a ſort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, ſmall eyes, ſhort noſes, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and thoſe are thought to be the moſt handſome who are the moſt bulky. The women affect a great deal of modeſty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as poſſible, when they go abroad; and yet their houſes are mean and low, conſiſting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and ſciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is abſolute, and the emperor is more unlimited in his authority than any other monarch upon earth; his edicts are reſpected thro' the empire, as if they came from a divinity; he alone has the diſpoſal of all places, and merit alone, real or ſuppoſed, raiſes to an office. He has likewiſe the privilege of chooſing his ſucceſſor, and there have been ſeveral inſtances of his making uſe of this right; but the chief mandarin has permiſſion to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his ſubjects as his children, and profeſſes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it exiſted many thouſand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 42,000,000l. ſterling, and the forces are ſaid to conſiſt of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. The principal defence of the empire againſt a foreign enemy is the great wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary, extending more than 1500 miles in length, and of ſuch thickneſs that ſix horſemen may eaſily ride abreaſt upon it. It is flanked with towers two bowſhots diſtant from each other; and it is ſaid that a third of the able-bodied men in the empire, were employed in conſtructing it. The workmen were ordered under pain of death, to place the materials ſo cloſely, that not the leaſt entrance might be afforded for any inſtrument of iron; and thus the work was conſtructed with ſuch ſolidity, that it is ſtill almoſt entire, tho' 2000 years have elapſed ſince it was conſtructed. Their religion is paganiſm. The Chineſe are allowed only to have one wife, whoſe rank and age muſt be nearly equal to that of their huſbands; but they are allowed to have ſeveral concubines, whom they admit into their houſes without any formality, after paying the parents a ſum of money, and entering into a written engagement to uſe their daughters well. Divorces are allowed in China in caſes of adultery, mutual diſlike, incompatibility of tempers, jealouſy, &c. No huſband, however, can put away or ſell his wife until a divorce is legally obtained; and if this regulation be not ſtrictly obſerved, the buyer and ſeller become equally culpable. If a wife lately married, privately withdraws herſelf from her huſband, he may immediately commence an action at law, by the ſentence of which ſhe becomes his ſlave, and he is at liberty to ſell her to whom he pleaſes. On the other hand, if an huſband leaves his wife for three years, ſhe is at liberty, after laying her caſe before the Mandarins, to take another huſband; but if ſhe were to anticipate their conſent, ſhe would be liable to a ſevere puniſhment. The Chineſe pretend to have a great veneration for their anceſtors; and ſome keep images of them in their houſes, to which they pay a ſort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious ſalutations they pay to each other, for which reaſon they always appear to be extremely good-natured: and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and conſequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are ſo much alike, that thoſe who know one, are acquainted with all. Pekin is the capital.

CHINCA, a ſeaport of Peru, ſeated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 10 S.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, with a caſtle, in which Henry II, king of England expired. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is ſeated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. It is a ſettlement of the Dutch, and is ſeated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains ſeveral good houſes, and a

church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1795.

CHINY, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the ſame name, in Auſtrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

CHIOS, SCIO, or KIO, by the Turks called SAKI SADUCI, an iſland lying near the coaſt of Ionia in Aſia Minor, about 100 miles W of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in circuit. The number of its inhabitants is almoſt incredible, having beſides others upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, beſides chapels and monaſteries. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

CHIOS, the capital of the above iſland. It ſtands on the E coaſt, is as well built as moſt of the towns in the Levant, the Genoeſe having been long in the poſſeſſion of it. Here is a Turkiſh garriſon of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkiſh ſhipping, which trade to Conſtantinople, and uſually the ſtation of a ſquadron of Turkiſh galleys. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and ſhew a place they call his ſchool, at the foot of mount Epos, about four miles from the city. Lon. 27 5 E, lat. 38 6 N.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Romania, with the fee of a Greek biſhop. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 47 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CHIOZZO, anciently FOSSA CLAUDIA, a town and iſland of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough in Wilts with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament; and is ſeated on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E of Briſtol, and 94 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

CHIRK, a village S of Wrexham, in Denbighſhire. It had formerly two caſtles, on the top of a hill, one of which ſeems to have been a magnificent ſtructure.

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient ſeat of earl Camden, and the reſidence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Here likewiſe were born Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis Walſingham. It is 11 miles ESE of London.

CHISME, a ſeaport of Natolia, on the ſtrait that parts the continent from the iſle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyſſus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been diſtinguiſhed by the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet by the Ruſſians in 1770.

CHISWICK, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames. Here is Chiſwick Houſe, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonſhire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a deſign of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

CHITOR, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the Hither India. This city is ſuppoſed to have been the ſeat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles N E of Surat, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 23 30 N.

CHITOF, a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated on the Po, ten miles N of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 45 12 N.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and ſon of Alexander were murdered by Caſſander; and where Perſeus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CHITTERDROOG, a town of the Peninſula of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

CHIVAS, a town of Piedmont, which has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. It is ſo advantageouſly ſituate near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

CHIUSI, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholeſome air. It is 35 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

CHIUTAYI, a town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the reſidence of the Grand Signior before the taking of Conſtantinople. It is ſeated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Burſa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkiſh army, before its walls. It ſurrendered in 1788 to the Ruſſians and Auſtrians, but was reſtored to the Turks at the ſubſequent [illegible]. It is 110 miles

NW of Jaſſy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a caſtle, 170 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

CHONAT, an epiſcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

CHORLEY, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated near the ſource of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, ſix miles SSE of Preſton, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

CHOWLE, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

CHREMNITZ, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty good town, is governed by a mayor, ſends 10 members to parliament, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, ſituate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a ſemicircular bend along the ſhore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Chriſtiania. The caſtle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W ſide of the bay, at a ſmall diſtance from the city. The town is divided into the city: the ſuburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortreſs of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opſloe or Anſloe. The ſtreets are carried in a ſtraight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its preſent ſituation by Chriſtian IV, after a plan deſigned by himſelf. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and preſides in the high court of juſtice. Opſloe was the ſite of the old city, burnt in 1624. It contains the epiſcopal palace. Chriſtiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Its principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The planks and deals are of ſuperior eſtimation to thoſe ſent from America, or from Ruſſia and the other parts of the Baltic. It has 136 privileged ſawmills, of which 100 belong to a ſingle family of the name of Anker. Chriſtiania is 30 miles from the open ſea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 6 N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a ſtrong ſeaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles NE of Carleſcroon. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the gold coaſt of Guinea, ſubject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The town is ſmall, but neatly built, and is eſteemed the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in Sweden. The houſes are all of brick, and moſtly ſtuccoed white. Engliſh veſſels annually reſort to this port, for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and ſilken ſtuffs. The town is ſeated in a marſhy plain, cloſe to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the diſtance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for ſmall craft of ſeven tons burden. The inhabitants have manufactures of ſilken ſtuffs, and carry on a ſmall degree of commerce. It is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

CHRISTINA, ST. one of the iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marqueſas. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an iſland in the N Pacific ocean, ſo named by Captain Cook, on account of his firſt landing there on Chriſtmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and deſtitute of freſh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a ſound of S America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W, lat. 55 21 S.

CHRISTOPHER, ST. or ST. KIT'S, one of the Leeward Iſlands in the W Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and Engliſh; but, in 1713, is was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and ſeven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great uſe to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts, hot ſulphurous ſprings at the

foot of them. The air is good, the ſoil light, ſandy, and fruitful; but it is ſubject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but reſtored the next year. Baſſeterre is the capital.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated near the river Teigne, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W by S of London. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is ſeated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various diſtances. At the end, overlooking the river, is ſituated the citadel, which has formerly been ſtrong. This fort is ſaid to be of the higheſt antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, conſiſting of a plain black marble ſlab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally ſuppoſed to be ſeated at all times, except from ſunriſe till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the ſuperſtition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a proſpect of ſucceſs. Chunar has always been conſidered as a poſt of great conſequence on the Ganges, from its inſulated ſituation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of conſiderable height. It was unſucceſsfully attempted by the Engliſh in 1764: the next year it was ſurrendered to them: they reſtored it to the nabob of Oude at the ſubſequent peace; but, in 1772, it was finally ceded to the Engliſh by that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade of Cawnpore. It is 385 miles N W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

CHUNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, one of the five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It runs through Caſhmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general courſe is from NE to SW, and after leaving Jummoo, is through a flat country gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both theſe rivers at ſome diſtance above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 50 miles above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noiſe, and no leſs danger to navigators. The Chunaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

CHUN-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its juriſdiction.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 14 miles S of Shrewſbury, and 153 WNW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fort on Churchhill river, on the E ſide of Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 58 48 N.

CHUSAN, an iſland on the E coaſt of China, where the Engliſh E India Company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochin-China, and on the W by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or CICLUGH, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

CILLY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name, and ſeated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

CIMBRISHAM, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CINALOA, a province and town of New Spain, in the audience of Galicia, on the E ſide of the gulf of California. The country abounds in corn, cattle, and cotton, and is rendered extremely picturesque, by a number of beautiful cascades of clear water that fall down from the mountains. The aborigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to puniſh any crime. They ſeem to be among the rudeſt people in America united in the ſocial ſtate: they neither cultivate nor ſow, but depend on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, or on hunting or fiſhing. About the year 1771, the Spaniards, in their expeditions againſt the fierce tribes in this and the province of Sonora, diſcovered, that theſe neglected and thinly inhabited provinces, abounded in the richeſt gold mines, and might ſoon become as populous and valuable as any part of Spaniſh America; and, accordingly, the population in theſe parts has ſince very much increaſed. The town is ſeated on a river of the ſame name. Lon. 92 10 W, lat. 26 15 N.

CINEGUILLA, a town of New Mexico in the province of Sonora. When the Spaniards attacked the natives in Cinaloa and Sonora (See CINALOA) they had entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent, in which, at the depth of only 16 inches,

they found gold in great abundance, and in grains of great ſize and weight. The conſequence was, that in 1771, above 2000 perſons were ſettled in Cineguilla, under the government and inſpection of proper magiſtrates and eccleſiaſtics. Lon. 96 25 W, lat. 35 5 N.

CINEY, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbiſhoprick of Liege, eight miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, ſo called by way of eminence, on account of their ſuperior importance, as having been thought by our kings to merit a particular regard for their preſervation againſt invaſion. They were five in number, when their firſt charter was granted by William 1, in 1077. Theſe were Dover, Haſtings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelſea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a conſtable of Dover Caſtle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and inveſted him with the command of theſe parts, whoſe inhabitants had conſiderable privileges. Amongſt others they were each of them to ſend two barons to repreſent them in parliament; they were to be exempted from ſubſidies and aids; their heirs were to be free from perſonal wardſhip notwithſtanding any tenure; and they were to be impleaded in their own towns, not elſewhere. For theſe privileges, they were obliged to ſupply the government with 57 ſhips, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were ſtyled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewiſe by the merchants of theſe ports, whoſe repreſentatives, to this day, are ſtyled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, called the Rock of Liſbon, on the N ſide of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the ſame name, 14 miles W of Liſbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

CIOTAT, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a ſtrong fort. It is famous for Muſcadine wine, and is ſeated on the bay of Laquee, between Marſeilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the W coaſt of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their poſition in reſpect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the five Northern circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore and Condapilly are in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and Guntoor is in the hands of the Nizam. The firſt four extend from the N bank of the Kiſtna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow ſlip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extenſive foreſts on the ſide oppoſite the ſea. The Engliſh Circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l. See GUNTOOR.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Aſia, ſituated between 45 and 50 degrees of north latitude, and between 40 and 50 of eaſt longitude. It is bounded by Ruſſia on the north; by Aſtracan and the Caſpian ſea on the eaſt; by Georgia and Dagiſtan on the ſouth; and by the river Don, the Palus Meotis, and the Black Sea on the weſt. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the ſmall-pox firſt began. Terki, the principal city, is ſeated in a very ſpacious plain, very ſwampy, towards the ſea-ſide, in 43 deg. 23 min. north latitude: it is about three verſts in compaſs, well fortified with ramparts and baſtions in the modern ſtyle, well ſtored with cannon, and has always a conſiderable garriſon in it, under the command of a governor. The Circaſſian prince who reſides here, is allowed five hundred Ruſſians for his guard, but none of his own ſubjects are permitted to dwell within any part of the fortifications. Ever ſince the reduction of thoſe parts to the obedience of Ruſſia, they have put in all places of ſtrength, not only Ruſſian garriſons and governors, but magiſtrates, and prieſts for the exerciſe of the Chriſtian religion; yet the Circaſſian Tartars are governed by their own princes, lords, and judges; but theſe adminiſter juſtice in the name of the emperor, and in matters of importance, not without the preſence of the Ruſſian governors, being all obliged to take the oath of allegiance to his imperial majeſty. The apparel of the men of Circaſſia is much the ſame with that of the Nagayans: only their caps are ſomething larger; and their cloaks being likewiſe of coarſe cloth or ſheep ſkins, are faſtened only at the neck with a ſtring, and as they are not large enough to cover the whole body, they turn them round according to the wind and weather. The men here are much better favoured than thoſe of Nagaya, and the women extreme-

ly well ſhaped, with exceeding fine features, ſmooth clear complexions, and beautiful black eyes, which, with their black hair hanging in two treſſes, one on each ſide the face, give them a moſt lovely appearance: they wear a black coif on their heads, covered with a fine white cloth tied under the chin. During the ſummer they all wear only a ſmock of divers colours, and that open ſo low before, that one may ſee below their navels: this, with their beautiful faces always uncovered (contrary to the cuſtom of moſt of the other provinces of theſe parts), their good humour and lively freedom in converſation, altogether render them very attracting: notwithſtanding which they have the reputation of being very chaſte, though they ſeldom want opportunity; for according to the accounts of a late traveller, it is an eſtabliſhed point of good manners among them, that as ſoon as any perſon comes in to ſpeak to the wife, the huſband goes out of the houſe: but whether this continency of theirs proceeds from their own generoſity, to recompence their huſbands for the confidence they put in them, or has its foundation only in fame, he he pretends not to determine. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage-preſent, conſiſting of arms or a coat of mail, but he muſt not ſee her, or cohabit with her, without the greateſt myſtery; and this reſerve continues during life. The father makes the bride a preſent on the wedding day, but reſerves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her firſt child. On this occaſion ſhe pays him a viſit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dreſs of a matron, the principal diſtinction of which conſiſts in a veil. Until this time, the dreſs of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men: the cap too is generally red or roſe-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both ſexes ſee each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on feſtivals. Before the ball, the young men ſhow their activity and addreſs in a variety of military exerciſes, and the moſt alert have the privilege of chooſing the moſt beautiful partners. Their muſical inſtruments are a long flute with only three ſtops, a ſpecies of mandoline, and a tambourin. The dances are in the Aſiatic ſtyle, with little gaiety or expreſſion; the ſteps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their huſbands, and reproach them ſeverely when defeated. They poliſh and take care of the armour of the men. Their language they have in common with the other neighbouring Tartars, although the chief people among them are alſo not ignorant of the Ruſſian: their religion is Paganiſm; for notwithſtanding they uſe circumciſion among them, they have neither prieſt, alcoran, or moſque, like other Mahometans. Every body here offers his own ſacrifice at pleaſure; for which, however, they have certain days, eſtabliſhed rather by cuſtom than any poſitive command; their moſt ſolemn ſacrifice is offered at the death of their neareſt friends; upon which occaſion both men and women meet in the field to be preſent at the offering, which is an he-goat; and having killed, they flay it, and ſtretch the ſkin with the head and horns on, upon a croſs at the top of a long pole, placed commonly in a quickſet hedge (to keep the cattle from it); and near the place the ſacrifice is offered by boiling and roaſting the fleſh, which they afterwards eat. When the feaſt is over, the men ride, and having paid their adoration to the ſkin, and muttered over ſome certain prayers, the women withdraw, and the men conclude the ceremony with drinking a great quantity of aquavitæ; and this generally ends in a quarrel before they part. The face of the country is pleaſantly diverſified with mountains, valleys, woods, lakes, and rivers; and, though not much cultivated, is far from being unfruitful. In ſummer the inhabitants quit the towns, and encamp in the fields like the neighbouring Tartars; occaſionally ſhifting their ſtations along with their flocks and herds. Beſides game, in which the country greatly abounds, the Circaſſians eat beef and mutton; but that which they prefer to all others is the fleſh of a young horſe. Their bread conſiſts of thin cakes of barley meal, baked upon the hearth, which they always eat new; and their uſual drink is water or mare's milk; from the latter of which they diſtil a ſpirit, as moſt of the Tartar nations. They allot no fixed hours for the refreſhments of the table or ſleep, which they indulge irregularly, as inclination or convenience dictates. When the men make excurſions into an enemy's country, they will paſs ſeveral days and nights ſucceſſively without ſleeping; but, at their return, devote as much time to repoſe as the ſpace in which they had before with-held from that gratifica-

ſion. When they eat, they ſit croſs-legged on the floor, the ſkin of ſome animal ſerving them inſtead of a carpet. In removing from one part of the country to another, the women and children are carried in waggons, which are a kind of travelling houſes, and drawn by oxen or camels, they never uſing horſes for draught. Their breed of the latter, however, is reckoned exceeding good; and they are accuſtomed to ſwim almoſt any river on horſeback. The women and children ſmoke tobacco as well as the men; and this is the moſt acceptable commodity which a traveller can carry with him into the Tartar countries. There are here no public inns, which indeed are unneceſſary; for ſo great is the hoſpitality of the people, that they will contend with each other who ſhall entertain any ſtranger that happens to come among them.—The principal branch of their traffic is their own children, eſpecially their daughters, whom they ſell for the uſe of the ſeraglios in Turkey and Perſia, where they frequently marry to great advantage, and make the fortune of their families. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been ſucceſſively converted to Chriſtianity and Mahometaniſm, and have now no religion or worſhip among them. They break, without ſcruple, ſuch oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places, in the neighbourhood of their ruins (ſuppoſed to be remains of Chriſtian churches) which inſure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof againſt religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circaſſians have not any letters of their own; thoſe among them who wiſh to write their language being obliged to make uſe of Arabian characters.

CIRENCESTER, a conſiderable borough in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is ſeated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls and ſtreets are to be ſeen in the adjacent meadows where many Roman coins, checquered pavements, and inſcriptions of marble have been found. It had alſo a caſtle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered; and here the Roman roads croſſed each other. It is one of the greateſt marts in England for wool, ſends two members to parliament, and is 28 miles SE of Glouceſter, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

CIRENZA, a town of Naples, capital of Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Brandono, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat 40 44 N.

CITTADELLO, a ſeaport and capital of Minorca, on the W ſide of that iſland. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the ſame name, in Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 43 32 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a city of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

CIUDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dreſſing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 90 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Aquada, 40 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, a ſmall but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, ſeated on the Natiſona, 10 miles E of Udena. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, near the river Salino, 35 miles NE of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a ſeaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arſenal. Here the pope's gallies were formerly ſtationed, and it was a free port; but the air is unwholeſome. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

CLACKMANNAN, a ſmall town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the N ſhore of the Forth, and ſtands on a hill, on

the top of which is a caſtle, commanding a noble proſpect. A large ſquare tower in this caſtle derives its name from the illuſtrious Robert Bruce, whoſe great ſword and caſque are here preſerved. A large ſword is alſo ſhown, ſaid to have belonged to ſir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E of Glaſgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeſhire, on the N and W by Perthſhire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. The country is plain and fertile towards the frith producing corn and paſture in abundance. This ſhire, with Kinroſs, ſends one member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devan.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and diſcharges them, through the ſtrait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Clameci is ſeated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, noted for many handſome villas, which chiefly ſurround a beautiful common. In the old pariſh church, divine ſervice is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles SSW of London.

CLARA, ST. a ſmall iſland of S America, in Peru, in the bay of Guiaquil, 70 miles SW of Guiaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

CLARE, ST. a ſmall iſland, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota and Allegranza.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. The ruins of a caſtle and of a collegiate church are ſtill viſible; and here is a manufacture of bays. It is ſeated near the Stour, 15 miles S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh union ſent four members to the Iriſh parliament.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name, 17 miles NW of Limeric. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

CLARENDON, a village, three miles E of Saliſbury, where Henry II ſummoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Conſtitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the chief ſcene of Rouſſeau's Eloiſe, though its ancient caſtle by no means accords with the deſcription in that work. It is delightfully ſituate, nor far from Vevay, on an eminence, whoſe declivity ſlopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

CLAUDE, St. a handſome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte'; with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between three high mountains, on the river Liſon, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine proſpect over Swiſſerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large baſins. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 34 N.

CLAUSENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermanſtadt. On one of the gates is an inſcription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, ſeated on an arm of the ſea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich. Here are ſome large ſalt-works.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory of a little iſland on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

CLEBURY, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewſbury, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the depart-

ment of Lot and Garonne. It is ſeated on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 40 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 37 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

CLERMONT, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral, public ſquares, and walks, are very fine; but the ſtreets are narrow, and lined with houſes built of ſtones of a ſombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are alſo ſome mineral ſprings; and that of the ſuburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may paſs over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, ſerges, and leather. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Paſcal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monſter Lewis XI, who appeared, in white marble, as the ſaint and the patriot king.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, lies in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coaſt of Kamtſchatka and that of N America. It was diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and was ſo named in honour of captain Clerke, his ſecond in command. A landing could not be effected. At a diſtance it appeared to be of a conſiderable extent, and to have ſeveral hills connected with the low grounds, in ſuch a manner as to make it look like a group of iſlands. Near its E extremity is a little iſland remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

CLEVES, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns and villages; and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

CLEVES, a city of Weſtphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a caſtle built by Julius Ceſar. Several of the ſtreets from their elevated ſituation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the oppoſite ſhore. It has been often taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles SE of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Leiceſterſhire, on the NW ſide of Lutterworth. They are ſuppoſed to have been a part of Cleyceſter, ſituate one mile to the W, which was a flouriſhing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

CLIFF, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 53 N.

CLIFTON, a village in Weſtmoreland three miles SSE of Penrith, noted for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

CLIFTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, ſix miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 14 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W lat. 47 1 N.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient caſtle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaſter, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CLOGHER, an epiſcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 30 N.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſeated on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles W of Paris, ſeated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, and a beautiful caſcade.

CLOYNE, an epiſcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Groſne, 10 miles NW of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, ſeated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

CLWYD, a celebrated vale of Denbighſhire, extending from its upper end to the Iriſh Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from three to eight, according to the approach or receſs of the high mountains incloſing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful ſpot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, even far up the aſcent of the hills. A river of the ſame name, which riſes in the middle of the county, runs along this vale and having entered Flintſhire, falls into the Iriſh Sea.

CLYDE, a river in Scotland, which ariſing in Annandale, falls into the ſea over againſt the iſle of Bute. Next to the Tay it is the largeſt river in Scotland; and is navigable for ſmall craft up to Glaſgow. The canal, which joins the Forth, falls into it a little below that city. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for ſeveral miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and in its courſe exhibits many aſtoniſhing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire ſhoot, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is daſhed into a deep chaſm beneath. The horrid and inceſſant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. At Cora-lin, the falls are ſeen to moſt advantage from a ſolitary and ruined tower in a garden, placed in a lofty ſituation. The cataract which is precipitated at leaſt 100 feet between two vaſt rugged precipices, is full in view, ſeen over the top of trees and buſhes, precipitating itſelf for an amazing way, from rock to rock, with ſhort interruptions, forming a rude ſlope of various foam. The ſides are bounded by vaſt rocks, clothed on their tops with trees: on the ſummit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood overtopt by a verdant hill. A path conducts the traveller to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock in floods inſulated by the water; and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious ſtream. In floods, the rock and tower have been obſerved to ſhake in ſuch a manner as to ſpill water in a glaſs ſtanding on a table in the caſtle.

CLYDESDALE, a wild diſtrict in the S part of Lanerkſhire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have ſometimes been found waſhed down by the rains and ſtreams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie moſtly N and E, and their thickneſs, which ſeldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The ſcanty paſture here feeds ſome ſheep and cattle.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh on the coaſt of Guinea, with a ſtrong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 0 lat. 5 6 N.

COBLENTZ, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the reſidence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the oppoſite ſide of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitſtein. Over the Rhine is a bridge of twelve arches, built for the convenience of the inhabitants of Coblentz and the adjacent places. The caſtle appears to be almoſt inacceſſible to an enemy, and entirely commands the city of Coblentz. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle, 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

COBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a college, a fort, and a caſtle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the Itch, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 22 N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near which is a ſtrong caſtle for ſtate priſoners. It is ſeated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezena, 25 miles NNE of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

COCHEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was forced to ſurrender to the French in 1794, and is ſeated on the Moſelle, 25 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 50 12 N.

COCHIN, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch ſettlement, and was captured by the Britiſh fleet in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the E by the Eaſtern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Champa. It abounds in gold, raw ſilk, and drugs. It is annually overflowed and conſequently fruitful in rice. They have likewiſe ſugar-canes; but no grapes, and therefore they

drink a liquor brewed from rice. The religion of the inhabitants is much the ſame as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each ſtreet, which are ſhut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are deſtroyed, except the women and children.

COCKER, a river which riſes in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two ſtone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which ſtands a handſome church; and on the other a ſtately caſtle. It has a manufacture of ſhalloons, worſted ſtockings, and hats. The number of inhabitants are between 3 and 4000. It has a ſquare building, and is ſtrengthened with ſeveral ſquare towers; on each ſide of the inner gate are two dungeons capable of holding 50 perſons in either; they are vaulted at the top, and have only a ſmall opening in order to lower thro' it the unhappy priſoner into this dure priſon. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles SW of Carliſle, and 290 NNW of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

COD, CAPE, on the S ſide of Boſton Bay, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in N America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May 1796. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

COESFELD, a town of Germany, in the territories of the biſhop of Munſter, where he often reſides. It is ſeated near the river Burkel, 22 miles SW of Munſter. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated in a morafs, 30 miles S of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

COGNAC, a town of France, now in the department of Charente, lately in the province of Angoumois, with a caſtle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is ſeated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angouleſme. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

COGNI, an ancient town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulſe, and cattle. Here are ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

COHGESHAL, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

COIMBETTORE, a province and town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the kingdom of Myſore. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo, it belongs to the E India Company. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

COIMBRA, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It ſtands on a mountain, by the ſide of the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Liſbon, in a very pleaſant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees, and fruits. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 N.

COIRE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Griſons, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe prelate has the right of coining money. It is ſituate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is ſurrounded by ancient brick walls, with ſquare and round towers, in the ſtyle of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants are computed at 3000. It was formerly divided into two parts, the ſeat of which was of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greateſt of the Proteſtant. But ſince it has been taken poſſeſſion of by the French, all eſtabliſhed worſhip has been ſet aſide. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 48 miles S of Conſtance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N.

COKENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

COL, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleſhire. It is rich in corn and paſture, and abounds with fiſh. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

COLBERG, a ſeaport of Pruſſian Pomerania, remarkable for its ſalt-works. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1761, but reſtored at the ſubſequent peace. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Perſant, on the Bal-

tic, 60 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a beautiful, populous, and pleaſant town, extended on the brow of a hill from E to W, and adorned with 12 churches, moſt of which were damaged when this town ſurrendered to the parliament after a memorable ſiege. It is ſeated on the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, at a place called the Hythe, where the cuſtomhouſe is ſituate. The town was ſurrounded by a wall, which had ſix gates and three poſterns; but theſe are now demoliſhed. There is a large manufacture of bays; and the town is famous for oyſters and eringo-roots. It is governed by a mayor; and to the E are the ruins of an old caſtle, in which is one of the town priſons. It is 22 miles ENE of Chelmsford and 51 of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 51 55 N. See COLN.

COLCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

COLDINGHAM, a healthy tract near the coaſt, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnery, built in the 12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbeſſes, renowned in tradition for her chaſtity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle paſs, that go from Jutland into Holſtein, and pay a ſmall toll, which brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king. Here is a royal palace, containing a ſuite of 190 rooms. The harbour is two miles in circumference, and deep enough for ſhips of the largeſt burden. It is ſituate at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg, on an eminence in a pleaſant country abounding with game. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 55 35 N.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the county of Berwick, ſeated on the Tweed, over which is a handſome bridge. It had a famous monaſtery; and here general Monk raiſed the two battalions, now known by the name of the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

COLEBROOK DALE, in Shropſhire; a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, between two vaſt hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful ſheets of hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limeſtone; the moſt conſiderable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, conſtructed entirely of caſt-iron.

COLENET, CAPE, a cape of the iſland of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

COLERAIN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is of a tolerable ſize, and very elegantly built. It is 11 miles NW of Coventry, and 105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

COLFORD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 14 miles S of Hereford, and 123 W by N of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

COLIMA, a ſeaport of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river, near the N Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N.

COLIOURE, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is a ſmall but ſtrong town, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

COLLE, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, 10 miles NW of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COLLUMPTON. See COLUMPTON.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Upper Alſace. It is ſeated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Straſburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

COLMARS, a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 miles E of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

COLMOGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in an iſland formed by the river Dwina, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 30 miles SE of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

COLN, the name of ſeveral ſmall rivers in England, the chief of which riſes near Clare in Suffolk, and paſſing by Halſtead and Colcheſter in Eſſex, falls into the German Ocean, between Merſey Iſland and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colcheſter oyſters.

COLNBROOK, a town of Bucks, with

a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

COLNE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lanfaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles SE of Miſtra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 57 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

COLOGNE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbiſhopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to conſecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the neceſſaries of life.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity, ſeated on the river Rhine. The city is fortified with ſtrong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and ſurrounded with three large ditches; but theſe fortifications, being executed after the ancient manner, could make but a poor defence at preſent. It lies in the ſhape of a half-moon, and is ſaid to have 20 gates, 19 pariſhes, 37 monaſteries, and about 10 collegiates, and 19 parochial churches, with about 50 chapels, all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious by their fine paintings. The ſtreets in general are badly paved, the windows of the houſes compoſed of ſmall bits of round glaſs, and the inhabitants are but few for ſo large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of ſtaying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholicks, but there are ſome proteſtants, who are obliged to perform divine ſervice at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treaſury, the riches of which are immenſe; and the chapel of the three Magi, in which they pretend to ſhew the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanſe Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, ſtockings, lace, and ſome tobacco. To perſecution it owes this decay; to the expulſion of the Jews in 1485, and of the proteſtants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have ſince fallen into ruins, and ſtreets and ſquares are converted into kitchengardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

COLOMBOTZ, a caſtle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the ſtrong paſs of Urania.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, ſeated on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE of Halitz. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

COLONSA, a fertile little iſland, on the W coaſt of Scotland, ſeven miles W of the iſland of Jura.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apoſtles, enters the gulf of California, in lon. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmaſan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleaſure-houſe here, which was one of the moſt delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

COLOSWAR, a large town of Tranſylvania, where the ſtates meet. It is ſeated on the river Samos, 37 miles NW of Weiſſemburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

COLUMB, ST. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on a hill, 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

COLUMBIA, a city of S Carolina, on the river Congaree, juſt below the influx of the Saluda. It is the ſeat of the government of S Carolina, and 100 miles NW of Charleſton. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 33 58 N.

COLUMBIA, a territory of N America, the ſeat of the intended capital of the United States. See WASHINGTON.

COLUMBO, a town on the W ſide of the iſland of Ceylon, which was taken by the Engliſh fleet in February 1796. It was built by the Portugueſe in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives

and Dutch. It is 18 miles S of Negombo. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

COLUMBTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is ſeated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

COLUMNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 50 miles SE of Moſcow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

COLURI, an iſland of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the ſame name, on the S ſide, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world. Though Ajax, who makes ſuch a figure in Homer, was king of this iſland, it is but a poor place. It is ſeven miles S of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

COM, a populous town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, 100 miles N of Iſpahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

COMACHIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe. The air is bad, for which reaſon it is inhabited by a few fiſhermen only. It is ſeated in a lake of the ſame name, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference; but dry in ſeveral places, and on one part a town of the ſame name is built.

COMANA, or CUMANA, a ſeaport of S America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. Lon. 64 29 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwickſhire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demoliſhed, but the abbey, modernized, is the ſeat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a ſmall place five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 w by s of London. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, five miles sw of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

COMMERCEY, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, with a magnificent caſtle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, with a biſhop's ſee; ſituate in a valley, incloſed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the ſame name. The houſes are neatly built of ſtone; and the cathedral is a handſome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. It is ſurrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient caſtle. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

COMO, the largeſt lake in Italy, in the Milaneſe. It is 85 miles in circumference, but not above ſix miles over in any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, five iſlands in the Indian Ocean, between the coaſt of Zanguebar and the N part of the iſland of Madagaſcar. They all abound in horned cattle, ſheep, and a variety of hogs common in warm countries. They are called Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See HINZUAN.

COMORIN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern point of the peninſula of Hindooſtan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

COMORRA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſo well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is ſeated on the Danube, in the iſland of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often reſided. The Maid of Orleans was taken priſoner here in 1430. It is ſeated near an extenſive foreſt, at the confluence of the Aiſne and Oiſe, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. The public ſquares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are magnificent: and it has a great number of monaſteries for both ſexes, and contains about 2000 houſes. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims: they walk in proceſſion to the church, and viſit his wooden image, which ſtands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. They kiſs it three times with a very reſpect-

ful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of freestone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tambra and Ulla 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Compostella, New, a town of N America, in New Spain near the S Pacific Ocean, 400 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat 21 20 N.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Decan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20° N lat.

Concarneau, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles SE of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Conception, a town of Chili, with a bishop's see, with a very large harbour. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the S Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

Conception, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E, lat 44 52 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles SSW of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

Condavir, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

Conde, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the combined armies July 10, 1793, but was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, when its name was changed to that of Nord Libre. Conde is seated on the Scheld, seven miles NE of Valenciennes, and 117 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Conde, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is 15 miles W of Paris. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

Condecedo, a cape of N America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Condom, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. It is a poor place, being thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baise, 22 miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E lat. 44 1 N.

Condore, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees: the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion: their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when ships arrive there they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E India Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 53 E, lat 45 23 N.

Caneolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, 30 miles NE of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 43 E lat. 48 55 N.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seated on the river Dane, seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land; but near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. In the lowlands the grass grows so high, rank and thick, that it becomes one of the most dangerous receptacles for wild beasts, serpents, and venomous insects: on this account travellers are in continual danger of being stung to death. The only method of guarding against all these evils effectually, is by setting fire to the grass in hot weather, but even this cannot be done without danger; as those animals being roused out of their lurking places, will fly furiously at those who happen to be in their way. Lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, and other beasts of prey abound here, and do much damage. Here are also a vast variety of monkeys of all shapes. The zebra, well known for its extreme beauty and swiftness, is also met with in this country. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds; the greatest part of them go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 50 N.

CONINGTON, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles W of Winandermere.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places, but the inhabitants being lazy, is the least cultivated of any of the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market-towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes. It has no rivers of any great note except the Shannon.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, in New England, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusets, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the sea-breezes have less effect upon the air, and consequently the weather is less variable. The NW winds, in the winter season, are often extremely severe. The clear and serene temperature of the sky, however, makes amends for the severity of the weather, and is favourable to health and longevity. The country is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well watered. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonik, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

CONNECTICUT, a large river of New England, which gives name to one of the five colonies of that province. It rises in a swamp in lat. 45 10 lon. 4 E. After a sleepy course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turning W, keeps close under the hills which form the N boundary of the vale, thro' which it runs. Between the towns of Walpole on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks scarcely 30 feet distant, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad bason below.

Over theſe falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length was built in 1784, under which the higheſt floods may paſs without detriment. This is the firſt bridge erected over this noble river. The length of this beautiful river, in a ſtraight line, is nearly 300 miles. On its banks, which are ſettled almoſt to its ſource, are many pleaſant, neat, and well-built towns.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a biſhop's ſee, ſix miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

CONQUET, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Breſt. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Conſtance. The commerce of this once flouriſhing town has gone greatly to decay, and graſs now grows in the principal ſtreets. By the aſſiſtance of Zuric and Baſil, with whom it was in alliance, it expelled the biſhop, and embraced the reformation. But the proteſtant cantons being worſted in 1531, Conſtance was obliged to ſubmit to the emperor Charles v, and to readmit the catholic religion. It thus loſt its independence, and being neglected by the houſe of Auſtria, fell by degrees into its preſent ſtate. Conſtance is famous for a council, in 1514, which cauſed John Huſs and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewiſe condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took poſſeſſion of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles NE of Zuric. The inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, one of the moſt conſiderable lakes of Switzerland, which it ſeparates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Conſtance is ſeated on its S ſide. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in ſummer than in winter; which is owing to the firſt melting of the ſnow from the adjacent mountains.

CONSTANTIA, a diſtrict at the Cape of Good Hope, conſiſting of two farms, which produce the well known wine ſo much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Conſtantia wine.

CONSTANTINA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt in all the eaſtern parts, and ſeated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by ſteps cut out of the rock; and the uſual way of puniſhing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the ſea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a caſtle ſeated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the moſt celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. Conſtantine the Great choſe this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It is ſeated at the eaſtern extremity of Romania, on a ſmall neck of land which advances towards Natolia, from which it is ſeparated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The ſea of Marmora waſhes its walls on the ſouth, and a gulph of the channel of Conſtantinople does the ſame on the north. It is delightfully ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is ſupplied with all neceſſaries. The grand ſeignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and is ſurrounded with walls flanked with towers, and ſeparated from the city by canals. It is ſaid the harbour will eaſily hold 12000 ſhips. The number of houſes muſt needs be prodigious, ſince one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aſpect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, eſpecially on the outſide, where there are few or no windows; and the ſtreets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 ſtreets, ſmall and great: but they are ſeldom or never clean; and the people are infeſted with the plague almoſt every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Chriſtians, and the reſt Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments ſtill remaining, and particularly the ſuperb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a moſque, and far ſurpaſſes all the reſt. The ſtreet called Adrianople is the longeſt and broadeſt in the city; and the bazars or bezeſteins, are the markets for ſelling all ſorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other; and are large ſquare buildings covered with domes, and ſupported by arches and pilaſters. The new is the beſt and contains all ſorts of goods which are there expoſed to ſale. The market for ſlaves of both ſexes, is not

far off; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be ſold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Ruſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the ſervice of the Turks, who generally buy them for their ſeraglios. The great ſquare, near the moſque of ſultan Bajazet, is the place for public diverſions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by ſome ſaid to be 15 miles, and by Mr Tournefort 23 miles; to which if we add the ſuburbs, it may be 34 miles in compaſs. The ſuburb called Pera is charmingly ſituated; and is the place where the ambaſſadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reſide. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea. The public buildings, ſuch as the palaces, the moſques, bagnios, and caravanſaries for the entertainment of ſtrangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E, lat. 41 4 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Boſphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or ſea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narroweſt. The Turks have built two caſtles, oppoſite to each other, to defend the paſſage. It forms the ſeparation here between Europe and Aſia. On one ſide of it is ſituate Conſtantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand ſignior has his ſeraglio.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles NE of Kaminieck. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CONTESSA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the ſame name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is ſeated on the Seille, 14 miles SW of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 12 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Friday; ſeated at the mouth of the Conway, and diſtinguiſhed by the maſſy remains of its caſtle, formerly one of the moſt magnificent ſtructures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

CONWAY, a river of N Wales, which flowing through a fertile vale of the ſame name, along the whole eaſtern border of Carnarvonſhire, falls into the Iriſh Sea, at the town of Conway.

CONZA, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was ſo greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral ſtood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was diſcovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 W.

COOK'S STRAIT, a ſtrait dividing the two iſlands of which New Zealand is compoſed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

COOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the iſland of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic ſea, not far from the ſtrait called the Sound. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the beſt built city of the north; for although Peterſburgh excels it in ſuperb edifices, yet, as it contains no wooden houſes, it does not diſplay that ſtriking contraſt of meanneſs and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is ſurrounded towards the land with regular ramparts and baſtions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks; its circumference meaſures between four and five miles. The ſtreets are well paved, with a foot-way on each ſide, but too narrow and inconvenient for general uſe. The greateſt part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of free-ſtone brought from Germany. The houſes of the nobility are in general ſplendid, and conſtructed in the Italian ſtyle of architecture. The buſy ſpirit of commerce is viſible in this city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The haven is always crouded with merchant ſhips; and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize cloſe to the warehouſes that line the quays. This city owes its

principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that deſtroyed five churches and 67 ſtreets, which have been ſince rebuilt in the modern ſtyle. The new part of the town, raiſed by the late King Frederic V. is extremely beautiful, ſcarcely inferior to Bath. It conſiſts of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn ſtone, and of four broad ſtreets leading to it in oppoſite directions. In the middle of the area ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederic V. in bronze, as big as life, which coſt 80,000l. The Royal Muſeum, or cabinet of Rarities, merits the attention of travellers. This collection, which was begun by Frederic III. is depoſited in eight apartments, and ranged in the following order: animals, ſhells, minerals, paintings, antiquities, medals, dreſſes, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Chriſtianburg, built by Chriſtian VI. one of the moſt commodious and ſumptuouſly furniſhed in Europe, was deſtroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which ſoon communicated acroſs the canal to the houſes, and continued to rage for two days, by which one fourth of the city was deſtroyed. This city is five miles in circumference, and ſeated on the E ſhore of the iſle of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. See AMAK.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

COPORIA, a town of Ingria, in the Ruſſian government of Peterſburgh, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which croſſing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, oppoſite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a ſeaport of Chili, on a river of the ſame name. It has been often pillaged by the Engliſh. Lon. 71 11 W, lat. 29 54 S.

CORAH, or CORAHJEHENABAD, a city of Hindouſtan Proper, in Dooab, ſubject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles NW of Waldeck. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 20 N.

CORBECK, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the departiment of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, ſeated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Weſtphalia, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbot is a ſovereign prince. It is ſeated on the Weſer, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat 51 50 N.

CORDOVA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Andaluſia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preſerved its ſplendour and riches through ſo many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In 759, Abdoulrahman, only heir of the Ommiad line fixed his royal reſidence at Cordova. Then began thoſe flouriſhing ages of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain ſuperior to all their cotemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the moſt ſplendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debaſed by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeneſs, induſtry and genius. Great and expenſive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of theſe Spaniſh monarchs; whoſe remains nobody can behold without being ſtrongly impreſſed with a high idea of the genius of the artiſts, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is ſeated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a magnificent ſtone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houſes are ſuperb, particularly the cathedral, which was very magnificent. It was a moſque when the Moors poſſeſſed the town; for which reaſon it ſtill retains the name of Mezquita. The ſquare, called the Plaza Major, is ſurrounded by fine houſes, under which are piazzas. The trade conſiſts in wine, ſilk and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vaſt number of orange and lemon trees. The beſt horſes in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles NE of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 32 10 S.

CORDOVA, a town of S America, in

Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 45 36 N.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles NW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kingkitao is the capital. Corea chiefly produces wheat, rice, and ginseng, with a kind of palm-tree which yields a gum capable of producing a yellow varnish little inferior to gilding. Hence also are exported taft or and sable skins; also gold, silver, iron, and fossil salt; a kind of small brushes for painting, made of the hair of a wolf's tail, are likewise manufactured here, which are exported to China and highly esteemed there. The sea-coasts abound in fish, and great numbers of whales are found there every year towards the north-east. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable; are fond of dancing, and show great docility in acquiring the sciences, to which they apply with great ardour, and honour in a particular manner. The northern Coreans are larger sized and more robust than those of the south, have a taste for arms, and become excellent soldiers. Their arms are cross-bows and long sabres. Men of learning are distinguished from other classes of people by two plumes of feathers in their caps; and when merchants present the Coreans with any books for sale, they dress themselves in their richest attire, and burn perfumes before they treat concerning the price. The Coreans mourn three years, as in China, for a father or mother: but the time of mourning for a brother is confined to three months. Their dead are not interred until three years after their decease; and when the ceremony of interment is performed, they place around the tomb the clothes, chariot, and horses of the deceased, with whatever else he showed the greatest fondness for while alive; all which they leave to be carried off by the assistants. Their houses, as in China, consist only of one story, and are very ill built. Their writing, dress, religious ceremonies, and creed, as well as the greater part of their customs, are borrowed from the Chinese. Their women, however, are less confined, and have the liberty of appearing in public with the other sex, for which they are often ridiculed by their neighbours. They differ from the Chinese also in their ceremonies of marriage, and in the manner of contracting it; the parties in this country taking the liberty to choose for themselves, without consulting the inclinations of their parents, or suffering them to throw any obstacles in their way.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 0 N.

CORINTH, now called CORANTHO, or GORAME, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn wine and oil, and from the castle, is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants

are chiefly Chriſtians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. There are ſtill the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The narroweſt part of it is ſix miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Iſthmian games. Julius Ceſar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the iſthmus: they therefore built a wall acroſs it, called Hexamilium, becauſe it was ſix miles in length. This was demoliſhed by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a ſecond time by Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh Union ſent 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, the capital of the county of Cork, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is the firſt town of Ireland for trade except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the river Perſant, eight miles SE of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Cormentin, a fortreſs on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had before the French revolution a rich Benedictine abbey, and is ſeated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Cornet, a caſtle on the iſland of Guernſey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Marta, three miles E of the ſea, and 37 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Cornwall, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonſhire, on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the NW by St. George's Channel. This county is 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960,000 acres, and 126,000 inhabitants. Its chief rivers are the Tamea, Fale, Cober, Looe, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kenſe and Aire. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's end, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's head, Rame head, &c. and a cluſter of iſlands, 145 in number, called the Scylly iſles, ſuppoſed formerly to have belonged to the main-land, though now 30 miles diſtant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. It lies in the dioceſe of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 pariſhes; and ſends 44 members to parliament. As Cornwall is ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides except the E, the ſummers are leſs hot, and the winters leſs cold, than in other parts of England, and the ſpring and harveſt are obſerved to be more backward. High and ſudden winds are alſo more common in this than in other counties of England, and the ſpring and harveſt are obſerved to be more backward. The ſoil, as it is ſhallow, is not very fruitful, eſpecially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleaſant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and paſture. The lands near the ſea-coaſt are manured and fertilized with ſea-weed, and a kind of ſand formed by the particles of broken ſhells as they are daſhed againſt each other by the ſea. It has plenty of ſea-herbs, and ſome other plants peculiar to its inſular ſituation. The Phenicians early viſited theſe coaſts, ſome think, 400 or 450 years before Chriſt. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore: theſe have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been ſometimes found a ſmall quantity of gold and ſilver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arſenic. Many ſorts of ſtones are alſo found here, particularly moorſtone, which is uſed both in buildings and for millſtones; when poliſhed, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richeſt furniture,

as tables, chimneypieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polifhing is expenfive. The copper mines are alfo numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found tranfparent cryftals, called Cornifh diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polifhed. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whofe language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldeft fon is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whofe jurifdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonfhire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the fheriff of the former county. Launcefton is the capital.

CORO. See VENEZUELA.

COROMANDEL COAST OF, the moft eaftern part of the Hither India, lying between 10. and 20. deg. N. lat. and 79. 30. and 86. 30. E. long. It is terminated by Golconda, on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Madura on the S. and by Bifnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers confider the fouthern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Maſulipatam. On this coaft, Madras, or Fort St George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are fituated, from whence chintz, calicoes, and muſlins are exported to Europe, together with fome diamonds. There is not a port for large fhips on the whole coaft. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a feaport of the Moren, feated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Modon. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CORONATION, CAPE, a cape of the iſland of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

CORREGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the Modeneſe, with a caſtle, nine miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 46 N.

CORREZE, a department of France containing the late province of Limoſin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulles and Brives. Tulles is the capital.

CORSHAM, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. Here are ſome conſiderable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it is ſeparated from Sardinia, by the ſtrait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuſcan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is oppoſite the coaſts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Calliſta and Cyrnus, and to the Romans by its preſent appellation. On the coaſt are many excellent harbours. The air is very unwholeſome, and the land hilly, full of ſtones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and cheſnuts. They have horſes alſo, of a very fiery nature. Beſides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fiſh and coral on the coaſt. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the iſland into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Baſtia. It belonged to the Genoeſe, but the natives having for many years taken up arms againſt them, that ſtate ſurrendered its right to the king of France. After the French revolution in 1789, Corſica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular requeſt of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In conſequence, however, of ſome events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, were expelled from the iſland; and Corſica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new conſtitution, which had been previouſly formed. It has ſince revolted to France and the Engliſh viceroy has been recalled.

CORSOER, a town of Denmark, on the W ſide of the iſle of Zealand, on a peninſula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light veſſels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the iſland of Corſica, ſeated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Reſtonica. On the point of a rock, riſing above the reſt, at the back of the town, is the caſtle, which has only one winding paſſage to climb up, in which only two perſons can go abreaſt. It is 27 miles SW of Baſtia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in the

bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 32 miles N of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

CORZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate 11 miles from the sea, and 105 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 20 N.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

COSSACS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aquiline noses, and a good mien. They are hardy, vigorous and brave; but fickle and wavering, the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See UKRAINE and URALIAN COSSACS.

COSSIMBAZAR, a small city of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

COSTAGNAZZAR, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

COSTA RICA, a province of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

COTBUS, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. A great number of French protestants fled here from the persecutions of their own country, and introduced their manufactures. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTES DU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

COTESWOLD, or COTSWOLD HILLS, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. Affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has three parish-churches, two freeschools, and several hospitals. The houses being mostly old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The walls were ordered to be demolished at the Restoration, and now nothing remains of them but the gates, which are very lofty. The town-house is much admired for its painted windows, representing several kings and others that have been benefactors to the city. At present, its principal branch is that of silk ribands; some gauzes, camblets, and lastings are also made here. It

has a communication with the Staffordſhire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunſton, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 28 N.

COVOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a fortreſs in the marſhes, ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia; its length is about 150 miles, and its breadth is in ſome places 30, in others ſcarcely 10, and towards the SE it ſtretches to a point. The country ſwells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is moſtly open; but in ſome parts there are foreſts of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It is nominally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, dependent on Ruſſia. Mittau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 miles E of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April 1794, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

COUSERANS, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

COUTANCES, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had a fine cathedral. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

COWBRIDGE, a corporate town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is called, by the Welſh, Pont-Van, from the ſtone bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the Briſtol Channel. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and here the aſſizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

COWES, a ſeaport, on the NE ſide of the iſle of Wight, eight miles SW of Portſmouth. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

COYLAN. See QUILON.

COZUMEL, an iſland of N America, on the E coaſt of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreſhed his troops, before he attempted the conqueſt of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulſe, cattle, and fowls. The original natives poſſeſs this iſland, but are ſubject to Spain.

CRAB ISLAND. See BORIQUEN.

CRACATOA, the ſouthernmoſt of a cluſter of iſlands in the entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. It conſiſts of elevated land, gradually riſing on all ſides from the ſea, and is covered with trees, except a few ſpots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpoſe of forming rice-fields. The population is conſiderable, and its coral reefs afford ſmall turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

CRACOW, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almoſt the centre of the Poliſh dominions, but ſince the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Cracow ſtands in an extenſive plain, watered by the Viſtula, which is broad but ſhallow: the city and its ſuburbs occupy a vaſt track of ground, but are ſo badly peopled, that they ſcarcely contain 16,000 inhabitants. The great ſquare in the middle of the town is very ſpacious, and has ſeveral well-built houſes, once richly furniſhed and well inhabited, but moſt of them now either untenanted or in a ſtate of melancholy decay. Many of the ſtreets are broad and handſome; but almoſt every building bears the moſt ſtriking marks of ruined grandeur: the churches alone ſeem to have preſerved their original ſplendor. The devaſtation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the commencement of the preſent century, when it was beſieged and taken by Charles XII. but the miſchiefs it ſuffered from that ravager of the north were far leſs deſtructive than thoſe it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated ſieges, and was alternately in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians and Confederates. The effects of cannon, grape, and muſket ſhot, are ſtill diſcernible on the walls and houſes. In a word, Crackow exhibits the remains of ancient magnificence, and looks like a great capital in ruins: from the number of fallen and falling houſes one would imagine it had lately been ſacked, and that the enemy had left it only yeſterday. The town is ſurrounded with high walls of brick, ſtrengthened by round and ſquare towers, of whimſical ſhapes, in the ancient ſtyles of fortification: The univerſity of Cracow was formerly, and not unjuſtly, called the mother of Polith literature, [illegible]

it principally ſupplied the other ſeminaries with profeſſors and men of learning; but its luſtre has been greatly obſcured by the removal of the royal reſidence to Warſaw, and ſtill more by the late inteſtine convulſions. Towards the ſouthern part of the town, near the Viſtula, riſes a ſmall eminence or rock, upon the top of which is built the palace, ſurrounded with brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel to the town. When the general inſurrection broke out, in 1794, againſt the Pruſſian and Ruſſian uſurpers of the Poliſh territory, Koſciuſco, the chief of the patriotic inſurgents, expelled the Ruſſian garriſon from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the ſequel, to the protection of Warſaw, Cracow ſurrendered to the Pruſſians, on the 15th of June. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, 130 miles SSW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous caſtle, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots reſided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

CRAIL, a borough in Fifeſhire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth ſeven miles SE of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles NW of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

CRAMMOND, a ſmall village of Midlothian, Scotland, remarkable for the traces of a Roman ſtation.

CRAMMOND WATER, a river in Edinburghſhire, called alſo the Almond. For ſeveral miles it divides this county from Linlithgowſhire, and falls into the frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

CRANBOURN, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is well watered with ſtreams, and has a fine chaſe which extends almoſt to Saliſbury. It is 38 miles NE of Dorcheſter, and 94 W of London. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 50 54 N.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidſtone, and 52 SE of London. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort on the coaſt of Malabar, lately ſubject to the Dutch by whom it was taken from the Portugueſe in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch ſold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, diſputing their right to ſell it, a war enſued, which was terminated in 1792; Tippoo conſenting to pay three crores of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is ſeated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeven miles E of Portalegre. It has 29 pariſhes under its juriſdiction, beſide the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

CRECY, or CRESSY, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

CREDITON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. The church is a handſome ſtructure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-ſchool. The town was almoſt all deſtroyed by fire in 1743. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges, and is ſeated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 49 N.

CREETOWN, a ſmall port of Scotland, on the E ſide of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightſhire. Here ſeveral ſloops are conſtantly employed in carrying ſeaſhells coaſtwiſe, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

CREIFF, a town in Perthſhire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greateſt in Scotland. It is ſeated on the Earn, 20 miles W of Perth.

CREIL, a town of France, now in the department of Oiſe, lately in the province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the Oiſe, five miles E of Senlis. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 49 13 N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Cremaſco, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles NE of Vienne. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremoneſe, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, the houſes well-built, the churches handſome, and the ſquares large. In 1702 prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a ſubterraneous paſſage, ſurpriſed and took priſoner marſhal Villeroy, and,

but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; and it ſurrendered to the French in May 1796, but has been ſince retaken by the Ruſſians under Suwarrow. It was the ſee of a biſhop, and had a univerſity. It is ſeated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Breſciano, on the W by Cremaſco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, five miles from Hamburgh.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CRESPY, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 32 miles NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 49 10 N.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of Drouſe and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France in the department of the North and late province of Cambreſis, on the Scheld, five miles S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maeſe, four miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland.

CREUSE, a department of France, containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, on an eminence. It has been frequently taken during the preſent war, the laſt time by the French in 1796. It is ſeated on the Nahe, over which is a ſtone bridge, 20 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

CREWKERNE, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of Wells, and 132 WSW of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CRICKHOWEL, a town in Brecknockſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

CRICKLADE, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 38 N.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus, a peninſula in Aſia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinenſlaf, with which it communicates by the iſthmus of Perekop; and on the S by the ſea of Aſoph and the ſtrait of Caffa. The mountainous parts were inhabited by the Tauri, probably a colony of Scythians; and its coaſts on the weſt, the eaſt, and the ſouth, by Greeks. The Scythians were driven out by Mithridates; the Greeks by the Sarmatians; and theſe again by the Alani and Goths, a northern horde of Scythians. The Hungarians, the Coſſacks, and Tartars ſucceeded in their turn; while the Genoeſe, in the 12th century, held a temporary and precarious poſſeſſion of the ſeaports, which they were obliged to yield to the Turks in 1475. At the peace of 1774, the Tartars of the Crimea were declared independent. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpoſe of ſhip-building, and contain plenty of wild beaſts. The valleys conſiſt of fine arable land; on the ſides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But theſe mountaineers are as careleſs and negligent as the inhabitants of the deſerts; ſlighting all theſe advantages; and, like their brethren of the lowlands, are ſufficiently happy if they are in poſſeſſion of a fat ſheep and as much bread as ſerves them to eat. In 1783, the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the country with an army; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable poſſeſſion of the whole was ſecured to them in 1791, by the ceſſion of the fortreſs of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N diviſion is flat, poor, and fit for paſturage only. In the S parts, the vallies are aſtoniſhingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the excluſion of thoſe violent winds by which the N diviſion is frequently incommoded. Beſides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baklaava, there is, near Sebaſtapol, one of the fineſt harbours in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenſlaf, under the name of Tau-

rida; in ſome late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetſchet was made the capital in 1785.

CROATIA, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Bolnia, on the S by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greateſt part of it belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Carlſtadt is the capital.

CROIA, a town of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CROISIC, or CROISIL, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

CROIX, ST. a river of N America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and falls into the bay of Fundy.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three ſmall iſles, one of them a rock.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninſula on the S ſide of the frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all ſides by Roſsſhire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray frith. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greateſt breadth. It is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds with black cattle. It ſends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

CROMARTY, the capital of the ſhire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the ſame name. This borough has a manufacture of coarſe cloth, and a conſiderable trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins of various ſorts. It is 16 miles N of Inverneſs. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near the German Ocean, and formerly had two churches, one of which, with ſeveral houſes, was ſwallowed up by the ſea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fiſhermen; and the beſt lobſters, on this part of the coaſt, are taken here. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyſhire, on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirkſworth.

CRONACH, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CRONBORG, a ſtrong fortreſs of Denmark, on the iſle of Zealand, near Elſinore, which guards the paſſage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, ſaid to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the iſland of Retuſari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the ſtation of the Ruſſian fleet, and great magazines of naval ſtores, as well as docks and yards for building ſhips. It is 12 miles W of Peterſburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Tranſylvania. See BRASSAU.

CROSSEN, a handſome town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar, and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

CROUCH, a river in Eſſex, which riſing near Horndon, terminates its courſe in the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulneſs Iſland.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow cauſeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by watercourſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow-trees. The chief trade is in fiſh and wildfowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near the ſource of the Wandle, ſurrounded in a manner with hills, and has an hoſpital and free-ſchool, founded by archbiſhop Whitgift,

In the church are many fine monuments of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the ſee, by an act of parliament, in 1780: the building, and adjoining premiſes, are now occupied by ſome manufactures. Croydon is nine miles S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

CRUXHAVEN, a ſmall maritime town of Germany, in the N part of the duchy of Bremen, ſeated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles NW of Hamburgh.

CUBA, an iſland of the W Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. On the E ſide it begins at 20 20 N lat. touches the tropic of Cancer on the N, and extends from 74 to 85 15 W lon. It lies 60 miles to the W of Hiſpaniola, 25 leagues N of Jamaica, 100 miles to the E of Jucatan, and as many to the E of Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulphs both of Mexico and Florida, as alſo the windward paſſages. It was diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely maſters of it, having extirpated the natives. The ſoil is not extremely fertile; but there are paſtures ſufficient to feed a great number of ſheep and hogs, which were originally brought hither. There are ſeveral ſorts of mines in the mountains, and foreſts full of game. The produce is ſugar-canes, ginger, caſſia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the iſland from E to W, but near the coaſt the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. The hundredth part of this iſland is not yet cleared. The true plantations are all confined to the beautiful plains of the Havannah, and even thoſe are not what they might be. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, but reſtored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica, and Havannah is the capital.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 0 N.

CUBAGUA, a barren iſland of S America, between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, eſtabliſhed a fiſhery of pearls. Lon. 54 30 W, lat. 10 15 N.

CUBAN, a large river, formed by the junction of many ſtreams that riſe in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It divides the Abkhas and Circaſſians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Aſia, in the Ruſſian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the ſea of Aſoph; on the N by the river Don, which ſeparates it from Europe; on the E by the deſert of Aſtracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circaſſia and the country of the Abkhas.

CUCKFIELD, a town in the county of Suſſex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

CUDDALORE, a town on the coaſt of Coromandel, belonging to the Engliſh, very near the place where Fort St. David once ſtood. It is naturally a ſtrong ſituation. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it ſtood a ſevere ſiege againſt the Engliſh, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan. It is ſeated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

CUENCA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 7 N.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the ſame name, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the Maine, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N.

CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Gueldrland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

CULIACAN, a town of N America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is oppoſite the S end of California. Lon. 108 5 W, lat. 24 0 N.

CULLEN, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Banffſhire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen. Near it are ſeen three lofty ſpiring rocks, formed of flinty maſſes, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

CULLITON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Cully, 17 miles SE of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 50 46 N.

CULLODEN, a village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverneſs, where the duke of Cumberland gained a deciſive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

COLLUMPTON. See COLLUMPTON.

CULM, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, with

a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the Viſtula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſeated on the coaſt of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

CULROSS, a borough on the firth of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmannanſhire and Kinroſſhire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. Here is a magnificent palace with 23 windows in front, built about the year 1590, by Edward lord Kinloſs. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 4 N.

CUMANA. See COMANA.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Weſtmoreland; on the S by Lancaſhire, and on the W by the Iriſh Sea and Solway Frith. The length from north to ſouth may amount to 55 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its ſtreams are navigable. In ſome places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on theſe mountains towards the north; and the climate is moiſt, as in all hilly countries. The ſoil varies with the face of the country; being barren on the moors and mountains, but fertile in the valleys and level ground bordering on the ſea. In general the eaſtern parts of the ſhire are barren and deſolate; yet even the leaſt fertile parts are rich in metals and minerals. The mountains of Copland abound with copper: veins of the ſame metal, with a mixture of gold and ſilver, were found in the reign of queen Elizabeth among the fells of Derwent; and royal mines were formerly wrought at Keſwick. The county produces great quantities of coal, ſome lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, ſeveral mines of lapis calaminaris; and an inconſiderable pearl-fiſhery on the coaſt near Ravenglaſs. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Weſtmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly deſcribed by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent-water, Baſſenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Weſt-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-water, Broad-water, &c. Carliſle is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennſylvania, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. The inhabitants were reckoned in 1790, at 18,243. Carliſle is the capital.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, two iſlands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the iſle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freeſtone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.

CUNNINGHAM, the moſt northerly diviſion of Ayrſhire. The NW angle of this diſtrict, though mountainous, affords rich paſturage. Its chief town is Irvin.

CUPAR, a royal borough of Fifeſhire, and the county-town. It is ſeated in a rich valley on the N ſide of the Eden, eight miles WSW of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 15 N.

CUPAR in ANGUS, a ſmall town in Forfarſhire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair, Thurſ. before Eaſter.

CURACAO, an iſland of S America, to the N of Terra Firma, ſubject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its trade conſiſts in ſugar and ſkins. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE extremity of the iſland. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

CURDISTAN, a country of Aſia, ſeated between the Turkiſh empire and Perſia, lying along the eaſtern coaſt of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Aſſyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Chriſtianity and partly Mahometaniſm; but they are very looſe in regard to either.

CURIA-MARIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Arabia Felix, oppoſite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

CURSOLIERS, a ſmall iſland of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

CURZOLA, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 36 N.

CUSHAI, a river of N Carolina, which falls into Albemarle Sound.

CUSSET, a town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

CUSSTRIN, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a caſtle, ſeated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded and

reduced to aſhes by the Ruſſians. Cuſtrin is 46 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

CUTAIS, a town of Turkey, the capital of Imeritia, and the reſidence of its ſovereign. The remains of its cathedral ſeem to prove that it was once a conſiderable place, but it now ſcarcely deſerves the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

CUTCH, a territory in Hindooſtan Proper, governed by a rajah, and ſituate on the SE of Sindy; the E branch of the Indus ſeparating the two countries. It extends along the N coaſt of the gulf of Cutch, and is ſeparated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and ſandy wilds. Its capital is Boodge-boodge.

CUZCO, a town of Peru, formerly the reſidence of the incas. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a ſquare form, in the middle of which is the beſt market in all America: four large ſtreets terminate in the ſquare, which are all as ſtraight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large pariſhes, and five religious houſes, and the number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in ſo hot a country where it ſeldom rains. It is 320 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

CYPRUS, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. The ſoil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were induſtrious, they might make it a paradiſe. There is one archbiſhop and three biſhops. The prieſts are extremely ignorant, and they ſubmit to the moſt ſervile employment to get money. The people are very laſcivious, and agree perfectly with the character given them by antiquity. The exports of the iſland are ſilk, wool and wine. Nicoſia is the capital.

CYR, ST. a village of France, two miles from Verſailles, celebrated for a nunnery founded by Lewis XIV, under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herſelf the abbeſs till her death in 1719. This nunnery has been aboliſhed ſince the French revolution.

CZACKTHURN, a ſtrong place of Auſtria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

CZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. Here is the higheſt tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Pruſſia gained a victory over the Auſtrians in 1742. It is ſeated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treaſure, called the Treaſure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither ſo much for the ſake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. This place was added by the king of Pruſſia to his dominions in 1793, by a ſecond partition of Poland. It is ſeated on the river Watte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Ruſſia, in the Ukraine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fiſh and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fiſh; and, after ſome time, it ſinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces graſs and corn. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

CZERNIKOU, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, on the Viſtula, 20 miles NW of Warſaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the ſame name, at the confluence of the Teiſſe and Keres, 13 miles N of Segedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

DABUL, a town of the Decan of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

DACCA, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal ſtream of the Ganges, altho' a very capital branch runs near it. Few ſituations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade, as the Dacca river com-

municates with all the other inland navigations. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and population. Indeed, within the preſent century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vaſt trade in muſlins, and manufactures the moſt delicate ones among thoſe which are moſt ſought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is ſituated 100 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. The country round it lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

DACHSTLIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, with a palace that belonged to the biſhop of Straſburg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Arabia Felix, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, on the SE coaſt. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

DAGENHAM, a village in Eſſex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames in 1703.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Aſia, bounded on the E by the Caſpian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucaſus, on the N by Circaſſia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is ſubject to Ruſſia.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the diſtrict of Ducagni, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

DAGO, or DAGAO, an iſland in the Baltic, on the coaſt of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 miles in circumference, and has two caſtles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

DAHL, the fineſt river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Geſtricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Geſle. Near Eſcarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, ſcarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

DAHOMY, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. It is ſuppoſed to reach from the ſea-coaſt about 100, or 200 miles inland, tho' no European has penetrated above half the diſtance; the capital, Abomay, lies about 99 50 N lat; and between the 3d and 4th deg. E lon. reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. The ſoil is a deep, rich clay, with a little ſand on the ſurface. But there is not to be found a ſtone ſo large as an egg in the whole country, ſo far as it has been viſited by the Europeans; ſo that a pair of ſtones, which they uſe for grinding corn, weighing together about 12 or 14 pounds are ſold for five ſhillings. The country abounds with buffaloes, deer, ſheep, goats, hogs, poultry of various kinds, particularly Guinea hens, and Muſcovy ducks; and the lakes are plentifully ſtored with fiſh. Their religion conſiſts of a jumble of ſuperſtitious nonſenſe, of which it is impoſſible to convey any idea to the reader. Their government is the moſt perfect deſpotiſm that exiſts perhaps on the face of the earth. There is no intermediate degree of ſubordination between the king and the ſlave, at leaſt in the royal preſence, where the prime miniſter is obliged to proſtrate himſelf with as much abject ſubmiſſion as the meaneſt ſubject. On his entrance into the palace, he crawls towards the apartment of audience, on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal preſence, where he lays himſelf flat upon his belly, rubbing his head in the duſt, and uttering the moſt humiliating expreſſions. White viſitors are honoured with a glaſs of ſome cordial liquor, filled by the King's own hand; which, if refuſed, is apt to give offence. Favours of this kind are received with avidity by his own ſubjects, on account of the honour conferred upon them. The ſubject lies on his back, while the king holds the bottle to his mouth. He muſt drink 'till the royal hand be withdrawn, which, ſometimes does not happen till the whole contents be emptied, eſpecially when he has a mind to ſport with the drinker. A conſiderable ſtanding army is maintained, who muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field at the command of the ſovereign. Within the different palaces, likewiſe, are immured no leſs than 3000 women, of whom ſeveral hundreds are trained to the uſe of arms. Theſe warriors are regularly exerciſed, and go thro' their evolutions with as much expertneſs as the male ſoldiers. The king's palace is ſurrounded with a clay wall of a quadrangular form, and about 20 feet high. In the middle of each ſide is a guard houſe, with two centinels at the gate, and a guard of armed women and eunuchs within. On the thatched roofs of theſe guard houſes, are ranged, on ſmall wooden ſtakes, many human ſkulls. Such of the inner apartments

as the Europeans have an opportunity of ſeeing, conſiſt of large courts, communicating with each other, generally ſquare or oblong, encompaſſed by clay walls. In each of them is a ſort of piazza, or ſhed, formed of poſts about 7 feet, planted in the ground, at the diſtance of about 12 or 14 feet from the wall. The whole has ſomewhat the reſemblance of an aſſemblage of farm yards, with long thatched barns, hovels for cattle and carts, and low mud walls to ſeparate them from each other.

DALACA, an iſland of the Red Sea, oppoſite the coaſt of Abex, 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fiſhery. The inhabitants are Negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

DALI BURG, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, ſeated on the Lake Wenner, 50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 32 N.

DALICARLIA, a province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, ſome of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are ſmall; and the inhabitants are rough, robuſt, and warlike.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Wermeland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N by Norway and the ſea.

DALKEITH, a town in Edinburgſhire, with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal. The palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent ſtructure, the ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is ſix miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 54 N.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Boſnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Servia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkiſh, Raguſan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkiſh Dalmatia: Raguſa is capital of the republic of Raguſen: the Hungarian part contains five diſtricts, and Segna is the capital. The air is wholeſome and the ſoil fruitful. See MORLACHIA.

DALTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated at the ſource of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the ſea; and the ancient caſtle is made uſe of to keep the records and priſoners for debt in the liberty of Furneſs. It is 16 miles NW of Lancaſter, and 273 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 14 N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the Damſter, three miles from the ſea, and 15 SW of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 53 22 N.

DAM, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the Oder, 10 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 53 31 N.

DAMAR, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 16 0 N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact ſquare, each ſide being a mile and a half long. It had three walls, now almoſt entirely ruined; and of the ſeveral ſuburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to ſeveral ſtreams which run acroſs the fertile plain of Damaſcus, and water all the gardens, ſupply the public fountains, and run into every houſe. The moſt remarkable things are the caravanſaries, which conſiſt of long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, and ſurrounding a large ſquare court. The houſes are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court: in the ſtreets there is nothing to be ſeen but walls without windows, and yet the inſides are richly adorned. The caſtle is like a little town having its own ſtreets and houſes, and the famous Damaſcus ſteel was kept here in a magazine. The moſques are the handſomeſt buildings, of which there are about 200, the moſt ſtately of which was a Chriſtian church. Here is a ſtreet which, runs acroſs the city and ſuburbs in a direct line, on each ſide of which are ſhops, where all ſorts of rich merchandize are ſold; and they have ſeveral manufactures, among which that of ſabres and knives has been moſt famous. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains great numbers of Chriſtians and Jews. It ſtands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Antioch, and 112 NE of Jeruſalem. Lon. 37 0 E, lat. 33 45 N.

DAMAUN, a ſeaport of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 20 20 N.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Recknitz, 18 miles W of Stralſund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, ſeated at one of the eaſtern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. It is rounded in a ſemicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. It

has ſeveral ſquares, the moſt conſiderable of which ſtill retains the name of Menchie'. The bazars are filled with merchants. Spacious khans, collecting under their porticos the ſtuffs of India, the ſilks of mount Lebanon, ſal-ammoniac, and pyramids of rice proclaim that it is a commercial town. The houſes, particularly thoſe on the banks of the river, are lofty. They have in general handſome ſaloons, built on the top of their terraces, which are open to every wind, where the Turks paſs their life in ſmoking. Several large moſques adorned with lofty minarets are diſperſed over the town. The port of Damietta is conſtantly filled with a multitude of ſmall boats and veſſels. It carried on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marſeilles. They export great quantities of rice, which is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. The tongue of land on which Damietta is ſituated, ſtraitened on one ſide by the river, and on the other by the W extremity of lake Menzale' is only from two to ſix miles wide from E to W. It is interſected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the moſt fertile ſpot in Egypt. It is there that nature laviſhing profuſely her pomp and riches, preſents flowers, fruits and harveſts at every ſeaſon of the year. Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Italy in Montferrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 33 N.

DAMME, a ſtrong town of Flanders, ſeated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

DANBURY, a village in Eſſex, ſituate on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the ſea. The ſpire of the church was burnt by lightning in 1750, but was ſoon after rebuilt, and forms a ſeamark.

DANCALA. See DONGALA.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, ſeen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were ſo ſurrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unſafe to attempt to land. The commodore ſuppoſed them to be the iſlands ſeen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Iſlands. Lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Lunenburg. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 53 4 N.

DANTZIC, the capital of Weſtern Pruſſia, ſtanding on a branch of the Viſtula, about four miles above where it falls into the Baltic; in long. 16 36 E, lat. 54 20 N. This city is famous in hiſtory on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanſeatic aſſociation, commonly called the Hanſe-towns. It is large, beautiful, populous, and rich; its houſes generally are five ſtories high; and many of its ſtreets are planted with cheſnut-trees. The houſes are well built of ſtone or brick, ſix or ſeven ſtories high; and the granaries are ſtill higher, to which the ſhips lie cloſe, and take in their lading. The arſenal is well ſtored, the exchange is a handſome ſtructure, and the college is provided with very learned profeſſors. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but papiſts, Calviniſts, and anabaptiſts are tolerated. The inhabitants have been computed at 200,000, but other computations have made them conſiderably leſs. Though ſtrongly fortified, and poſſeſſed of 150 large braſs cannon, it could not ſtand a regular ſiege, being ſurrounded with eminences. In 1700, upwards of 30,000 perſons died of the plague. The juriſdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round; and it maintains a garriſon at its own expence. It has now loſt its independence, being forced to ſubmit to the king of Pruſſia, who forcibly uſurped the ſovereignty, in a ſecond partition of the Poliſh dominions. Beſides corn, of which great quantities are exported, they trade in naval ſtores, and a great variety of other articles. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, near the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Marienburg, and 160 NW of Warſaw.

DANUBE, the largeſt river in Europe, called the Iſter by the ancients. It riſes at Doneſchingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Auſtria, by Ratiſbon, Paſſau, Ens, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Preſburg, Buda, and Belgrade: after which it divides Bulgaria, from Morlachia and Moldavia, diſcharging itſelf by ſeveral channels into the Black Sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives ſeveral large rivers as it paſſes along. It is ſo deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See DONESCHINGEN.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Auſtrians the next year. It is ſeated on the Drave, at the end of the

bridge of Eſſeck, eight miles S of Baranwhar, and 80 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 45 45 N.

DARDANELLES, two caſtles of Turkey; on each ſide the ancient Helleſpont, now the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the SW entrance of which they command; the one is called Seſtos, ſeated in Romania; the other, Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ſhips ſailing from Conſtantinople are ſearched. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

DAREL-HAMARA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade conſiſts in oil and corn; and it is ſeated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

DARIEN, or TERRA FIRMA PROPER, a province of Terra Firma, in S America. It lies along the coaſt of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is particularly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the iſthmus of Darien, and, by ſome writers, the iſthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the river and gulf of Darien, on the S by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the ſame ocean and Veragua. It extends, in the form of a creſcent, round the bay of Panama. It is 300 miles in length, but not above 60 broad; but this iſthmus, which binds together the continents of N and S America, is ſtrengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, ſtretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of ſolidity ſufficient to reſiſt the impulſe of two oppoſite oceans. The mountains are covered with foreſts almoſt inacceſſible. The country is mountainous and barren, and the lowlands are overflowed with perpetual rain, ſo that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houſes upon trees, to be elevated from the damp ſoil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a ſilver plate faſtened to their noſe, which hangs over their mouths, in the ſhape of a half-moon; the women have a ring hanging down in the ſame manner; and they have alſo ſeveral chains of teeth, ſhells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the ſtomach. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and ſpinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly uſed for hammocks. Each man has ſeveral wives, who live together in great harmony. They have no diſtinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the courſe of the moon. The animals are the ſame as in other countries of the ſame climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of S America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagena. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a ſettlement on the NW point of this gulf, but met with ſuch diſcouragement from the jealouſy of the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly of the Dutch E India Company, that they were obliged to abandon their deſign.

DARKING, or DORKING, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſday, noted for corn and poultry. It is ſeated on the river Mole, 23 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

DARLASTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordſhire, where are the remains of a caſtle, on a hill.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, ſeated in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a ſpacious market-place, and a long ſtone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glaſſes, and ſpinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the landgravate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, with a caſtle, where its own prince generally reſides. It has handſome ſuburbs and a good college. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

DART, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, croſſes Dartmoor to Aſhburton, and falls into the Engliſh Channel, at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good ſprings, and is full of inns, by reaſon of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is 16 miles E by S of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 25 N.

DARTMOOR, an extenſive mooriſh tract, in Devonſhire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending ſouthward quite through the centre of the county to the ſea. It is watered by the river Dart.

DARTMOUTH, a borough of Devonſhire, with a market on Friday. The

town which is a mile long, ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, with very irregular ſtreets. It is ſeated near the river Dart, near its fall into the ſea, and has a ſpacious harbour, defended by a fort. It has a conſiderable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a ſhare in the coaſting traffic. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It contains three churches, and is 36 miles SSW of Exeter, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or Iſle of Deer, one of the three ſmall iſlands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; ſo called, on account of the great number of deer which were firſt carried thither in 1601. Here are alſo ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

DAVENTRY, a corporate town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is governed by a mayor, and ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DAVID'S, ST. a city in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated in a barren ſoil, on the river Ilen, ſcarcely a mile from the ſea-ſhore. It was once a conſiderable place, and the cathedral is ſaid to have the higheſt roof of any in England. It is 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

DAVID, FORT ST. an Engliſh fort, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was taken and deſtroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the ſea between Greenland and N America, diſcovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he endeavoured to find out a NW paſſage.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a caſtle. It is 12 miles N of Mont Royal.

DAUPHIN, a county of Pennſylvania, 45 miles long, and 25 broad. In 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 18,177. Harriſburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort built by the French on the E coaſt of Madagaſcar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S by Provence, and on the E by the Alps. Two thirds of Dauphiny are interſected by mountains, which afford good paſturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees, in particular, for the building of ſhips; and very ſcarce ſimples. In theſe mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. The vallies afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and ſilk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Iſere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Iſere, and Upper Alps.

DAX, or ACQS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gaſcony, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſome famous hot baths. It is ſeated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N.

DEADMAN'S-HEAD, a cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Paleſtine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long, and 20 broad, incloſed on the E and W by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen. It is ſuppoſed to be the ſite of Sodom and Gomorrha.

DEAL, a ſeaport in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the ſtrait of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1000 houſes, which are moſtly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the ſeafaring men who reſort hither. The port is defended by two caſtles; Deal or Walmer Caſtle to the S, and Sandown Caſtle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands are the Downs, where the ſhips uſually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is ſeven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

DEAN, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the foreſt of Dean, in which it is ſeated, 11 miles W of Glouceſter, and 112 WSW of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 50 N.

DEAN, a foreſt in Glouceſterſhire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the ſhires of Monmouth and Hereford.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, which riſes near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

DIBLNHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, ſeated near the head of the Doben, on the ſide of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 22 N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

DECCAN, an extenſive tract of country in Aſia, which, in its moſt extenſive ſignification, the *South*, includes the whole peninſula S of Hindooſtan Proper. However, in its ordinary acceptation, it means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic and Oriſſa, that is the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kiſtna forms its ſeparation on the S. from the peninſula of Hindooſtan. All this vaſt country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeiſh, Viſiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are ſubject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizam of the Deccan.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, ſeated in an iſland formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 46 50 N.

DEKKENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, ſeated near the Danube, 37 miles SE of Ratiſbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 42 N.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

DEDHAM, a village in Eſſex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic ſteeple. It is ſix miles N of Colcheſter.

DEE, a river of N Wales, which riſes in Merionethſhire, in N Wales, and runs E to the borders of Denbighſhire, where, turning N, it waſhes the walls of Cheſter, and then with a broad channel, falls into the Iriſh Sea.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Aberdeenſhire, amid the mountains of Mar Foreſt, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-mar, whence it proceeds in an eaſterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the Britiſh Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of ſeven arches. It abounds with ſalmon, ſo as to form one of the greateſt ſalmon fiſheries in Scotland.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the NW part of Kircudbrightſhire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Iriſh Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

DEEPING, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Welland, in a fenny country, ſix miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DEERHURST, a village, three miles S of Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, ſubject, by its low ſituation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

DEINSE, or DEYNSE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 59 N.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Pennſylvania, on the E by Delaware river and bay, and on the S and W by Maryland. It is 90 miles long and 16 broad. The climate in many parts is unhealthy. The land is generally low and flat, which occaſions the waters to ſtagnate, and the inhabitants are conſequently ſubject to intermitting fevers. It is divided into three counties, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex; and in the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennſylvania, 20 miles long, and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Cheſter is the capital.

DELAWARE, a river of N America, which riſing in the ſtate of New York, in Lake Uſtayantho, divides New York from Pennſylvania, and paſſes through Delaware Bay to the Atlantic, having New Jerſey on the E ſide, and Pennſylvania and the ſtate of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a ſufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ſhip; above Philadelphia, it is navigable for ſloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and, for boats that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook. It is ſo wide, in ſome parts, that a ſhip, in the middle of it, cannot be ſeen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N. Theſe capes are 18 miles apart.

DELFT, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. The public buil-

dings are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was aſſaſſinated. It is about two miles in circumference; and has a fine arſenal well furniſhed. It is noted for a conſiderable manufacture of earthen ware known by the name of Delft ware. It is ſeated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of Holland, on the N ſide of the Maeſe, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

DELFZY, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It is ſeated on the river Damſter, 13 miles NE of Groningen.

DELHI, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the NW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the ſeat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almoſt depopulated: and a tract of country that poſſeſſes every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the moſt miſerable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extenſive empire.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper, ſeated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindooſtan, and was the actual capital during the greateſt part of the time ſince the Mahometan conqueſt. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindooſtan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the maſſacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants periſhed by the ſword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. ſterling, was ſaid to be collected. The ſame calamities they endured on the ſubſequent invaſions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 880 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELMENHORST, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Delmenhorſt, belonging to Denmark. It is ſeated on the Delm, near the Weſer, eight miles SW of Bremen.

DELOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called DILI. There are abundance of fine ruins, ſuppoſed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whoſe birthplace it is ſaid to be. It is ſix miles in circumference, but now deſtitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

DELPHI, or DELPHOS, a town of Livadia ſeated in a valley, near mount Parnaſſus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to conſult.

DELSPERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Baſle, 10 miles NW of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the iſle of Delta, becauſe it is in the ſhape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coaſt from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the ſides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itſelf. It is the moſt plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coaſt are Damietta, Roſetta, and Alexandria.

DEMER, a river which riſes in the biſhopric of Liege, waters Haſſelt, Dieſt, Sichem, Arſchot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

DEMERARY, a ſettlement formerly belonging to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the ſame name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It ſurrendered to the Engliſh in 1781; but was taken by the French ſoon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1783 was reſtored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the Engliſh in April 1796.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Swediſh Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, ſeated on the river Peen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 48 18 N.

DENAIN, a village of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is ſeated on the Scheld eight miles W of Valenciennes.

DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighſhire, ſituate on the ſide of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde. Its ruined caſtle, with its vaſt incloſure crowning the top of the hill, forms a ſtriking object. Denbigh has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves and ſhoes, which are ſent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wedneſday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Cheſter and 208 NW London. Lon. 3 35 W lat. 53 11 N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of Wales,

bounded on the ſouth by Merioneth and Montgomery ſhires, on the north by Flintſhire and the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt by Caernarvon and part of Merionethſhire. It is about 40 miles long and 21 broad. The air is wholeſome, but ſharp; the county being pretty hilly, and the ſnow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The ſoil in general is barren; but the vale of Clwyd, ſo called from its being watered by that river, is a very fertile pleaſant ſpot, of great extent, and well inhabited. The chief commodities are black cattle, ſheep, goats, rye, and lead-ore. The county ſends two members to parliament.

DENDER, a river of Auſtrian Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Leſſines, Grammont, Ninove, and Aloſt, and joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a city of Auſtrian Flanders, with a ſtrong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland. It is ſurrounded by marſhes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water and is ſeated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

DENIA, an ancient ſeaport of Spain, in Valencia. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 miles E of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the ſoil ſandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the ſeas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no conſiderable river. Denmark, properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, with the little iſles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain alſo Norway, and the duchies of Holſtein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorſt. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made abſolute and hereditary, by a revolution almoſt unparalleled in hiſtory; a free people voluntarily reſigning their liberties into the hands of their ſovereign. The inhabitants are proteſtants ſince the year 1522, when they embraced the confeſſion of Augſburg. By an actual numeration in 1759 the inhabitants were ſaid to amount to 2,444,000 ſouls. Their whole revenue, including what it received at Elſineur amounts to about 1,002,000l. ſterling yearly. The military force conſiſts of 70,000 men, cavalry and infantry, the greateſt part of which conſiſts of a militia which receive no pay, but are exerciſed every Sunday. The fleet conſiſts of about 36 ſhips of the line, and 18 frigates; but many of the ſhips being old, and wanting repairs, if they can ſend out 25 ſhips upon the greateſt emergency, this is ſuppoſed to be the moſt they can do. They have 26,000 regiſtered ſeamen, who cannot quit the kingdom without leave. The produce of Denmark conſiſts in pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENYS, ST. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treaſury, among other curioſities, the ſwords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the ſceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, was a magnificent piece of modern architecture, but was deſtroyed by the madneſs and fury of the revolutioniſts, and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is ſeated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, four miles E of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravenſbourn near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks and for the king's-yard and ſtorehouſes. It was anciently called Weſt Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two pariſh churches. Here is an hoſpital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity Houſe of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 houſes: a more modern ſtructure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hoſpital, contains 38. Both theſe are for decayed pilots, or maſters of ſhips, or their widows, who have a handſome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 30 N.

DERBENT, a ſeaport and fortreſs of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Perſians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is ſaid to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is ſurrounded by high brick walls. The fortreſs ſurrendered to the Ruſſians, in May 1796, after a ſiege of ten days. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Caucaſus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Derwent, over which is a hand-

ſome ſtone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under ſeveral ſtone bridges. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by ſir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby poſſeſſes alſo a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, cotton, and fine worſted ſtockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not ſuperior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyſhire marbles, ſpars, and cryſtals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. They likewiſe carry on a great trade in wool, corn, malt, and ale, of which conſiderable quantities are ſent to London. Derby ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

DERBYSHIRE, an Engliſh county, bounded on the N by Yorkſhire, on the E by Nottinghamſhire, on the S by Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, on the W by Staffordſhire, and on the NW by Cheſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, ſends four members to parliament, and contains ſix hundreds, 211 market-towns, and 106 pariſhes. It is near 59 miles in length from ſouth to north, about 34 in breadth on the north ſide, but on the ſouth no more than ſix. The air is pleaſant and healthful, eſpecially on the eaſt ſide; but on the weſt, about the peak, it is ſharper and more ſubject to wind and rain. The ſoil is very different in different parts of the county; in the E and S parts it is very fruitful in all kinds of grain; but in the weſt, beyond the Derwent, it is barren and mountainous, producing nothing but a little oats. There is, however, plenty of graſs in the valleys, which affords paſture to a great number of ſheep. This part of the county is called the Peak, from a Saxon word ſignifying an eminence. Its mountains are very bleak, high and barren; but extremely profitable to the inhabitants. They yield great quantities of the beſt lead, antimony, iron, ſcythe-ſtones, grind-ſtones, marble, alabaſter, a coarſe ſort of cryſtal, azure, ſpar, and pit-coal. In theſe mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Elden-Hole. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwaſh, and Trent.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat 52 42 N.

DERENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberſtadt.

DERIOTE, or DIROUTE, a town of Egypt, in the iſle formed by the canal from Cairo to Roſetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

DERNE, a town of Barbary. It is the capital of a diſtrict in Tripoli near the coaſt. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

DERP, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles NW of Pſkof. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

DERWENT, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes in the high Peak, paſſes Derby and empties itſelf into the Trent on the borders of Leiceſterſhire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkſhire, which riſing in the N Riding, flows into the Ouſe, below York.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which flowing for ſome time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne, above Newcaſtle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water and Baſſenthwaite-water to Cockermouth, enters the Iriſh Sea, near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keſwick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five iſlands riſe out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built houſe.

DESEADA, one of the French Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies. It is 10 miles long, and five broad and is generally the firſt land that is made in ſailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, the ſouthern point of the ſtraits of Magellan, in S America, at the entrance of the S Sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

DESSAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Hanhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is ſeated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipſic. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 53 N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Weſtphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

DETROIT, a town of N America, on the W ſide of the ſtrait, or river, that forms

the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie. Lon. 83 2 W, lat. 42 22 N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. The French were defeated in 1743 by George II. It lies between Hanau and Aſchaffenburg, four miles from each.

DEVA, a ſeaport of Spain, on the bay of Biſcay, in the province of Guipuſcoa, 15 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 24 N.

DEVENTO, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 42 33 N.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overyſſel, with a univerſity. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, and ſeated on the river Yſſel, 50 miles E of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

DEVETTO, or ZAGORIA, a town in Bulgaria, not far from the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It is ſituated near the Black Sea, 106 miles N of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wilts with a market on Thurſday, and a manufacture of ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs. It is ſeated on a hill, ſends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 51 20 N.

DEVON, a river of Perthſhire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curioſity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It conſiſts of one arch, thrown over a horrible chaſm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a ſurpriſing manner, through the rocks. At the Caldron-lin, it has worn away the ſofter parts of the ſtone, and formed immenſe pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noiſe. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one ſheet, from a height of 40 feet.

DEVONSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 69 miles long, and 64 broad. It is 287 miles in circumference, of which its maritime coaſt is nearly 150 miles. In its figure it repreſents a parallelogram, and is bounded on the N and NW by the Briſtol Channel, on the E by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, on the S and SE by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W by Cornwall. Tho' there are ſome unwholeſome ſituations, yet upon the whole this county enjoys a remarkable ſalubrity of air, and mildneſs of ſeaſons. The tops of the mountains are cold and bleak, but the air in the vallies is mild and warm. The country is very beautifully interſperſed with hills and vales, and the climate is no leſs various; the vallies being fruitful and the hills barren. In the eaſtern parts there is plenty not only of good corn, but of fine paſturage for ſheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The ſouthern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as juſtly called The Garden of Devonſhire, as Italy is the Garden of the World. Fruit-trees are plentiful, eſpecially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. The weſtern parts abound with game, eſpecially hares, pheaſants, and woodcocks, which are in ſuch abundance, as to render them very cheap; and here is a bird ſo very ſmall, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and, like that, conſtructs its neſt on the extreme branches of trees. For a conſiderable extent to the S and W of Dartmoor, there are vaſt rocks of fine variegated marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the baſis of the high road. In the N of the county, there is a famous breed of bullocks, remarkable for their beauty. Numbers of theſe are bought at a high price, and ſent even to Jamaica. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

DEUX PONTS, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W of Straſburg, and 50 SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

DEYNSE. See DEINSE.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKAR, a province of Turkey in Aſia, which extends along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates from north-north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, that is, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Turcomania on the north, to the innoſt receſs of the Perſian gulph on the ſouth, about 600 miles; and from eaſt to weſt, that is, from Perſia on the eaſt to Syria and Arabia Deſerta on the weſt, in ſome places 200, and in others about 300 miles, but in the ſouthern or lower parts not above 150. Being a conſiderable frontier towards the kingdom of Perſia, it is very well guarded and fortified; but as for thoſe many cities once ſo renowned for their greatneſs and opulence, they are at preſent almoſt dwindled into heaps of ruins. Bagdad, Moſſul, Caſhumed, and a few more, indeed continue to be populous and wealthy; but the reſt can ſcarce be called by any other name than that of ſorry places. The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have almoſt their whole courſe through this country.

Diarbekir, the capital of the above province, is situated in a delightful plain, on the banks and near the head of the Tigris, about 155 miles or 15 caravan days journey, north-east from Aleppo, in lon. 40 50 lat. 37 35 E. The bridge of 10 arches over the said river is said to have been built by the order of Alexander the Great. It is one of the richeſt and moſt mercantile cities in all Aſiatic Turkey; and is well fortified, being encompaſſed with a double wall, the outermoſt of which is flanked with 72 towers, ſaid to have been raiſed in memory of our Saviour's 72 diſciples. It has ſeveral ſtately piazzas or market-places, well ſtored with all kinds of rich merchandize, and 12 magnificent moſques, ſaid to have been formerly Chriſtian churches. Its chief manufacture is the dreſſing, tanning, and dying of goat-ſkins, commonly called Turkey-leather, of which the vent is almoſt incredible in many parts of Europe and Aſia. The city is under the government of a baſhaw, who has great power and very large dominions. He has commonly a body of 20,000 horſe under him, for repelling the frequent incurſions of the Curdees and Tartars, who always go on horſeback to rob the caravans. The adjacent territory is very rich and beautiful; the bread, wine, and fleſh excellent; the fruits exquiſite, and the pigeons better and larger than any in Europe.

Die, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is ſeated on the Drone, 24 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Diepholt, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is ſeated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old caſtle, and two piers. Packet-boats paſs between this port and Brighthelmſtone, in the time of peace. The principal trade conſiſts in herrings, whitings, mackrel, ivory toys, and laces. It is not now ſo conſiderable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Diessenhofen, a conſiderable town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, ſeated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Dieſt, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Dietz, a town of Wetaravia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſubject to the prince of Naſſau-Dillemburg, and is ſeated on the Lohn, 16 miles E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Dieuze, a town of France, now in the department of Meurthe lately in the province of Lorrain, remarkable for wells of ſalt water, which produce much ſalt. It is ſeated on the Scille, 22 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Diez, St. a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 48 20 N.

Dignan, a town of Venetian Iſtria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its hot baths, and is ſeated 30 miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of ſciences and belles-lettres. The public ſtructures, and particularly the churches, are very fine, and in one of the ſquares was a ſtatue of Lewis XIV. which has been deſtroyed ſince the French Revolution. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late chartreuſe, in which ſome of thoſe princes are interred. Dijon is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two ſmall rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Dili. See Delos.

Dilla, Mount, a remarkable promontory on the Malabar coaſt, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 2 N.

Dillenburg, a town of Wetaravia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Naſſau Dillenburg. It is 22 miles NW of Marpurg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Dillengen, a town of Suabia with a univerſity. Here the biſhop of Augſburg reſides. It is ſeated near the Danube, 17 miles NE of Augſburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Dimotuc, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a

mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 41 35 N.

DINANT, a town of France, now in the department of the North Coaſt, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 20 N.

DINANT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the Meuſe, 12 miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

DINASMONDY, a town in Merionethſhire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 NW of London. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 52 37 N.

DINCHURCH, a village in Kent, in Romney Marſh. It is three miles NE of Romney.

DINCKELSPIL, a free imperial town of Suabia, ſeated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of papiſts and Lutherans; but the little one is all papiſts. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 49 0 N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the Iſer, 20 miles NE of Landſhut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 40 N.

DINGLE, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Derry, ſeated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DINGWALL, a royal borough in Roſsſhire, ſeated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Conel, famous for producing pearls. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a flint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 57 45 N.

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, a cape of the iſland of Southern Georgia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marſhy tract, on the coaſt of N Carolina, 50 miles long and 30 broad. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

DISS, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the river Waveney, on the ſide of a hill; and at the W end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of ſailcloth, linen cloth, hoſe, and ſtays. It is 19 miles S of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 52 25 N.

DIU, an iſland at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the ſame name, built of freeſtone and marble; and it contains ſome fine churches, erected by the Portugueſe, about the time they took poſſeſſion of the iſland in 1515. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high ſtone wall, well furniſhed with cannon. The trade of the town, once ſo important, is almoſt entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E, lat. 20 42 N

DIXAN, the firſt town in Abyſſinia, on the ſide of Taranta. It is built on the top of a hill, exactly in the form of a ſugar-loaf; a deep valley ſurrounds it like a trench, and the road winds ſpirally up the hill till it ends among the houſes. The town is well peopled by Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe only trade is the ſelling of children. The Chriſtians bring ſuch as they have ſtolen in Abyſſinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Maſuah, whence they are ſent to Arabia or India. The prieſts of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

DIXMUDE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to ſurrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is ſeated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DIZIER, St. a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles SE of Vitri le-Francois. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DNIEPER, anciently the Boriſthenes, a large river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Smolenſko, and flowing in a ſouthern direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherſon and Oczakow. From its ſource to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Ruſſian dominions; and through this whole courſe, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a ſeries of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but theſe may be paſſed in ſpring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIESTER, a fine river which riſes in Galicia, in Auſtrian Poland, and taking a SE direction viſits Choczim, dividing

Podolia from Moldavia; it then ſeparates Beſſarabia from the Ruſſian government of Catharinenſlaf, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

Dobrzin, a town of Courland 20 miles SW of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 56 28 N.

Dobrzin, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſeated on a rock near the Viſtula, 14 miles NW of Plockſko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Dockum, a town of the United Provinces, in W Frieſland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Doel, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheld, oppoſite Lillo, nine miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

Doesburg, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is ſeated on the Iſſel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Poleſino, on the W by Padnano, and on the N by Treviſano. It comprehends many ſmall iſlands near it, called the Lagunes of Venice.

Dol, a town of France, in the department of Iſle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is ſituate in a moraſs, five miles from the ſea, and 21 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Dolce-Aqua, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Dolcigno, a ſtrong town of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is ſeated on the Drino, 10 miles SE of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dole, a town of France in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte', ſeated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW of Beſancon. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 47 6 N.

Dolgelly, a town in Merionethſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Avon, in a vale ſo called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welſh cotton, and is 31 miles NW of Montgomery and 205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Dollart Bay, a large gulf, ſeparating E Frieſland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

Domazlize, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541. It is ſeated on the rivulet Cadbuza, 17 miles S of Pilſen.

Domfront, a town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, ſeated on a ſteep mountain, which has a large cleft from the ſummit to the baſe, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles NW of Alencon. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 48 38 N.

Domingo, St. one of the richeſt iſlands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is ſurrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous ſhoals. The heat to the N and SE would be inſupportable for ſix months of the year, if not qualified by the eaſterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter ſoon ſpoil the fleſh, bread and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and cryſtal. The Spaniſh name of it, originally given by Columbus, is Hiſpaniola. Since the French revolution this iſland has been deſolated by the moſt dreadful calamities. In 1791, a moſt alarming inſurrection of the negroes began in the French plantations. A ſcene of the moſt horrid cruelties enſued. In a little time no leſs than 100,000 negroes were in rebellion, and all the manufactories and plantations of more than half the northern provinces appeared as one general conflagration. The plains and mountains were filled with carnage and deluged with blood. In 1793, the royaliſts of fort St. Jeremie invited the Engliſh to take poſſeſſion of that part of the iſland. They were obliged, however, partly on account of the diſorders which deſolated the iſland, and partly on account of that dreadful ſcourge, the yellow fever, to abandon this iſland altogether. By the peace concluded between France and Spain, the whole of this iſland has fallen into the hands of the French.

Domingo, St. the capital of the Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. It is ſeated on a large navigable river, difficult of acceſs, and has an excellent harbour. The town is built in the Spaniſh manner, with a great ſquare in the middle of it,

about which are the cathedral and other public buildings. From this ſquare run the principal ſtreets in a direct line, they being croſſed by others at right angles, ſo that the form of the town is almoſt ſquare. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the windward Caribbee iſlands, in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but reſtored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unſucceſsful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken priſoners. The ſoil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than ſugar; but the ſides of the hills bear the fineſt trees in the W Indies, and the iſland is well ſupplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte Town, formerly Roſeau.

DOMINICA, one of the iſlands of the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marqueſas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

DOMINO, St. one of the Tremiti Iſlands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coaſt of Naples.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a fort, ſeated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 15 N.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois-le-Duc, and then falls into the Meuſe.

DOMO-D'OSSOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a caſtle, ſeated on the ſmall river Toſa, at the foot of the Alps, 16 miles N of Varallo.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a village of France, in the department of Meuſe and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, five miles from Neufchateau.

DON, a large river that ſeparates Europe from Aſia. It iſſues from lake St. John, in the government of Moſcow, and divides, near Tcherkaſſe, into three ſtreams, which fall into the ſea of Aſoph. This river has ſo many windings, is in many parts ſo ſhallow, and abounds with ſuch numerous ſhoals, as to be ſcarcely navigable, except in the ſpring, on the melting of the ſnows; and its mouths alſo are ſo choaked up with land, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the ſame ſeaſon, can paſs into the ſea of Aſoph.

DON, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Aberdeenſhire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and paſſing by Kintore, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee. Upon both of theſe rivers is an excellent ſalmon fiſhery.

DON, a river in Yorkſhire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaſter, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouſe

DONAWERT, a ſtrong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, ſubject to the duke of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 25 miles N of Augſburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

DONCASTER, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Don, and has a caſtle, now in ruins. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worſted ſtockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

DONCHERRY, a handſome town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Meuſe, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh Union ſent 12 members to the Iriſh parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furſtenburgh. It is the chief reſidence of the prince of Furſtenburgh, in the court-yard of whoſe palace the Danube takes its riſe. Some ſmall ſprings bubbling from the ground, form a baſon of clear water, about 30 feet ſquare. From this iſſues the Danube, which is here only a little brook; and though the ſmall rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more conſiderable than this ſtream, which flows into them ſoon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour of being called the ſource of the Danube.

DONGALA, or DANCALA, a town of Nubia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Sennar. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late territory of

Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 47 22 N.

DOOAB, or DOABAH, a tract of land in Hindooſtan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. It is ſo named by way of eminence; the word ſignifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is ſubject to the nabob of Oude.

DOON, LOCH, a lake of Ayrſhire, in the SE part of Kyle, ſix miles in length, and of conſiderable breadth. On an iſland in this lake ſtands Balloch Caſtle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which iſſuing from Loch Doon, runs NW, divides the diſtrict of Kyle from Carrick, the ſouthern diviſion of Ayrſhire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

DORAT, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limoſin, ſeated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 46 12 N.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being ſtill to be ſeen in ſome places. It has three churches, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The ſtreets are broad and paved and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almoſt ſurrounds the town. It has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. At a mile's diſtance ſtands Maiden Caſtle, with intrenchments thrown up in the time of the Romans. It gives the title of earl to the family of Damer, and is ſeated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordſhire, which was a ſtation of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was the ſee of a biſhop 500 years till 1086 when William the conqueror tranſlated it to Lincoln. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton, and is ſeated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 39 N.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

DORN, a village in a detached part of Worceſterſhire, three miles SE of Campden in Glouceſterſhire, where have been found abundance of Roman and Britiſh coins.

DORNOCH, a royal borough, the county-town of Sutherlandſhire, at the entrance of a frith of the ſame name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. Part of the cathedral ſerves for the pariſh church; the other part is in ruins. It is a ſmall place, and half in ruins, but was the reſidence of the biſhops of Caithneſs. It is 40 miles NE of Inverneſs. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

DORPT, or DORPAT, a town of Livonia, on the Ember, between the lakes Woſero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the ſouth by the Engliſh channel, on the north by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the eaſt by Hampſhire, and on the Weſt by Devonſhire and ſome part of Somerſetſhire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 34 broad from ſouth to north, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 pariſhes. This county enjoys a mild, pleaſant, and wholeſome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile ſoil, finely diverſified. Towards the north it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somerſetſhire, where there are fine arable grounds that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. But on the ſouth, from the borders of Hampſhire by the ſea-coaſt, for an extent of almoſt 20 miles in length, and, in ſome places four or five in breadth, is an heathy common, which renders this country leſs populous than it otherwiſe would be. From eaſt to weſt run a ridge of hills called the Downs, abounding with ſweet and ſhort herbage, which nouriſhes a vaſt number of ſheep equally eſteemed for their fleſh and fleece. The country is alſo very plentifully watered; and in all reſpects ſo well ſuited both for pleaſure and profit, that it was diſtinguiſhed by the Romans above all others. This county yields many and very valuable commodities. The quarries in Purbeck and Portland ſupply ſtones of different qualities ſuited to various uſes, and in prodigious quantities, together with ſome very rich and beautiful marble. The beſt tobacco-pipe clay in England is alſo found in this county. Madder, hemp, and flax, alſo thrive in many places, alſo grain of all ſorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all ſorts, ſwans, woodcocks,

pheaſants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. It is diſtinguiſhed for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorcheſter is the capital. See PORTLAND and PURBECK.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city in Holland, famous for a proteſtant ſynod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is ſeated on an iſland of the Meuſe, oppoſite that of Yſſelmond. It was detached from the mainland in 1421 by a flood occaſioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages and about 100,000 perſons. In 1457, this city was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. It was taken by the French in January 1795. It is 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 51 50 N.

DORTMUND, a ſtrong imperial town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Marck, ſeated on the Emſter, 35 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 51 26 N.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It is ſeated on the river Scarpe in a very pleaſant and fertile country. The town is large and populous and exceedingly well fortified. You enter it by ſix gates, and the ſtreets, from each of theſe gates, lead to the market-place. It has a fine arſenal, a foundry for cannon, a military ſchool, a citadel, and three famous colleges. The great ſquare in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1712, after the ſuſpenſion of arms between Great Britain and France. It is ſeated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambray. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

DOUBS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte.

DOUE, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has one of the fineſt fountains in France; and near it is a vaſt Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the ſolid rock. It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

DOVE, a river in Derbyſhire, which riſes in the Peak parts, the county from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N of Burton. The Staffordſhire canal is carried over this river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.

DOVEDALE, one of the moſt romantic ſpots in Derbyſhire, in the neighbourhood of Aſhborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chaſm between precipitous rocks.

DOVER, a ſeaport of England in the county of Kent, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, who are ſtyled Barons of the cinque ports of which Dover is the chief. It is ſituate between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient caſtle, E from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates, but there now remain only three, and thoſe much out of repair; alſo ſeven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the caſtle; and it was formerly deemed the key of the iſland. It is the ſtation of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, paſs between Dover and Calais, from which it is diſtant only 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whoſe height is truly ſublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a proſpect of the coaſt of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and ſtate of Delaware, in N America. It is the ſeat of the government, and ſtands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from Delaware Bay, and conſiſts of about 100 houſes chiefly of brick. Four ſtreets interſect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town, whoſe incidencies form a ſpacious parade, on the E ſide of which is an elegant ſtatehouſe of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. It is 26 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 39 10 N.

DOUERO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, in the mountains of Urbion. It runs W by ſeveral towns, and croſſing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a town in Lanerkſhire, on a river of the ſame name that falls into the Clyde; above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Caſtle, for many ages the reſidence of the ſecond family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the ſame ſite, in imitation of the ancient caſtle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, a ſeaport of the Iſle of Man, nearly at the ſame diſtance from the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh ſhores, and the beſt harbour in the iſland. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DOUGLAS, CAPE, a lofty promontory on the W coaſt of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its ſum-

mit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

DOURAC, a town of Perſia near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, with a manufacture of ſilk and worſted ſtockings. It is ſeated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is ſeated on the Gieſſen, 12 miles S of Philipſburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

DOULENS, or DOURLENS, a town of France, now in the department of Somme lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is ſeated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 50 10 N.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindooſtan. It is bounded on the N by Candeiſh and Malwa, on the W by the Gauts, on the S by Viſiapour and Golconda, and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortreſs in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, 15 miles NW of Aurungabad. Near it are the pagodas of Elora, moſt of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Iriſh Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the NW by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh union ſent 14 members to the Iriſh parliament. This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The ſoil naturally produces wood, unleſs conſtantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moſs, where the drains are neglected. But by the induſtry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

DOWN, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, ſeated on the river Newry, ſeven miles W of Strangford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

DOWNS, a road on the E coaſt of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for ſhipping. See GODWIN SANDS.

DOWNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Ouſe, on which there is a bridge, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither and ſent to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

DOWNTON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Avon, ſix miles SE of Sailiſbury, and 84 WSW of London. Lon. 1 36 W lat. 51 0 N.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 10 miles NW of Frejus. Lon 6 31 E, lat. 43 31 N.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the Tirol, runs acroſs Carinthia and entering Stiria continues its courſe by Marpurg: then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, paſſes by Eſſeck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the river Torn, which ſeparates this county from Staffordſhire. It is 17 miles NE of Shrewſbury, and 154 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 54 N.

DRENTELBURG, a town of Germany in the principality of Heſſe. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

DRESDEN, the capital city of the electorate of Saxony in Germany. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, which divides it into two parts. One part is called Old Dreſden, and the other the New Town in the German language New Stadt. They are joined together by a ſtone bridge, ſupported by 19 piers, 630 paces in length. It has a caſtle, a univerſity, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics, and the principal church for the proteſtants; that of the Holy Croſs, is alſo a noble ſtructure. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong and handſome fortifications; and contains, according to the lateſt accounts 110,000 inhabitants. All the buildings of this city are conſtructed with ſquare free ſtone, and are almoſt all of the ſame height. They have ſtone from the neighbourhood of Pirna, about ten miles from this city, which is readily brought down the Elbe. In general the houſes are high and ſtrong; the ſtreets

wide, ſtraight, well paved, clean, and well illuminated in the night; and there are large ſquares, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that Dreſden may paſs for one of the handſomeſt cities in the world. The elector's palace is a magnificent ſtructure, and abounds in many valuable curioſities both of nature and art. The collection of pictures is reckoned one of the fineſt that exiſts, and is valued at 500,000l. This city was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1745, but was ſoon reſtored: and again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759. It is 75 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 0 N.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a conſiderable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 48 44 N.

DRIESSEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a ſtrong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landſperg. Lon. 15 43 E, lat. 52 53 N.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It ſtands on a ſmall iſland formed by the Drino, on the confines of Boſnia.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its ſource in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the ſame name in the gulf of Venice.

DRINO, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the ſame name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Raguſa. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

DROGHEDA, a ſeaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a ſtrong place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is ſeated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Iriſh Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 53 N.

DROITWICH, a borough in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Friday, noted for excellent white ſalt made from the ſalt-ſprings in its neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the ſalwarp, ſix miles ENE of Worceſter, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a very ancient town and the ſeat of a biſhopric. The cathedral is ſmall, but the epiſcopal palace is handſome and convenient. It is ſeated on the Laggan, 15 miles SW of Belfaſt. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 54 25 N.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, ſeated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and a free-ſchool. It is ſo reſorted to, on account of its wholeſome air, that it abounds with gentry and handſome buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 18 N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is ſeparated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea and the river Pidder; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 63 26 N.

DROWNED LANDS, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the ſtate of New York, on the N ſide of the mountains, in Orange County. The waters, which deſcend from the ſurrounding hills, being ſlowly diſcharged by the river Walkill, cover theſe vaſt meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 54 10 N.

DRUMLANRIG, a town in Dumfrieſſhire, in the diſtrict of Nithſdale; remarkable for a wood of oak ſix miles in length. Here is a noble ſeat of the duke of Queenſberry, ſcreened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. Drumlanrig is ſeated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W, lat 55 25 N.

DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. It is ſeated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by

the Iriſh Sea, on the N by Eaſt Meath and the Iriſh Sea, on the W by Eaſt Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. Before the Union it ſent 10 members to the Iriſh parliament.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Liffey, in view of the Iriſh Sea on the E. Its form is that of a ſquare, two miles and a half in extent on each ſide, and it contains about 22,000 houſes, whoſe inhabitants are eſtimated at 156,000. With reſpect to its ſtreets, Dublin bears a near reſemblance to London; ſome of the old ſtreets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embelliſhment, and the new ſtreets are wide and commodious, the houſes lofty, uniform, and elegant. Among theſe, on the north ſide of the river, are Gardiner's row, north Great George's ſtreet, Cranby-row, Cavendiſh-row, and Palace-row; the laſt three form a ſuperb ſquare, having the garden of the lying-in-hoſpital in the centre; the old wall that encompaſſed the garden has been lately taken down; there is now a full view of this delightful ſpot, ſurrounded with iron paliſades, and upward of 100 globes with double burners diſpoſed at equal diſtances, which, added to the globes from the ſurrounding houſes, have a moſt briſliant effect. Among the new ſtreets and buildings on the ſouth ſide of the river, thoſe wherein perſons of diſtinction reſide, lie chiefly to the eaſtward of the college and Stephen's green; which laſt, though it does not rank with the new buildings, poſſeſſes much grandeur and elegance, being one of the largeſt ſquares in Europe: it is an Engliſh mile in circumference, ſurrounded by a gravel walk planted on each ſide with trees; within this walk is a ſmooth level meadow, having in the centre an equeſtrian ſtatue of the late king: there are ſeveral fine edifices, though almoſt all differing in the ſtile of their architecture. There are ſeveral magnificent ſquares, ſome of which are newly built. Among the principal public buildings are the Caſtle (the reſidence of the viceroy) the Parliament Houſe, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Cuſtomhouſe, the Royal Hoſpital of Kilmainham for invalids, and Eſſex bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey, which being banked in through the whole length of the town, exhibits ſpacious and beautiful quays, where veſſels below the bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and warehouſes: it is navigable as far as Eſſex-bridge. This bridge was firſt built in 1681, and took its name from the unfortunate earl of Eſſex, then viceroy of Ireland. It was taken down in 1753, and rebuilt in an elegant form, after the model of Weſtminſter bridge, but much better proportioned, and on a more ſecure foundation. It has five arches, the buttreſſes between which ſupport ſemicircular niches that project from the parapet, there are baluſtrades between theſe niches, and continued to the ends of the bridge which is commodiouſly flagged for foot paſſages; the whole conſtructed with hewn ſtone in a very fine taſte. There are four bridges beſides this over the river. This city has 2 cathedrals, 18 pariſh churches, 2 chapels of eaſe, 15 Roman-catholic chapels, 6 meeting-houſes for preſbyterians, 1 for anabaptiſts, 4 for methodiſts, 2 for quakers, 2 church for French Calviniſts, a Daniſh and a Dutch church, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. Chriſt-church, or the Holy Trinity, built in 1038 by Donat biſhop of Dublin, is a venerable Gothic pile; and its preſent appearance evinces its antiquity. St. Patrick's cathedral is alſo a fine Gothic ſtructure; it ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Patrick ſtreet; the monuments here are more numerous than in Chriſt-church; and the ſteeple is the higheſt in the city. St. Werburgh's church was originally built in a very early age. In 1301, when a great part of the city was conſumed by an accidental fire, this church ſuffered in the conflagration: it was burnt a ſecond time in 1754, and repaired in its preſent beautiful form in 1759. The front and ſteeple are admired for their elegance, lightneſs, and ſymmetry: the ſpire is a fine octagon ſupported by eight pillars; and a gilt ball terminates the whole, being 160 feet from the ground. The Houſe of Commons was deſtroyed by fire in 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of ſand, upon which at high water there is not above 17 feet; which prevents veſſels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by ſome fine projected improvements. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 NW of London. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 53 21 N.

DUCK CREEK, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Delaware. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia; and is 12 miles NW of Dover.

DUDLEY, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a great manufacture of nails and other iron-wares.

There is a church at each end of the longeſt ſtreet. It is 10 miles NW of Birmingham and 120 of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 33 N.

DUERSTADE. See WICK-DE-DUERSTADE.

DUINS, or DOINO, a ſeaport of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, eight miles NW of Trieſt. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 45 55 N.

DUISBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a univerſity; ſeated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Duſſeldorf. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 51 22 N.

DUITZ, or DUYTZ, a town of Weſtphalia, on the E ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Iſlands. The ground was covered by land-crabs, but no other animal was ſeen. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 8 0 S.

DUKE of YORK'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are ſtout, well made, and of a light copper colour. This iſland is a perfect garden, and produces, betle-nut, mangoes, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are alſo dogs, hogs, poultry, and ſome ſpices. The nutmeg was ſeen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this iſland, in May, 1791. Lon. 152 42 E, lat. 4 7 S.

DULAS, a village on the NE ſide of the iſle of Angleſey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and for fern-aſhes.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick. It is ſeated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E of Gottingen, and 130 NE of Mentz. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 28 N.

DULMEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, 18 miles SW of Munſter. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 51 47 N.

DULVERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnſtaple, and 164 W by S of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 51 3 N.

DULWICH, a village in Surry, five miles S of London.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonſhire, ſeated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a ſtone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glaſs; but many of the young women are employed in the printfields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton Caſtle, in which a garriſon is ſtill kept, is a ſtrong place; and in ancient times, was deemed impregnable: it is a vaſt rock ſteep on every ſide, riſing out of a plain to the height of 500 feet, and unconnected with any high ground for the ſpace of a mile. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 miles WNW of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 56 0 N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE or LENOX, runs far North among a cluſter of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Firth and river of Clyde; on the E by Lanerkſhire and Stirlingſhire; on the NE by Perthſhire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleſhire and Loch Long. It is above 20 miles broad from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S. That part which lies to the E is very fruitful in corn, the other parts being hilly, feed vaſt flocks of ſheep.

DUMBLANE, a village in Perthſhire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fifeſhire, which is a conſiderable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. Here was a magnificent abbey and palace, where the princeſs Elizabeth, from whom the preſent royal family are deſcended, was born. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now ſerve for a church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and ſeveral kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat, 56 5 N.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

DUMFRIES, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfrieſſhire, pleaſantly ſeated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW of Carliſle. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 12 N.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Nithdale; it is bounded on the N by part of Airſhire, Lanerkſhire, Peeblesſhire, and Selkirkſhire; on the W by Selkirkſhire and Roxburghſhire; on the S by the Solway Firth; and on the W by the counties of Air and Kirkcudbright; extending about 50 miles

length and 30 in breadth. Euſdale is the moſt eaſtern diviſion, and divided from Annandale, by Eſkdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the county and falls into the Solway-Firth, after a courſe of 27 miles. This diviſion is a ſtewarty, abounding with paſture and pleaſant woods, is about 27 miles long, and 14 broad. Niddiſdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that paſſes through it and runs into the Solway Firth; this is the weſtern diviſion, abounds in paſtures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and ſome woods and foreſts; gold has been found in ſome of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Eſk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries.

DUNAMOND, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. It is ſituated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga.

DUNBAR, a royal borough in Haddingtonſhire, ſeated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a caſtle. Under the rock, on which the caſtle ſtands, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the caſtle is a ſtratum of vaſt baſaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warrenne, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 12 N.

DUNCANNON, a fortreſs and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, ſeated on the river Roſs, ſix miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DUNDALK, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the ſame name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 52 16 N.

DUNDEE, a royal borough in Angusſhire, with an excellent harbour. Its ſituation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading veſſels of the largeſt burden can get into the harbour; and on the quay there are three very convenient and handſome warehouſes built in 1756, as well as good room for ſhip-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houſes are built of ſtone, generally three or four ſtories high. The market-place or high ſtreet in the middle of the town is a very ſpacious oblong ſquare, 360 feet long and 100 feet broad; from whence branch out the four principal ſtreets, which with a number of leſſer ones are all paved in the beſt manner. On the ſouth ſide of the market-place ſtands the town-houſe: an elegant ſtructure, with a very handſome front, piazzas below, and a neat ſpire over it 140 feet high. This building was finiſhed in the year 1734, and contains the guild-hall, the court room, a very neat maſon-lodge, the bank, vaulted repoſitories for the records, and the common priſon, which is in the upper ſtory, and does honour to the taſte and humanity of the magiſtrates, under whoſe auſpices it was conſtructed, being well aired commodious rooms, at the ſame time very ſtrong and ſecure. Each priſon is 20 feet by 12, and 7 feet and a half high, well arched above and below. Dundee, beſides St. Andrew's church, has four other churches, and five miniſters on the legal eſtabliſhment. The old church, in which were originally four places of worſhip when entire, had been a very magnificent building, with a large ſquare Gothic tower or ſteeple 186 feet high, on the weſt end of the church. This building was in the form of a croſs, erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William I. of Scotland. This he did on his return from the third cruſade, anno 1189, in gratitude for his deliverance from ſeveral imminent dangers, and particularly from ſhipwreck, by which he had nearly periſhed when in ſight of this town. The principal and ſtaple manufactures are oſnaburghs, ſail-cloth, of which in 1788 were manufactured to the value of 112,587l.; this manufacture has ſince the commencement of the preſent war increaſed to an enormous extent. A manufacture of cotton has likewiſe been eſtabliſhed, which has been carried on with conſiderable ſucceſs for ſome years paſt. The Dundee coloured threads have been juſtly eſteemed; indeed it was here that coloured threads firſt made a figure among the articles of trade in Scotland. A ſugar-houſe was alſo erected here, but has been given up, as likewiſe a large glaſs-houſe, which was carried on for ſome years. The ſalmon-fiſhing in Tay is of much conſequence, and the town is generally well ſupplied with fiſh of various kinds. The population in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increaſed to 23 or 24,000. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the frith of Tay, 12 miles from its mouth, 40 NE of Edinburgh, 22 E of Perth, and 14 NW of St. Andrews. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 30 N.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 56 8 N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles NNW of Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 54 38 N.

DUNGARVON, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, ſeated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 52 6 N.

DUNGENESS, a cape on the coaſt of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth, ſeated on the north ſide of the river Tay, in a ſituation truly romantic, under and among very high, and almoſt inacceſſible crags, part naked, and part wooded. Its romantic ſituation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the reſort of much genteel company in ſummer. It is the market town of the Highlands on that ſide, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a fine ſeat here, ſkreened by the Grampian mountains. His Grace's ſeat is a modern building, and not large, with pleaſant walks and policies, and near it is a fine caſcade on the water of Bran, which in its way from the weſtern hills forms an aſtoniſhing fall of 150 feet, called the Rumbling Brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks acroſs the ſtream. Here are alſo the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient ſtructure is now the pariſh church. Dunkeld is 12 miles N of Perth. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 56 35 N.

DUNKIRK, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Engliſh and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the Engliſh, but ſold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV. made it one of the beſt fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the vaſt and expenſive works were demoliſhed, and the baſins filled up, in conſequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward reſumed the works; but they were ordered to be demoliſhed by the peace of 1763. By the peace of 1783, the commiſſary was withdrawn, and the French were left to reſume the works. This place was beſieged by the Engliſh in 1793, but they were forced to retire with loſs. It is 22 miles SW of Oſtend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

DUNLOP, a village in Ayrſhire, in the diſtrict of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheeſe.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village in Eſſex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

DUNNOSE, a cape, on the S ſide of the Iſle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

DUNOTER, a magnificent caſtle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, ſeated on a high rock which advances into the ſea. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been dug up, ſome Roman inſcriptions which have been ſince placed in the caſtle or palace by the earl marſhal Keith, to whom the caſtle belonged. It is 12 miles S of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 56 57 N.

DUNSE, a town in Berwickſhire, ſituate between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat 55 46 N.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on a dry chalky hill, and has four ſtreets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and oppoſite to it is a farmhouſe, once a royal palace. Dunſtable is famous for elegant baſkets, &c. made of ſtraw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 34 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 59 N.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a venerable caſtle, near Loch Etive, in Argyleſhire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the ſeat of the lord of the iſles.

DUNSTER, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Briſtol Channel. It is 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N.

DUNWICH, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated at the top of a looſe cliff, and was formerly a biſhop's ſee, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two pariſhes, being ſwallowed up by the ſea. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco about 75 miles in length and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

DURAMPOUR, a town of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in the province of Guzarat,

96 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 32 N.

Durance, a river of France, which riſes near Briancon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sifteron, Monoſque, and Cavaillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

Durango, a populous town of Spain, in Biſcay, 14 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 43 18 N.

Durango, a town of New Spain, in New Biſcay, with a biſhop's ſee, and good ſalt-works, in a fertile country. Lon. 105 0 W, lat. 24 50 N.

Durazzo, a village of Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It has a ruined fortreſs, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Durby, a town of French Luxemburg, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Outre, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Durckeim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neuſtadt. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Duren, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Durham, a county of England, called the biſhopric of Durham, bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and SW by Yorkſhire, and on the W by Weſtmorland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W; contains one city, ſeven market-towns, and 113 pariſhes; and ſends four members to parliament. The air is wholeſome, and though very ſharp in the weſtern parts, is milder towards the ſea, whoſe warm vapours mitigate the ſeverity of the winter ſeaſons. Its rivers are the Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Darwent, Gauntleſs, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, muſtard, ſalt, glaſs, fine ale, with excellent butter and ſalmon. The ſoil is various; the ſouth is rich, but the weſtern parts rocky and moorish.

Durham, the capital of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, and a biſhop's ſee. It is compactly built on a hill, on a beautiful winding of the Wear over which are two ſtone bridges. Durham is about a mile in length, and as much in breadth, reſembling the figure of a crab. The ſtreets are dark and narrow; and ſome of them lying on the acclivity of a ſteep hill, are very difficult and dangerous to wheel-carriages. The houſes are in general ſtrong built, but neither light nor elegant. The moſt remarkable edifices are the cathedral with ſix other churches, three ſtanding in the city, and as many in the ſuburbs; the college; the caſtle, or biſhop's palace; the toolbooth near St Nicholas's church; the croſs and conduit in the market-place; with two bridges over the Elvet. The cathedral was begun by Biſhop Carilepho in the 11th century. It is a large, magnificent, Gothic ſtructure, 411 feet long, and 80 in breadth, having a croſs aile in the middle 170 feet in length, and two ſmaller ailes at each end. Durham has a manufacture of ſhalloons, tammies, and calamancoes; and around it are grown large quantities of the beſt muſtard. Nevil's Croſs, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken priſoner in this battle. Durham ſends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S of Newcaſtle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Dursley, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and a caſtle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers, and ſeated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Glouceſter, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whoſe chief trade conſiſts in tanning.

Dusky Bay, a bay of the Iſland of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

Dusseldorf, a ſtrong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garriſon. Duſſeldorf derives an air of dignity from its palace and great church. The palace is now deſerted and a ſolitary guard or two ſuggeſts the idea of departed magnificence. It contains however the invaluable collection of pictures, which is celebrated for its unrivalled aſſemblage of Flemiſh productions. A new town, called Carliſtadt, is nearly completed. It is divided into ſix regular quarters that open into an extenſive ſquare; and, from the uniformity of the buildings forms a beautiful addition to the old city. Duſſeldorf was ſurrendered to the French in 1795. It is ſeated on the river Duſſel, near the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Dutlingen, a town of Suabia, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. It is ſituated on the Danube over which it has

a bridge. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemburg, and is 33 miles NW of Conſtance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

DUYVELAND, one of the iſlands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from S to N and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYSART, a borough in Fifeſhire, ſeated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a conſiderable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

E

EAOOWE, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

EARLSTON, or EARSILTON, a town in Berwickſhire, ſeated on the river Leader, 35 miles SE of Edinburgh. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymer. A little below Earlſton, on a rocky bank overlooking the Leader, ſtands Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls, may be ſeen the remains of its *broom*, ſo renowned in Scottiſh ſong.

EARN, a river, which iſſues from the lake of Earn, in Perthſhire. It meanders for above 20 miles, through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an iſland on which ſtands Iniſkilling.

EASTBOURN, a town in Suſſex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and is a place of reſort for bathing. It is ſeated near the Engliſh Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and ſtony ſurface, an iron-bound ſhore, and affords neither ſafe anchorage, freſh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago ruined by an eruption. It is the ſame that was ſeen by Davis in 1686: it was next viſited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

EAST LOOE. See LOOE, EAST, and ſo with other words that have the ſame name of poſition.

EASTON, the capital of the county of Northampton, in Pennſylvania, at the confluence of the Leigh and Delaware. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 40 21 N.

EASTONNESS, the moſt eaſterly cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, 17 miles SW of Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 51 N.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is ſeated on the Neckar, 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

EBERBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alſen, eight miles SW of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 38 N.

EBERSTEIN, a diſtrict and caſtle of Suabia, ſubject to the margrave of Baden. The caſtle is the chief place, ſix miles SE of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 46 N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Alſace, eight miles SW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

EBERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is ſeated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 59 N.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Caſtile, and watering Saragoſſa and Tortoſſa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ECATERRINENSLAF. See CATHARINENSLAF.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village in Dumfrieſſhire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

ECCLESHAL, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Sow, and the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry has a caſtle here. It is ſix miles NW of Stafford and 147 of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 52 2 N

ECHTERNACH, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, on the river Sour, in a valley ſurrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE

of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Ecya, or Ezija, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Zenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

Edan, a town of N Holland, famous for its red rind cheeſes, and ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Eddystone, the name of ſome rocks in the Engliſh Channel, which cauſe variety of contrary ſets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are ſituate SSW from the middle of Plymouth Sound, at the diſtance of 14 miles. They are almoſt in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their ſituation with regard to the Bay of Biſcay and the Atlantic is ſuch, that they lie open to the ſwells of the bay and ocean from all the SW points, ſo that all the heavy ſeas from the SW break upon Eddyſtone with the utmoſt fury. On the principal rock (for the reſt are under water) Mr. Winſtanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouſe; and he completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was ſo certain of the ſtability of this ſtructure, that he declared it was his wiſh to be in it during the moſt tremendous ſtorm. Unfortunately, he had his wiſh: it was deſtroyed in the dreadful ſtorm, November, 27, 1703, when he periſhed in it. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different conſtruction, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was conſumed by fire in 1755. Another, of ſtone, was begun by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finiſhed Auguſt 24, 1759. The rock, which ſlopes toward the SW, is cut into horizontal ſteps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a ſtrong cement, Portland ſtone, and granite. The whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a ſolid of ſtones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional ſtrength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The ſtone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from preſſing againſt the ſides of the building by a chain, let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been ſtanding 36 years, during which time it has been aſſaulted by the fury of the elements, without ſuffering the ſmalleſt injury; and, in all probability, nothing but an earthquake can deſtroy it. Its diſtance from the Ram Head, the neareſt point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river which riſes in Weſtmorland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running N by Appleby and Carliſle, falls into Solway frith.

Edenton, a town of N Carolina, on the N ſide of Albemarle Sound, with an epiſcopal church. Its ſituation is advantageous for trade, but not for health. It is the capital of Chowan County, and is 78 miles S by W of Williamſburgh. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Edgehill, a village in Warwickſhire, where the firſt battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

Edgeware a town in Middleſex, with a market on Thurſday, eight miles NW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Edikofen, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine. A bloody battle was fought here between the Pruſſians and the French in 1794, which terminated in favour of the French.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, ſituated in a county of the ſame name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The old Town is ſituated on a narrow ſteep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W ſide by the caſtle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyroodhouſe, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each ſide of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town ſtands, run two narrow vallies, nearly parallel to each other; the ſouthern one forms a ſtreet called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marſh till very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high-ſtreet which runs between the caſtle and Holyroodhouſe, is long and ſpacious, and the houſes are very high. From this ſtreet many narrow lanes or cloſes run off at right angles, towards the N and S. The caſtle is ſeated on a vaſt perpendicular rock, acceſſible only by a draw-bridge on one ſide, and in ancient times was conſidered as almoſt impregnable. The apartment is ſtill ſhewn to ſtrangers where the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland. The regalia of Scotland are kept here, in what is called the crown-room. The church of St Giles, on the high-ſtreet, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic ſtructure, and is at preſent divided into four churches. Near to this ſtands the Parliament houſe, now occupied by the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer. The lofty roof of the great hall, 122 feet by 49, which has

been lately repaired and embellished, is much admired. In the square adjoining, is a handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, founded in 1753; but not occupied as an Exchange; opposite to which stood the cross. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a neat appearance. The palace of Holyrood-House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I, to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the NW tower is shown the chamber where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate the ruthless deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, in 1128, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares; the most remarkable of which are Prince's street, George street, Queen's street, St. Andrew's square, and Charlotte square. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, with an elegant slender spire; the Physician's Hall, the Excise Office; and the New Assembly Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges; the N bridge founded by Provost Drummond in 1763; and the S bridge, by provost Hunter Blair, in 1785. Between the Old and New Town, considerably to the westward of the N bridge, there is also a communication called the Earthen Mound, an immense pile of earth formed from the rubbish dug out on the foundations of the new houses. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1628, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchants, Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospital; Public Dispensary, Merchants Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly Rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the summit of the Caltonhill, has lately been erected a Bridewell, a very extensive building, on a plan equally elegant and commodious. At Jock's Lodge, to the eastward of the city, an elegant set of barracks, for 400 cavalry, have lately been erected. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, four bailiffs, and a common council, and sends one member to parliament. It is two miles S of Leith, 54 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 58 N. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain, both on account of its fertility, and containing the capital. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanerkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Firth of Forth; extending about 21 miles in length; and in some places 16 or 17 broad, but in others not above 6 or 7. It yields corn of all sorts, with plenty of pasture; and is abundantly furnished with all necessaries, particularly coal, stone, limestone, and a sort of black marble; and not far from Edinburgh is a copper mine and stone quarries. Its chief rivers are, the Almond, Leith-water, the Esk, Tyne, and Gallawater, which receive a great variety of other lesser streams, so that few spots are better watered.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was born.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Linz. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 48 18 N.

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. It is 12 miles NE of Guildford, and 17 SW of London.

EGG, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, which has two neat almshouses for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 miles W by S of London.

EGLISAU, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 33.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in

1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is ſeated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near the Iriſh Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; and on the peak of a hill is a caſtle. It ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1, and is 14 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 299 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 32 N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 where broadeſt; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deſarts to the E of Fezzan. The broadeſt part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which laſt comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholeſome, it enjoys ſo many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Egypt carried on a conſiderable trade in E India commodities, till the Portugueſe found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However the merchants of Europe viſit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export ſeveral ſorts of merchandiſe; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold duſt, muſk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold duſt is brought from Negroland, to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immenſe deſerts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchaſe, are coffee, ſenna, caſſia, rhubarb, ſal ammoniac, myrrh, ſaffron, ſaltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, ſugar, ſandal wood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S the darker, ſo that thoſe near Nubia are almoſt black. They are generally indolent and cowardly: the richer ſort do nothing all day but drink coffee, ſmoke tobacco, and ſleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculouſly vain. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almoſt inſupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S winds are by the natives called peſtilential winds, or the hot winds of the deſerts: they are of ſuch extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body expoſed to it can withſtand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally laſts, the ſtreets are deſerted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind ſurpriſes remote from ſhelter. It rains very ſeldom in Egypt; but that want is fully ſupplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, and, in the following March, they have uſually a plentiful harveſt: their rice fields are ſupplied with water from canals and reſervoirs. There is no place in the world better furniſhed with corn, fleſh, fiſh, ſugar, fruits, and all ſorts of garden-ſtuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, caſſia, and plantains, in great plenty. The ſands are ſo ſubtile that they penetrate into the cloſets, cheſts, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cauſe of ſore eyes being ſo very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horſes, large aſſes, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; oſtriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis which reſembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its deſtroying ſerpents and noxious inſects. Here is a ſerpent called the ceraſtes, or horned viper, whoſe bite is fatal to thoſe who have not the ſecret of guarding againſt it: for ſome of the natives can play with the ceraſtes, and it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it has inſtantly bit and killed them. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed by all travellers; the largeſt takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the reſt, built upon a rock. Here are alſo caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins, ſet upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at leaſt 4000 years; many of theſe have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great uſe in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyſes became maſter of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all thoſe wonderful ſtructures were raiſed, which we cannot behold without aſtoniſhment. Theſe are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immenſe grottos of the Thebais; the obeliſks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moeris, and the vaſt canals, which ſerved both for trade and to render the land fruitful. After this conqueſt, Cambyſes demoliſhed the temples and perſecuted the prieſts. After his death, this country continued under the

Perſian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who having conquered Perſia, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was ſucceeded by Ptolemy, the ſon of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name ſucceeded each other, till Cleopatra, the ſiſter of the laſt Ptolemy, aſcended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued ſo till the reign of Omar, the ſecond calif of the ſucceſſors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs declined, Saladine ſet up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became ſo powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Egypt was then conquered by Selim, a Turkiſh emperor, and great numbers of its ancient inhabitants withdrew into the plains. An attempt was then made to deprive the Ottoman Porte of its authority over Egypt by Ali Bey, who having been for ſome time extremely fortunate, was at laſt defeated and killed in 1773. Egypt has been ſince torn by civil wars between the adherents of Ali, and other beys or princes, who roſe on his ruins. Alternately expelled from Cairo, they finally agreed to a compromiſe in 1789. From this period nothing of importance occurs till 1799, when this country was invaded by the French under Buonaparte. They landed at Alexandria, which ſurrendered to them after a feeble reſiſtance. They then proceeded to Roſetta and Cairo, which they took without much difficulty. They would probably have ſubdued the whole country, and finally overturned the Turkiſh empire, had not their progreſs been arreſted at St. John d'Acre, by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, who defended that inconſiderable place with ſuch invincible courage and ſkill, that the enemy were compelled after innumerable deſperate attacks to abandon the attempt. They were ſhortly afterwards deſerted by their commander, who has returned to France. A treaty has been ſince entered into by Sir Sidney Smith, which has not met with the approbation of the Britiſh government.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

EHIGEN, the name of two ſmall towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the houſe of Auſtria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 18 N. and the latter in lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

EHRENBERISTEIN, a very ancient caſtle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, oppoſite Coblentz. It ſtands on the ſummit of a ſtupendous rock, not leſs than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when ſupported by a competent garriſon, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblentz, by ſubterraneous paſſages, cut out of the ſolid rock; and is plentifully ſupplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The proſpect from this caſtle is majeſtic, extenſive, and variegated; and the ſtream at its foot, is decorated with two ſmall iſlands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitſtein, is the old palace of the elector. This fortreſs was beſieged by the French in 1796, above three months; but on the 17th of September, the Auſtrians compelled them to retreat.

EIMEO, one of the Society Iſles, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and viſited by Captain Cook in his laſt voyage.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EINSIDLIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is ſituated on the river Sihl, between the lofty mountains, whoſe diſtant ſummits are covered with ſnow.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, famous as the birth-place of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

EISNACH, a town of Thuringia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

EITHEN, or YTHAN, a river in Aberdeenſhire, which croſſes that county in a SE direction, and falls into the Britiſh Ocean, at Newburgh.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſeated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleſwick. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 56 N.

ELBA, an iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadſtone, and quarries of marble.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 41 34 N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia; flows to Koningſgratz, Leutmeritz, Dreſden, Deſſaw, Meiſſen, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckſtadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cux

haven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 49 19 N.

ELBING, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles SE of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 54 9 N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles NE of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 30 N.

ELCATIF, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 38 7 N.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the W coast of the Decan of Hindoostan, five miles from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which as you land you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See KALMUCKS.

ELGIN, the county-town of Murrayshire, pleasantly seated on the river Lossie. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. Its magnificent ruins sufficiently prove its former grandeur. It is five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Invernefs. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 57 37 N.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

ELISABETH'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of Massachusets Bay, having Cape Cod to the N, and the island of Nantucket to the E. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

ELISABETH TOWN, one of the oldest towns of the state of New Jersey, in N America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after. It is 15 miles SW of New York.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlescroon. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

ELLESMERE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 52 53 N.

ELLICHPOUR, the capital of the W part of Berar, in the Decan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the nizam of the Decan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V, but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

ELMO, ST. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELMO, FORT, ST. a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards in 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure.

ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

ELRICH, a trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

ELSINBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E of Elsinore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

ELSINORE, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſeated on the Sound, in the iſle of Zealand. It is the moſt commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a conſiderable number of foreign merchants, and the conſuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The paſſage of the Sound is guarded by the caſtle of Cronborg, ſituate on the edge of a peninſular promontory, the neareſt point of land from the oppoſite coaſt of Sweden. Every veſſel, as it paſſes, lowers her top-ſails, and pays a toll at Elſinore. The conſtant diſcharge of the toll, is not ſo much owing to the ſtrength of the fortreſs as to compliance with the public law of Europe. All veſſels, beſide a ſmall duty, are rated at one and one fourth *per cent.* of their cargoes, except the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Swediſh, which pay only one *per cent.* and, in return, the crown takes the charge of conſtructing lighthouſes, and erecting ſignals to mark the ſhoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000l. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See CRONBORG.

ELTIMAN, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are to be ſeen, the ruins of a palace, in which Edward II often reſided, and his ſon, John of Eltham was born. Its ſtately hall, ſtill entire, is converted into a barn.

ELTOR. See TOR.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſeated on the Leina, 10 miles SW of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

ELVAS, a ſtrong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle and biſhop's ſee. The ſtreets are handſome, and the houſes well-built. Here is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough for the town for ſix months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in ſome places, is ſupported by four or five arches, one upon another. On the ſide of it is a foreſt of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpoſe. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles NE of Evora, and 10 E of Liſbon. Lon. 7 3 W lat. 58 43 N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whoſe provoſt is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is ſeated on the Jaxt, 17 miles SE of Halle, and 25 SW of Anſpach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Ouſe (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the feany tract called the Iſle of Ely. The aſſizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itſelf, including the territory around it, and has a diſtinct civil and criminal juriſdiction, of which the biſhop is the head, in the ſame manner as the biſhop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwiſe a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

ELY, ISLE OF. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

EMBDAN, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, capital of E Frieſland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated at the mouth of the Embs, oppoſite Dollart Bay, 25 miles NE of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

EMBO, a village near Brora, on the E coaſt of Sutherlandſhire.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

EMBRUN, an ancient and ſtrong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

EMBS, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the county of Lippe, and falls, into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Embden.

EMESSA, a town of Syria, in the government of Damaſcus. There are ſtill noble ruins, that ſhow it was anciently a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland, and is ſeated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

EMOUY, or HIAMEN, an iſland of China, lying off the coaſt of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is incloſed, on one ſide, by the iſland, and on the other by the mainland, and is ſo extenſive, that it can contain many thouſands of veſſels, and ſo deep, that the largeſt

ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 43 42 N.

ENCKAUYSEN, a seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flourishing place: but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

ENDING, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

ENDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Maeler. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne, which is now taken down. It is 10 miles N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblentz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ENGHIEN, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 42 N.

ENGIA, or ENGRIA, an island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 22 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

ENGLAND, the south and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the NE. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N. its length, in a straight line, is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. The face of the country in England, affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers on the

continent. The moſt conſiderable of them are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouſe, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, Merſey, &c. The lakes are neither numerous nor extenſive. They are chiefly in the N.W. counties; and thoſe of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit ſuch varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque ſcenery, as to have become, for ſome years paſt, "the faſhionable object of ſummer excurſions from the metropolis, and every part of the country. With reſpect to climate, England is ſituated on the N. part of the temperate zone, ſo that it enjoys but a ſcanty ſhare of the genial influence of the ſun. Its atmoſphere is inclined to chilneſs and moiſture, ſubject to frequent and ſudden changes and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening, of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with ſo beautiful and laſting a verdure: but the harveſts, eſpecially in the northern parts, frequently ſuffer from unſeaſonable rains; and the fruits often fall ſhort of their perfect maturity. The rigours of winter, however, as well as the parching heats of ſummer, are felt here in a much leſs degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumſtance common to all iſlands. While the ſea-ports of Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice, thoſe of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to ſuffer this inconvenience. The weſtern ſide of the kingdom, receiving firſt the great clouds from the Atlantic Ocean, which are afterward intercepted in their paſſage by the middle ridge of hills, is conſiderably more expoſed to rain than the eaſtern; but the latter is more frequently involved in fogs and miſts. The whole country, ſome particular ſpots excepted, is ſufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almoſt any region. All the moſt valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by conſtant attention. Originally, this great iſland ſeems to have been, like the wilds of America, over-run with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the foreſt. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated. Large herds of ſtags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marſhy paſtures. By degrees the woods were deſtroyed, in order to make way for cultivation; the marſhes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually diſappeared, and their places were ſupplied by the domeſtic kinds. England now poſſeſſes no other wild quadrupeds than ſome of the ſmaller kinds; ſuch as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marmot, and others of the weaſel kind; the otter, the hedge-hog, the hare and rabbit; the ſquirrel, dormouſe, mole, and ſeveral ſpecies of the rat and mouſe. On the other hand, every kind of domeſtic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greateſt degree of perfection. The horſes are to be found in England of all ſorts and fit for all kinds of ſervice for the ſaddle, the race, and the carriage, all equally good tho' of very different natures, ſome ſmall and hardy, others large and ſtrong; ſo that aſſes are but little and mules ſtill leſs uſed. The horned cattle have been brought to the largeſt ſize and the greateſt juſtneſs of ſhape. The different races of ſheep in England are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, either for uncommon ſize, goodneſs of fleſh, and plenty or fineneſs of wool. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are ſuperior in beauty of ſkin, the delicacy of fleſh, to thoſe of moſt countries. Even the ſeveral kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, ſtrength, and ſagacity, rarely to be met with elſewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this iſland is not leſs ſtriking than in the animals. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almoſt all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boaſt. To foreign countries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our cider, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meaneſt labourer, is now fed with more wholeſome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its ſavage and uncultivated ſtate. The rivers and ſeas of England are ſtocked with a great variety of fiſh, which yield a plentiful article of proviſion to all ranks of people. The river fiſh are in many parts diminiſhed. But the ſea is an inexhauſtible ſource; and every exertion of induſtry, to procure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fiſheries, at preſent, are a great object of attention; and the whole ſea-coaſt is enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief ſubſiſtance from the deep.

The manufactures and commerce of this country are ſo vaſt, extenſive, and various, that a particular account of them would lead us beyond our limits. In the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in partirular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be ſo called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legiſlative power reſiding in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of ſtate, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magiſtracy. The civil diviſion of the country is into circuits, and ſhires, or counties: theſe laſt are ſubdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and pariſhes. The circuits are ſix in number, and in each of them, for the moſt part, two of the judges adminiſter juſtice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, containing the counties of Kent, Surry, and Suſſex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the ſhires of Warwick, Leiceſter, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Weſtern Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middleſex and Cheſhire, are not included in any circuit. The eſtabliſhed religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calviniſm: but theſe articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The eccleſiaſtical diviſion of England is into two archbiſhoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceſes of London, Winchelſea, Bath and Wells, Briſtol, Chicheſter, Ely, Exeter, Glouceſter, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochcſter, Saliſbury, and Worceſter, beſide the four Welſh biſhoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Aſaph. The province of York contains the dioceſes of Durham, Cheſter, and Carliſle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the ſees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a ſeat in the houſe of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis alſo of the whole Britiſh empire.

ENGLAND, NEW, a county of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by New Brunſwick and the Atlantic, on the S by that ocean and Long Iſland Sound, and on the W by New York. New England is a high, hilly, and in ſome parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively ſmall, running nearly north and ſouth in ridges parallel to each other. Between theſe ridges flow the great rivers in majeſtic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger ſtreams which proceed from the mountains on each ſide. It contains the ſtates of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, and Vermont; which ſee.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Swiſſerland, 10 miles long, entirely ſurrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Underwalden. It was formerly ſubject to the abbot of a benedictine monaſtery of the ſame name, who was under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. The romantic ſcenery of this country has always delighted the traveller, and engaged the attention of the naturaliſt. Glaciers, of a very great extent, and extremely diverſified, are found on the ſide of very fertile mountains, and exhibit ſingular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, ſlate impregnated with vitriol; ſmall cryſtals, called Swiſs diamonds; ſilver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles SW of Altdorf. See TITLISBERG.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, 125 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

ENS, a town of Upper Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles SE of Lintz, and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 48 13 N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the Ill, 10 miles SW of Briſach. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 58 N.

ENSKIRKLN, a town of Germany, in

the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 29 E lat. 31 0 N.

ENTRE-DOUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, 45 miles in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its mines of ſalt. It is ſeated on the Tatza, 20 miles N of Caſſovia. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

EPERNAY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquiſite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 5 N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated city of Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajaſaloue, by the Turks; but of its former ſplendour there is nothing to be ſeen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of ſtatues. The fortreſs, which is upon an eminence, ſeems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eaſtern gate has three baſſo relievos, taken from ſome ancient monuments; that in the middle was conſtructed by the Romans. The moſt remarkable ſtructure of all, was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the ſeven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Chriſtians had converted into a church; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find the place where it ſtood: however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and ſeven in diameter. Epheſus is ſeated near a gulf of the ſame name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N.

EPHRATA, or TUNKERSTOWN, a town of Pennſylvania, in the county of Lancaſter. It is the principal ſettlement of a ſect, who are profeſſionally baptiſts, of German extraction, and firſt appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 miles W of Philadelphia.

EPINAL, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, near the mountains of the Voſges, and is 35 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 48 9 N.

EPPING, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Friday. Its butter is highly eſteemed in London. Epping is ſeated at the N end of a foreſt of the ſame name, 17 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EPPING FORREST, a fine foreſt in the SW of Eſſex, formerly a much more extenſive diſtrict, that contained a great part of the county.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Elſats, 20 miles NE of Philipſburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 24 N.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, that has, from the number of opulent people reſiding in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and ſalts. It is 15 miles SSW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

EPWORTH, a village of the iſle of Axholm, in Lincolnſhire, nine miles N of Gainſborough. It is the birthplace of John Weſley, one of the founders of the ſect of the methodiſts.

ERFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a univerſity. It was formerly imperial, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two ſtrong forts. The principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a proteſtant and ſometimes a papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burghers are proteſtants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the proteſtant miniſters. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. It is ſeated on the river Gere, 40 miles ESE of Mulhauſen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the ſea, on the N coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, capable of affording a ſafe retreat to the largeſt veſſels. It receives ſeveral ſtreams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

ERICHT, LOCH, a large lake in Perthſhire, which extends ſeveral miles into Invernelſhire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered, after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake deſcend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIE, LAKE, in N America, lies between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 84° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and 40 in its broadeſt part. The iſlands and banks toward its W end are ſo infeſted with rattleſnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered near the banks of the iſlands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly ſpread on the ſurface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on theſe, in the ſummer, lie myriads of waterſnakes baſking in the ſun. It is alſo infeſted by the hiſſing-ſnake, which is 18 inches long, ſmall, and ſpeckled; when approached, it flattens

itſelf in a moment, and its ſpots, which are of various colours, become viſibly brighter through rage. This lake, at its NE end, communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia, with a biſhop's ſee, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Huntingdonſhire, on the Ouſe, five miles ENE of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity called Belſar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally ſuppoſed to be the place where the people took up arms againſt William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Haſtings.

ERIVAN, a city of Aſia, in a province of the ſame name, and capital of Perſian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortreſs, in which is the governor's palace, and by a caſtle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open ſquare, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanſeries have likewiſe their beauties, but the churches of the chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground. It is 105 miles NW of Aſtrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ERKELENS, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a caſtle ſeated on the Roer, 10 miles NW of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquiſate of Culembach, ſeated on the Regnitz, 12 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ERMELAND, a country, now become a province of Pruſſia, by which it is ſurrounded.

ERNEE, a town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, ſituate on the Mayenne, 15 miles NNW of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 48 19 N.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Francfort. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

ERPACH, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, eight miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E, lat 48 20 N.

ERQUINO, a ſeaport of the Red Sea, on the coaſt of Abex, ſubject to Turkey. It is 320 miles SW of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkiſh Armenia, with Armenian and Greek epiſcopal ſees. It is ſituate between the two ſources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all ſorts of corn. Wood is very ſcarce, for which reaſon their fuel is only cow dung. It is ſurrounded by double walls, defended by ſquare towers. The Turks, who are all janiſaries, are about 12,000 in number; but moſt of them are tradeſmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are moſtly braſiers, and live in the ſuburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Perſian ſilks, cottons, callicoes, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare, and a reſting place, for the caravans to the E Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Trebiſond. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 14 miles NNE of Segovia.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſurrounded with walls. It is ſituate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of Toledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

ESCHFLLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles SW of Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſeated on the Werra, 22 miles SE of Heſſe-Caſſel Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid. Here Philip II built a famous ſtructure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin. It is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It conſiſts of a royal palace, a church, a monaſtery, a college, a library, ſhops of different artiſts, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extenſive park, and fine gardens. It ſtands in a dry barren country, ſurrounded by rugged mountains; and is built of gray ſtones, found in the neighbourhood, which was the principal reaſon of its being erected on ſuch a diſagreeable ſpot. They worked at this ſtructure 22 years, and it coſt 6,000,000 of crowns. It is a long ſquare of 280 feet, and four ſtories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 ſquare windows, and 14,000 doors. The moſt remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent ſepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by ſome to be the moſt curious piece of ar-

chitecture in the world. The fathers, belonging to the monaſtery are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Essens, a town of E Frieſland, on the German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

Esfarain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E of Aſtrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Esher, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, five miles SW of Kingſton. It is diſtinguiſhed by a noble Gothic manſion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolſey.

Esk, a river in Dumfrieſshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.

Esk, a river in Edinburghſhire, formed by the junction of two ſtreams called N and S Eſk. They ſeem to encircle the town of Dalkeith, paſſing on each ſide of the eminence on which it ſtands; and uniting a little below the town, this river enters the frith of Forth, at Muſſelburgh.

Esk, North and South, two rivers in the ſhire of Angus, which riſe in the Grampian hills. The former divides the county from Kincardineſhire for ſeveral miles, and falls into the German Ocean about 4 miles N of Montroſe. The latter, after traverſing the whole breadth of the county, falls into the baſon on the W of the ſame town.

Eskdale, the moſt eaſterly diviſion of Dumfrieſshire, ſo named from the river Eſk, which flows through it.

Eslingen, a large imperial city of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is ſeated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 47 N.

Esne, Asne, or Essinay, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is ſituated on the edge of a rich country, and ſhaded by groves of orange trees loaded with fruits and flowers. In the middle of it is an ancient temple, with walls on three ſides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preſerved; within it are three ſtories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with all ſorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N ſide of the town, is another temple, with pillars ſomewhat of the Corinthian order; the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, particularly with crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, that probably this animal was worſhipped here. A mile to the S is the monaſtery of St. Helen, by whom ſome ſay it was founded: it now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Eſne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

Espferie, a town of Hungary, near which are ſome famous ſalt mines. It is 22 miles N of Caſthaw. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Espernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, ſeated on the Gueſle, 12 miles NE of Chartres. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Espiers, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, where a river of the ſame name, falls into the Scheld, eight miles N of Tournay. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Esquimaux, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and ſometimes come as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, theſe have them ſo thick and large, that it is difficult to diſcover any feature of their faces. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be ſeen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a ſort of ſhirt, made of the guts of fiſh, with a coat of bear or bird ſkins, and a cap on their head. They have likewiſe breeches made of ſkins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have alſo two pair of boots, one over another, of the ſame ſort of ſkins. In ſummer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge together promiſcuouſly in caves. The dreſs of the women is nearly the ſame as that of the men. As for murder, which is ſo common among all the tribes of ſouthern Indians, it is ſeldom heard of among them. A murderer is ſhunned and deteſted by all the tribe, and is forſaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the moſt laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greateſt captain in the country are never ſerved, till all the males, even thoſe in the capacity of ſervants have eaten what they think proper.

Esseck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a ſtrong caſtle. It has a bridge over the marſhes, 8965 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other, and handſomely railed on each ſide. It is a difficult paſs, and there have been ſeveral battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are trees in all the ſtreets of the town, which was taken from the Turks in 1687, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Essen, a town of Weſtphalia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the abbeſs of Eſſen. It is eight miles E of Duiſburg. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Essequebo. See Issequibo.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which ſeparates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire; on the E by the German ſea; on the W by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and about 42 in breadth, from N to S, and 200 in circuit. This county is in the dioceſe of London, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Capel. It is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market-towns, and 1100 villages, with about 34,800 houſes, and 208,800 inhabitants. Its SW part is occupied principally by the two foreſts of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which is ſold at a high price in London, under the name of Epping-butter. About Saffron Walden, the earth, after bearing ſaffron three years, it is ſaid, will produce good barley for 18 years ſucceſſively without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, conſiſts of corn, moſt excellent ſaffron, cattle, fowl, fiſh, and particularly oyſters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloth, ſtuffs, and particularly baize. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of ſurface, and ſprinkled with woods. The air in the inland part is healthy; but in the marſhes near the ſea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However their fertility is very great, and even the higher grounds in this county are very fruitful. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beſide vaſt quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are ſent to the London market; alſo wild fowls, and oyſters. The chief manufacture is bays, but that is not ſo flouriſhing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county-town.

Estaples, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois, ſeated at the mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S of Boulogne. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Estapo, a ſtrong town of New Spain, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tlalue. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N.

Este, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 15 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Estella, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an ancient caſtle, on a mountain, 62 miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 37 16 N.

Esthonia, or Revel, a government of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Ingria, and on the S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Ruſſians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was ſubdued by Peter the Great, in 1710, and finally ceded to Ruſſia in 1721.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancaſhire, between Hawkſhead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad, interſected by a peninſula from each ſide, jutting far into the lake. Its banks are adorned with villages and ſcattered houſes, and clothed with delightful verdure.

Estramadura, a province of Spain, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Caſtile, on the E by New Caſtile, on the S by Andaluſia, and on the W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the exceſſive heat. It now makes a part of New Caſtile.

Estramadura, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo; bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were firſt planted that were brought from China, and which are known

by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTRAVAYER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribury, with a fine caſtle, ſeated on the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, ſtrongly fortified, and ſurrounded by a large ditch. The houſes are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars: here is alſo a tower of marble, finely poliſhed. The lower town is the neweſt, and has a large ſquare, in the middle of which is a baſin. An earthen ware is made here, greatly eſteemed for its beauty and fine ſmell. The Portugueſe gained a complete victory over don John of Auſtria near this place, in 1663. It is ſeated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 75 E of Liſbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 44 N.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, 25 miles SE of Caſſel. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 51 11 N.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, 15 miles NE of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 49 15 N.

ETAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfiſh. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

ETAYA, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, ſituate on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very wretched town, having but two tolerable houſes. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vaſt region of Africa has been diſtinguiſhed by ſome geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The firſt includes the centrical part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The ſecond contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland. As each country will be deſcribed in its proper place, it is unneceſſary further to lengthen this article.

ETIENNE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and ſteel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is ſeated is extremely good. It carries on likewiſe a conſiderable manufacture of ribbands. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and alſo a ſoft ſtone fit for grindſtones. Its merchandiſe is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for ſmall barges at St. Lambert. St. Etienne is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach, ſeated at the confluence of the Wirm and Entz, three miles S of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 59 N.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 63 miles in circumference at the baſe, and 10,954 feet in height. But travellers vary greatly in their accounts both of its height and circumference. This mountain famous from the remoteſt antiquity, both for its bulk and terrible eruptions, ſtands in the eaſtern part of the iſland, in a very extenſive plain. This ſingle mountain affords an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world. towards the foot it is very hot; farther up, more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold the higher we aſcend. At the very top, it is perpetually covered with ſnow; from thence the whole iſland is ſupplied with that article, ſo neceſſary in a hot climate. Great quantities of ſnow and ice are likewiſe exported to Malta and Italy, making a conſiderable branch of commerce. In the middle of the ſnowy regions ſtands the great *crater*, or mouth of Etna. It is a little mountain, about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very ſteep, ſituated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference. It is entirely formed of ſtones and aſhes; which, as Mr. Hamilton was informed by ſeveral people of Catania, had been thrown up 25 or 30 years before the time (1769) he viſited Mount Etna. In the middle of the little mountain is a hollow, about 20 miles and a half in circumference. It goes ſhelving down, from the top, like an inverted cone. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and unfathomable gulph, ſo much celebrated in all ages. From this gulph continually iſſue terrible and confuſed noiſes, which in eruptions are increaſed to ſuch a degree as to be heard at a prodigious diſtance. The firſt eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the ſecond, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceaſed to emit fire for

90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1636), 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1663 was the moſt terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 perſons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of Catania.

ETON, a town of Bucks, ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windſor. It is famous for a ſchool and college, founded by Henry VI; and King's College in Cambridge admits no other ſtudents for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle. It is the principal ſeat of the potteries in this county, and here the moſt elegant vaſes of every uſe and form are made.

ETTRICK, a river in Selkirkſhire, which riſes from the mountainous region in the SW, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united ſtreams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghſhire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Foreſt. Ettrick Banks are the ſubject of a paſtoral Scotch ditty.

EU, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome ſquare. The principal trade is in ſerges and lace. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles NE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mont Lacon. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 46 13 N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 48 19 N.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorcheſter, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 50 52 N.

EVESHAM, a borough in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of ſtockings, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a gradual aſcent from the Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which is a ſtone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and ſtill contains three pariſh churches. It gives name, to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of corn. It is 14 miles SE of Worceſter, and 95 NW of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 52 4 N.

EUGUBIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 35 miles S of Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S ſide of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 21 N.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salerno, Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleaſant, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers ſorts. It is 65 miles E by S of Liſbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 38 28 N.

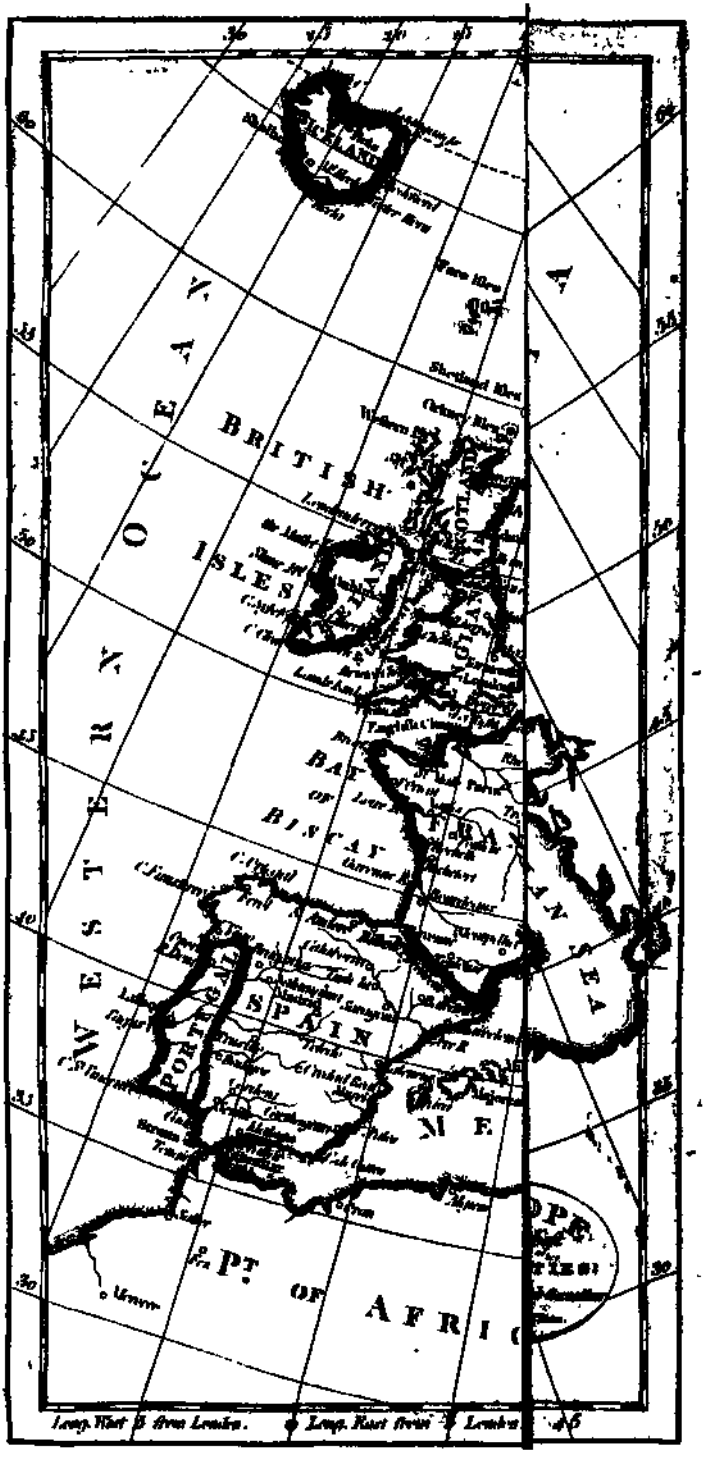
EUPHEMIA, a ſeaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on a bay, 50 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

EUPHRATES, one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Aſia. It has its riſe near Erzerum, in Armenia, from two ſources that lie to the eaſtward, on high mountains covered with ſnow almoſt the year round. The plain of Erzerum is incloſed between theſe two fine ſtreams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After this junction, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is ſo rocky, that the navigation is not ſafe. It firſt divides Armenia from Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through Irac-Arabia, and receives the Tigris on the confines of the Perſian province of Kuſiſtan: it then waters Buſſarah, and 40 miles SE of it enters the gulf of Perſia. It is alſo the NE boundary of the great deſert of Arabia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

EURE and LOIRE, a department of France, ſo called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, ſeated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handſome ſtructure. The trade conſiſts in corn; linen, and woollen cloth;


ICELAND
BRITISH
ISLES
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PT. OF AFRICA
Long. West from London.
Long. East from London.

and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is ſeated on the river Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern ocean, and on the E by Aſia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. It is much leſs than either Aſia or Africa, but ſurpaſſes them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a ſmall part of Norway and Ruſſia; ſo that there is neither the exceſſive heat, nor the inſupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Aſia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are ſtronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the moſt part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Aſiatics. With regard to arts and ſciences, there is no manner of compariſon; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Pruſſia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swiſſerland, and part of Ruſſia and Turkey, beſide ſeveral iſlands in the Mediterranean, and elſewhere. The languages are the Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemiſh, Dutch, Swediſh, Daniſh, and Engliſh, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in diſguiſe) in Poland, Ruſſia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland: the modern Greek, and ſeveral others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dnieſter, Dnieper, Viſtula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheld, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lauſanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Chriſtian, divided into the Greek, Romiſh, and proteſtant churches. There are alſo ſeve in every country, and Mahometaniſm the eſtabliſhed religion of the Turks.

EUSTATIA, St. one of the ſmalleſt of the Leeward Iſlands in the W Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a ſugar-loaf, whoſe top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Chriſtopher. It was taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh in 1781; but was afterwards taken by the French and reſtored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

EUTIN, a town of Holſtein, with a caſtle, where the biſhop of Lubec reſides. It is ſeven miles from Lubec.

EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on a rivulet which empties itſelf into the Thames, at Kingſton. It is 10 miles NNE of Darking, and 13 SSR of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 26 N.

EX, a river, which riſes in the foreſt of Exmoor, in Somerſetſhire, and after being joined by ſeveral little ſtreams leaves that county, below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Topſham, from whence it forms an eſtuary, which terminates in the Engliſh Channel, at Exmouth, after a courſe of 40 miles.

EXETER, the capital city of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Ex, ten miles north of the Britiſh channel. It is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and ſuburbs; the circumference of the whole is about three miles. It is the ſee of a biſhop, tranſferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confeſſor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth and number of its inhabitants. It had ſix gates, beſides many turrets, ſeveral of which are now pulled down. Beſides chapels and 5 large meeting-houſes, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and 4 without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent pile; though little now remains of the ancient fabric of the church, except that part which is called Our Lady's Chapel. A moſt beautiful modern painted glaſs window has been lately erected at the weſtern end of the cathedral, the eaſtern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows there is much fine ancient painted glaſs. The altar is remarkable for its beautiful deſign and execution. The grand weſtern end of the church is moſt magnificently adorned with the ſtatues of the patriarchs, &c. The Chapter-houſe was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the biſhop was conſtructed about 1476, and is ſaid to be the grandeſt of the kind in Britain.

Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almoſt deſtroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and, though repaired, could not be reſtored to its former ſtate. Its port, therefore, is at Topſham, five miles below. It has 13 companies of tradeſmen, a manufacture of ſerges and other woollen goods, an extenſive foreign and domeſtic commerce, and a ſhare in the fiſheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles SW of Briſtol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

EXETER, a town of N Caroliua, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

EXETER, a town of New Hampſhire, on Exeter River, with a good harbour, 15 miles SW of Portſmouth.

EXILLES, a ſtrong fort of France, now in department of the Upper Alps lately in the province of Daupmy. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but reſtored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important paſſage, ſix miles W of Suza, and 40 NE of Embrun.

EXMOOR, a foreſt in Somerſetſhire, in the NW corner of that county, extending thence into Devonſhire.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonſhire, on the E ſide of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of ſea-bathing.

EYE, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a caſtle and a Benedictine abbey. It is a meanbuilt place, with narrow ſtreets; the chief manufacture is bonelace and ſpinning. It is 20 miles N of Ipſwich, and 91 NE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 52 20 N.

EYE, a river, which riſes in the NW of Berwickſhire, and falls into the Britiſh Ocean, at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a ſeaport in Berwickſhire, at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garriſon of Berwick from which it is diſtant nine miles. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 55 51 N.

EYEDALE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argyleſhire, to the SE of Mull. It is noted for its ſlate quarries.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the diſtrict of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 31 N.

EYSOCH, a river of the biſhopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F

FAABORG, a ſeaport of Denmark, on the S coaſt of the iſland of Funen. Lon. 10 16 E, lat 55 12 N.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy in the marquiſate of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligni. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 43 10 N.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here; and is ſeated on the river Amona, 12 miles SW of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, ſituate in the midſt of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whoſe houſes are generally of wood, two ſtories high. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E ſide of the town. It is 30 miles NW of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, ſeated near the ſea, 100 miles SW of Boſton. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

FAIRFORD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. The church has 28 large windows, curiouſly painted with ſcripture hiſtories, in beautiful colours, and deſigned by the famous Albert Durer. It is ſeated on the Coln, 25 miles SE of Glouceſter, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 51 40 N.

FAIR ISLE, an iſland of the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are viſible. On the E ſide, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spaniſh armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FAIRNTOSH, a ſmall village in Roſsſhire, Scotland, the proprietor of which had formerly the privilege of diſtilling malt ſpirits free of duty.

FAISANS, an iſland in the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France from Spain. It is alſo called the Iſle of Conference, becauſe Lewis XIV. and Philip IV. here ſwore to obſerve the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their miniſters. Here alſo the hoſtages of France and Spain are received and delivered; this being a neutral iſland, the ſole dominion of which can be claimed by

neither kingdom. It is [illegible] between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 43 30 N.

FAKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 53 N.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace; and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaire. It is seated on the river Ante, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 115 W of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 48 35 N.

FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helmstadt. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 56 52 N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 53 35 N.

FALKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles W by S of Boston, and 104 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 38 N.

FALKIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, remarkable for a battle gained by Edward I. over the Scots in 1298, and where the highlanders in 1746 defeated the king's forces. It is chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called Tryfts, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryst, which for the most part, are sent to England. It is nine miles S of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W, lat. 55 57 N.

FALKLAND, a small town in Fifeshire, made a royal borough by James II. in 1458. It is situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here is a royal palace whose magnificent ruins evince its former elegance. Falkland has some linen manufacture, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 18 N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, commodore Byron was sent by lord Egmont to take possession of them, and he made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable possession, yet it was totally deserted by the English in 1774, owing to some applications by the Spanish court. In 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English, which produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession: however, in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. 60° W, lat. 52° S.

FALMOUTH, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbour is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is such excellent shelter in the many creeks belonging to it that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is governed by a mayor; and is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. It is 268 miles WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds which begin in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

FALSE, CAPE, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

FAMART, a town of France 3 miles S of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress, on the NE coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want, since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome

churches, and fine palaces. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles SE of Peſaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FANTIN, a ſmall but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and ſtronger than that in other parts of the coaſt. The principal village has the ſame name.

FAREHAM, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 53 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Straits. Lon. 42.42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, a promontory of the iſland of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

FARGEAU, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a caſtle, 10 miles SE of Briare, and 82 S of Paris. Lon 3 8 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſday. It has a caſtle, ſituate on an eminence, where the biſhop of Wincheſter uſually reſides. It is one of the greateſt wheat markets in England. It is famous for hops, of which there are many plantations round the town. It is ſeated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 39 WSW of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 16 N.

FARN ISLANDS, two groups of little iſlands and rocks, 17 in number, lying oppoſite to Bamborough caſtle in Northumberland. At low water the points of ſeveral others are viſible beſides the 17 juſt mentioned. The largeſt or Houſe iſland is about one mile in compaſs, and has a fort and lighthouſe. It contains about ſix or ſeven acres of rich paſture; and the ſhore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide.

FARO, a ſeaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a biſhop's ſee, 20 miles SW of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 36 54 N.

FARO OF MESSINA, the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily. It is ſo named, from the faro, or lighthouſe, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Meſſina.

FARRINGDON, a town in Berks, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford; and 50 W by N of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 51 44 N.

FARSISTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Irac-Agemi, on the W by Kuſiſtan, and on the S by the gulf of Perſia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Perſepolis, perhaps the moſt magnificent in the world.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the ſame name. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 15 55 N.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindooſtan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E, lat. 27 22 N.

FAVAGNANA, a ſmall iſland, 15 miles in compaſs, on the W ſide of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, ſeven miles E of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, which ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Iliaſon, 10 miles W of Graſſe. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 38 N.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N by the Ohio, on the E by Bourbon county, and on the SW by the river Kentucky. Lexington, is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennſylvania, 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 1790, it contained 13,325 inhabitants. Union is the capital.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N Carolina, on the NW branch of Cape Fear River, 90 miles NW of Wilmington, to which that river is navigable for boats.

FE SANTA, the capital of New Mexico in N America, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is a rich and well built city, ſituate on the N river. Lon. 108 48 W, lat. 36 50 N.

FE, the capital of the province of the ſame name in Terra Firma, in South America, ſituated on the river St. Martha, 212 miles S of Carthagena, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 7 18 N, lon. 76 49 W.

FE, SANTA, a ſmall place of Granada in Spain, ſituated on the Xenil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the Catholic,

when he beſieged Granada, from which it is only 10 miles. Lat. 37 26 N. lon. 3 47 W.

Fe, Santa-de-Bagota, the capital of New Granada in Terra Firma, in South America, ſituated at the foot of mount Bagota, in a very fertile country; is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of the governor and the ſupreme courts. It lies 218 miles S of Pampeluna. Lat. 4 15 N. long. 73 14 W.

Fear, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, remarkable for a dangerous ſhoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan.

Fear, Cape River, a river in N Carolina, which opens into the ſea at Cape Fear, in about lat. 33° 45. In aſcending it you paſs Brunſwick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. The river then divides into NE and NW branches, and affords the beſt navigation in N Carolina.

Fecamp, an ancient ſeaport of France, in the Department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largeſt in France. Fecamp is 24 miles NE of Havre-de-Grace. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Feldkirche, a trading town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in Tirol. It is ſeated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 miles E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of Lipari.

Felix, St. an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, NNW of Juan Fernandes. Lon. 86° W, lat. 26° S.

Felletin, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late province of Marche, noted for its manufacture of tapeſtry.

Fellen, a town in the Ruſſian government of Riga, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 62 miles SE of Revel. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

Feltre, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Trevigiano, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Aſopo, 40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

Femeren, a fertile iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, three miles from the coaſt of Holſtein.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Ferabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan, ſeated among the mountains which bound the Caſpian Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often ſpent his winters here. It is 130 miles W of Aſtrabad. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Ferabad, a town of Perſia, two miles from Iſpahan, and extending almoſt three miles along the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and ſchool of artillery. Near this town is the caſtle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate-glaſs. Fere is ſeated at the confluence of the Serre and Oiſe, 20 miles N of Soiſſons, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or Fiorento, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, ſeated on a mountain, 44 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Ferette, a town of Alſace in Germany 49 miles S of Straſburgh. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim. It contains 19 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh Union ſent four members to the Iriſh parliament. Inniſkilling is the capital.

Fermo, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fernando, Noronha, an iſland near the coaſt of Braſil, ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an iſland of Africa, 25 miles W of the coaſt of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated in an agreeable and fertile plain; watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one ſide; and on the other is encompaſſed by a ſtrong wall and deep broad ditches full of water, as well as by a good

citadel, finished by pope Paul. In the middle of the city is a magnificent caſtle, which was formerly the palace of the dukes, and is not now the leaſt ornament of Ferrara. It is quite ſurrounded with water; and the arſenal, which is near it, deſerves the obſervation of travellers. Over againſt the palace is the duke's garden; with a park, called Belvidere, on account of its beauty. Behind the garden there is a palace, built with white marble, called the Palace of Diamonds, becauſe all the ſtones are cut diamond faſhion. Ferrara had formerly a conſiderable trade; but it is now almoſt deſerted, being very poor, inſomuch that there is hardly a perſon to be ſeen in the ſtreets. The country about it is ſo marſhy, that a ſhower or two of rain renders the roads impaſſable. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796 It is 24 miles NE of Bologna, 38 NW of Ravenna, 70 N by W of Florence, and 190 N of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat 44 36 N.

Ferrara, the duchy of; a province in the pope's territory, bounded on the N by the ſtate of Venice, on the W by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bologneſe and by Romania, of which it was formerly a part, and on the E by the gulph of Venice. It is 50 miles in length, and 43 in breadth along the coaſt; but grows narrower and narrower towards the Mantuan. This country is almoſt ſurrounded by the branches of the Po, which often overflow the country, and form the great moraſs of Comachia, which has a bad effect on the air. It is thin of people, and indifferently cultivated, though fit for corn, pulſe and hemp. The Po and the lake of Comachio yield a large quantity of fiſh. Ferrara is the capital town; beſides which there are Arano, Comachio, Magnavacca, Belriguardo, Cento, Buendeno, and Fiſcherola.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, near the river Baſianto, 25 miles SW of Matera. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Ferro, the moſt weſterly of the Canary Iſlands, near the African coaſt, where the firſt meridian was lately fixed in moſt maps. It is a dry and barren ſpot, affording no water except what is ſupplied by the fountain-tree, which diſtils waters from its leaves, in ſuch plenty, as to anſwer all the purpoſes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17 46 W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferro, Faro, or Feroe Islands, a cluſter of little iſlands lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61° and 64° N lat. and between 5° and 8° W lon. They belong to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a lofty mountain ariſing out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with ſecure harbours; all are very ſteep, and moſt of them faced with moſt tremendous precipices. The ſurface of the mountains conſiſts of a ſhallow ſoil of remarkable fertility; for barley, the only corn ſown here, yields about 20 for one; and the graſs affords abundant paſturage for ſheep. The exports are, ſalted mutton and tallow, gooſe-quills, feathers, and eider-down; and, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, knit woollen waiſtcoats, caps, and ſtockings. No trees beyond the ſize of juniper or ſtunted willows will grow here; nor are any wild quadrupeds to be met with except rats or mice, originally eſcaped from the ſhipping. Vaſt quantities of ſea-fowl frequent the rocks; and the taking of them furniſhes a very perilous employment to the natives. Among the numerous whirlpools of theſe ſeas, that of Suderoe, near the iſland of the ſame name, is the moſt noted. It is occaſioned by a crater 61 fathoms in depth in the centre, and from 50 to 55 on the ſides. The water forms four fierce circumgirations. The danger at moſt times, eſpecially in ſtorms, is very great. Ships are irreſiſtibly drawn in; the rudder loſes its power; and the waves beat as high as the maſts; ſo that an eſcape is almoſt miraculous; yet at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants will venture in boats for the ſake of fiſhing.

Ferrol, a ſeaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the beſt in Europe, for the veſſels lie ſafe from all winds; and here the Spaniſh ſquadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, and 65 W of Rivadeo. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Ferte-Alais, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 18 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Ferte-Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, ſeated on the Huiſne, 20 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Feversham, a ſeaport in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by ſmall veſſels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. It has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday; and has ſeveral gun-powder mills in its neighbourhood. The London markets

are ſupplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the beſt oyſters for ſtewing. It is a populous flouriſhing place, conſiſting chiefly of two long broad ſtreets, with a market-houſe in the centre. Here are the remains of a ſtately abbey, built by king Stephen; and here James II attempted to embark, but was ſtopped by the populace. Feverſham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, ſeated on the Loire, 23 miles SW of Lyons.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilet. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, ſheep, and the fineſt horſes in Barbary.

FEZ, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largeſt cities in Africa. It is compoſed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 moſques, 50 of which are very conſiderable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houſes are built of brick or ſtone, and adorned with moſaic work: thoſe of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat, and they ſleep thereon in the ſummer. There is a [illegible] every houſe, in which are ſquare marble [illegible]. Here are two colleges for ſtudents, [illegible] built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of theſe has 100 rooms, and the ſides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whoſe capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hoſpitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are ſtately ſtructures. All the trades live in a ſeparate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all ſorts of rich merchandiſe is as large as a ſmall town. The gardens are beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs, ſo that the city, in general, is a ſort of terreſtrial paradiſe. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks: the ladies dreſs is very expenſive in the winter; but in the ſummer, they wear nothing but a ſhift. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, for which they bring in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tumbuctoo, and the river Niger: one of which conſiſts of 20,000 men. They travel over ſuch dry barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are ſalt, cowries, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handſome ſynagogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion. Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and 250 NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deſerts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deſerts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30° N lat. It is an extenſive plain, encompaſſed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of theſe heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the ſurface (which, in general, is a light ſand) and the want of rain, may ſeem to announce ſterility, yet the ſprings are ſo abundant, that few of the regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of eight or 10 feet deep, with ſeveral of which every garden and field is furniſhed, the huſbandman waters the natural or artificial productions of his land; among which are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn and barley, wheat, pompions or calabaſh, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the ſheep, cow, goat, camel, and a ſpecies of the domeſtic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the oſtrich, and antelops of various kinds; one of which is called the huaddee, and is celebrated for the ſingular addreſs with which, when chaſed by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of purſuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heat of the climate from April to Novem-

ber, is ſo intenſe, that from nine in the morning to ſunſet, the ſtreets are frequented by the labouring people only; and, even in the houſes, reſpiration would be difficult, but for the expedient of wetting the rooms: from May to the end of Auguſt, when the wind is uſually from the SE to the SW, the heat is often ſuch as to threaten inſtant ſuffocation; but if it change to the W or NW, a reviving freſhneſs immediately ſucceeds. But nature and cuſtom have formed their conſtitution to ſuch high degrees of heat, that any approach to the common temperament of Europe entirely deſtroys their comfort. A multitude of noxious animals infeſt the country; adders, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and toads, are the conſtant inhabitants of the fields, gardens, and houſes; the air is crowded with muſquitos; and perſons of every rank are overrun with the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe. The towns are chiefly inhabited by huſbandmen and ſhepherds; for, though they alſo contain the merchants, artificers, miniſters of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and paſturage are the principal occupations. The houſes are built of clay, with a flat roof compoſed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep ſwarthy complexion; their hair a ſhort curly black, their lips thick, their noſes flat and broad, and their ſkin emitting a very fetid effluvia: they are tall, and well-ſhaped; but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dreſs is ſimilar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourſe, all diſtinctions of rank ſeem forgotten; the ſhereef (or governor) and the loweſt plebeian, the rich and the poor, the maſter and the ſervant, converſe familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hoſpitable, let his fare be ſcanty or abundant, the Fezzanner is deſirous that others ſhould partake of it; and if 20 perſons were unexpectedly to viſit his dwelling, they muſt all participate as far as it will go. When they ſettle their money tranſactions, they ſquat upon the ground, and having levelled a ſpot with their hands, make dots as they reckon; if they are wrong, they ſmooth the ſpot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the Hyſtanders are as eager to correct miſtakes as if the affair were their own. Gold duſt conſtitutes the chief medium of payment; and value, in that medium, is always expreſſed by weight. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; but its powers are adminiſtered with ſuch regard to the happineſs of the people, the rights of property are ſo revered, the taxes ſo moderate, and juſtice is directed by ſuch a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their ſovereign. Mourzook is the capital.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

FIANONA, a town of Venetian Iſtria, ſeated on the gulf of Carnero, 17 miles N of Pola.

FIASCONE, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muſcadine wine. It is ſeated on a mountain near Lake Bolſena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 34 N.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on the Po, 12 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 45 6 N.

FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan, 10 miles SE of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 44 59 N.

FIFZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a biſhop's ſee, five miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 49 N.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland. It is a fine peninſula, incloſed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E by the Britiſh or German ocean; on the S by the Firth of Forth; on the W by the Ochill-hills, Kinroſs and Perthſhire; and on the N is divided from Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 miles long from NE to SW, and about 17 where broadeſt. The eaſtern part is the moſt level. The N and S parts are fruitful in corn, and the middle fit for paſture. It has plenty of black cattle and ſheep, whoſe wool is much eſteemed. On the S are coal pits and much ſalt is made; and it produces chryſtals of various colours, freeſtone and lead. It has ſeveral mineral waters, viz. Kinghorn, Ballgr[illegible]. The principal rivers are the Leven and the Edin, which abound with ſalmon, &c. The coaſt is well planted with little towns that are nurſeries for ſeamen; and the ſea produces great quantities of herrings, &c. The number of towns is almoſt unparalleled in an equal tract of coaſt; for the whole ſhore, from Crail to Culroſs, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county town.

FIGARI, a ſeaport of Corſica, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 22 miles WNW of Bonifacio.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of Lot and late province of Querci, and Guienne, ſeated on the Selle, 22 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris. Lon. 1 58 E, lat. 44 32 N.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards. It is 22 miles N of Tomar. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 39 49 N.

FIGUERAS, or ST. FERNANDO-DE-FIGUERAS, a very ſtrong fortreſs of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 18 N.

FILLECH, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, ſeated on the Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 48 24 N.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, with a ſtrong citadel, two forts, and a caſtle. It was ſold to the Genoeſe, by the emperor Charles VI, in 1713. It is ſituated on the Mediterranean, and is 30 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 44 14 N.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe. It was beſieged and taken by the French in Nov. 1795. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 26 N.

FINDHORN, a fiſhing town in Murrayſhire, at the mouth of a bay of the ſame name. It is a conſiderable town and has a good harbour. It is 17 miles W by N of Elgin. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 57 45 N.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, which has its ſource in Inverneſſhire, and croſſing Nairneſhire and the NW corner of Murrayſhire, forms the bay of Findhorn, which opens into the frith of Murray, at the town of the ſame name.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the moſt weſtern cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which ſignifies the end of the earth. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 51 N.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name correſponds to the Engliſh expreſſion, the Land's End, it being the moſt weſterly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

FINLAND, one of the five general diviſions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E by Wiburgh, on the S by the gulf of Finland, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It is about 200 miles in length, and as many in breadth. It has many lakes, in which are ſeveral iſlands, which are generally rocks or inacceſſible mountains. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Iſle of Œland, Oſtrobothnia, Tavaſteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiefs of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preſerved. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIBURGH.

FINMARK, a part of Daniſh Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

FIONDA, an ancient town of Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles SW of Satalia. Lon. 31 37 E, lat. 36 45 N.

FIORENTO. See FERENTINO.

FIORENZO, ST. a ſeaport of Corſica, on a gulf of the ſame name, ſeven miles W of Baſtia. It ſurrendered to the Engliſh and Corſicans, in 1794, but has ſince revolted from England. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 35 N.

FISHER-ROW, a village about five miles from Edinburgh. It is ſeated on the W ſide of the mouth of the river Eſk, and has ſome elegant villas in its vicinity.

FISKARD, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It is ſituate on a ſteep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, into St. George's Channel, which here forms a ſpacious bay. It is 16 miles NE of St. David's, and 242 W by N of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 52 4 N.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a conſiderable river of Africa, which riſes in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 50 S. The deepeſt parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroſes and buffaloes.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 27 N.

FIVE CHURCHES, an epiſcopal town of Hungary, 85 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 5 N.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Copts have a biſhop's ſee. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient ſtructures; and it has a conſiderable trade in flax, linen mats, raiſins, and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is ſeated on

canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles SW of Cairo. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 29 2 N.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle, and a good harbour formed by the river Fiumera, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the gulph of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 9 N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the last now included in the department of the North. It is 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and the United Provinces, on the E by Brabant, on the S by Hainault and Artois, and on the W by Artois and the German Ocean. Flanders is perfectly champaign, with not a rising ground in it, and watered with many fine rivers and canals. Its chief commodities are fine lace, linen and tapestry.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It had before the French revolution a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 47 26 N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

FLEET, a river in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

FLENSBURG, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 25 miles NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also in June 1794, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is six miles NE of Charleroy.

FLEURY, a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47 13 N.

FLIE, or VLIELAND, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, a town in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, and sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard II was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 193 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 29 miles in length and 12 where broadest; bounded on the N and NE by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the NW by the Irish Sea; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and SW from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is divided into five hundreds; in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes, with 32,400 inhabitants. The greatest part of this county lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Flint; and pays one part of the land-tax. The air is cold, but healthful. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing some wheat and plenty of rye. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk in proportion to their size, and are excellent beef. The mountains are well stored with lead, coal, and mill stones. This county also produces good butter, cheese and honey.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula, in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The tide

where the river does not paſs, is covered by mountains, and defended by a caſtle on an eminence; and near it is a water-fall. It is 20 miles S of Lerida. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Florence, the capital of the duchy of Tuſcany, and one of the fineſt cities in Italy. It is ſurrounded on all ſides but one with high hills, which riſe inſenſibly, and at laſt join the lofty mountains called the Apennines. Towards Piſa, there is a vaſt plain of 40 miles in length; which is ſo filled with villages and pleaſure-houſes, that they ſeem to be a continuation of the ſuburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, moſt of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houſes in general is in a good taſte; and the ſtreets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad ſtones chiſeled ſo as to prevent the horſes from ſliding. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are no leſs than four bridges in ſight of each other. That called the *Ponte della Trinita*, which is uncommonly elegant, is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four beautiful ſtatues repreſenting the Seaſons. The quays, the buildings on each ſide, and the bridges, render that part of Florence through which the river runs by far the fineſt. Every corner of this beautiful city is full of wonders in the arts of painting, ſtatuary, and architecture. The ſtreets, ſquares, and fronts of the palaces are adorned with a great number of ſtatues; ſome of them by the beſt modern maſters, Michael Angelo, Brandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna, Benvenuto Cellini, and others. Some of the Florentine merchants formerly were men of vaſt wealth, and lived in a moſt magnificent manner. One of them, about the middle of the fifteenth century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is ſtill called the Palazzo Pitti. The man was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchaſed by the Medici family, and has continued ever ſince to be the reſidence of the ſovereigns. The gardens belonging to his palace are on the declivity of an eminence. On the ſummit there is a kind of fort called Belvedere. From this, and from ſome of the higher walks, you have a complete view of the city of Florence, and the pleaſant vale of Arno, in the middle of which it ſtands. This palace has been enlarged ſince it was purchaſed from the ruined family of Pitti. The furniture is rich and curious, particularly ſome tables of Florentine work, which are much admired. The moſt precious ornaments however, are the paintings. The walls of what is called the Imperial Chamber, are painted in freſco, by various painters; the ſubjects are allegorical, and in honour of Lorenzo of Medicis diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Magnificent. The famous gallery attracts every ſtranger. One of the moſt intereſting parts of it in the eyes of many, is the ſeries of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæſar to Gallienus, with a conſiderable number of their empreſſes arranged oppoſite to them. This ſeries is almoſt complete; but wherever the buſt of an emperor is wanting, the place is filled up by that of ſome other diſtinguiſhed Roman. The celebrated Venus of Medici, is thought to be the ſtandard of taſte in female beauty and proportion, ſtands in a room called the Tribunal. The inſcription on its baſe mentions its being made by Cleomenes an Athenian, the ſon of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and ſurrounded by other maſter-pieces of ſculpture, ſome of which are ſaid to be the works of Praxiteles and other Greek maſters. In the ſame room are many valuable curioſities, beſides a collection of admirable pictures by the beſt maſters. There are various other rooms, whoſe contents are indicated by the names they bear; as, the Cabinet of Arts, of Aſtronomy, of Natural hiſtory, of Medals, of Porcelain, of Antiquities, the Saloon of the Hermaphrodite, ſo called from a ſtatue which divides the admiration of the amateurs with that in the Borgheſe village at Rome, though the excellence of the execution is diſgraced by the vileneſs of the ſubject; and the Gallery of Portraits, which contains the portraits of the moſt eminent painters (all executed by themſelves) who have flouriſhed in Europe during the three laſt centuries. Our limits will not admit of a detail of the hundredth part of the curioſities and buildings of Florence. We muſt not however omit mentioning the chapel of St. Lorenzo, as being perhaps the fineſt and moſt expenſive habitation that ever was reared for the dead; it is encruſted with precious ſtones, and adorned by the workmanſhip of the beſt modern ſculptors. Florence is a place of ſome ſtrength, and contains an archbiſhop's ſee and an univerſity. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Florence, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has had a rich

Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Loire, 20 miles WSW of Angers. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 47 24 N.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, ſituated at the confluence of the Armance and Armancon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 55 E, lat. 48 1 N.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuſcany, bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modeneſe, on the N by the Appennines, on the E by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Sienneſe. It is a well-watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile iſland, one of the Azores, ſo called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, 600 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Miſſiſſippi. It is divided into E and W Florida: St. Auguſtine the capital of the former, and Penſacola of the latter. The country about St. Auguſtine is the moſt unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced: the banks of the rivers which water the Floridas are of a ſuperior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the interior country, which is high and pleaſant, abounds with wood of almoſt every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypreſs, red and white cedar; the intervals between the hilly parts, produce ſpontaneouſly the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable in a peculiar manner, for the extenſive ranges for cattle. Florida was diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed maſters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the Engliſh in 1763; in whoſe hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

FLOTZ, a town of Walachia, ſeated on the Geniſſa, near its influx into the Danube.

FLOUR, ST. an epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. It carries on a conſiderable trade in knives, and its fairs are famous for the ſale of mules and rye. It is ſeated on a mountain, 45 miles S of Clermont, and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 45 2 N.

FLOWDEN, a village in Northumberland, five miles N of Wooler, famous for a battle fought here by the Engliſh and Scots in 1513, in which James IV was killed together with the flower of his nobility.

FLUSHING, a ſtrong and conſiderable ſeaport of Dutch Zealand, in the iſland of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of queen Eliſabeth as a ſecurity for the money ſhe advanced. It was taken by the French in January 1795, and is four miles SW of Middleburg. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

FOCHABERF, a town in Banffſhire, ſeated in a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Caſtle, the princely manſion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized. It is ſurrounded by ancient trees and elegant pleaſure-grounds, and the adjacent hills are crowned with fir and other trees. In the town, many girls are employed in ſpinning, and in the manufacture of ſewing thread, under the patronage of the ducheſs. It is 48 miles NW of Aberdeen.

FO-CHAN, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is called a village becauſe it has no walls nor a preſiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houſes and inhabitants than Canton. It is reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, on the gulf of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a caſtle. The Venetians beat the Turkiſh fleet, near this place, in 1650.

FODGIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, ſeated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

FONWAR, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, oppoſite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 46 39 N.

FOGARAS, a town and caſtle of Tranſylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 46 30 N.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which riſes on the confines of Tuſcany, croſſes the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at Peſaro.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

FOHR, an iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Sleſwick. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia, on

the gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

Foix, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix. It is noted for its manufacture of coarſe woollen cloths, and ſome copper-mills, which metal is a conſiderable object of commerce. It is ſeated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiange, on the W by Kiang-ſi, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chineſe Sea. It is commodiouſly ſeated for navigation and commerce, part of it bordering on the ſea, in which they catch large quantities of fiſh, which they ſend ſalted to other parts of the empire. Its ſhores are very uneven, by reaſon of the number and variety of its bays. Its climate is warm; and yet the air is ſo pure, that no contagious diſeaſes ever prevail here. The mountains are almoſt every where diſpoſed into a kind of amphitheatres, by the labour of the inhabitants, with terraces placed one above another. The fields are watered with rivulets and ſprings, which iſſue out of the mountains, and which the huſbandmen conduct in ſuch a manner as to overflow the fields of rice when they pleaſe, becauſe it thrives beſt in watery ground. They make uſe of pipes of Bamboe for this purpoſe. They have all commodities in common with the reſt of China; but more particularly muſk, precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſilk, hempen-cloth, callico, iron, and all ſorts of utenſils wrought to the greateſt perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ſandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheou Fou. It contains nine cities of the firſt, and 60 of the third claſs.

Foligni, an epiſcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria; remarkable fors it ſweetmeats, paper-mills, ſilk manufactures and fairs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Folkstone, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It was once a flouriſhing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and is ſeated on the Engliſh Channel, eight miles SW of Dover and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E lat. 51 5 N.

Fondi, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Fong-tsiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. Its diſtrict contains eight cities of the ſecond and third claſs. It is 495 miles SW of Pekin.

Fong-yang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is ſeated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It encloſes within its walls, ſeveral fertile little hills; and its juriſdiction is very extenſive, as it comprehends five cities of the ſecond and 13 of the third claſs. It is 70 miles NE of Nankiing.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, remarkable for its fine palace, where the kings of France uſed to lodge, when hunting. It was firſt embelliſhed by Francis I, and each ſucceſſive king added ſomething to it; inſomuch that it was one of the fineſt pleaſure-houſes in the world. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Fontaine-l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Fontarabia, a ſeaport of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated on a peninſula in the bay of Biſcay, and on the river Bidaſſoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is ſurrounded on the land ſide by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that ſide. It ſurrendered to the French arms in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenai, a village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought, in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which the Germans were defeated with the loſs of 100,000 men. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Fontenai-le-Comte, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is ſeated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biſcay, 25

miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 30 N.

FONTENOY, a village of Auſtrian Hainault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated. It is four miles SW of Tournay.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbriſſel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a ſingular whim of the founder, conſiſted of both ſexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, ſo famous in hiſtory, was among the firſt nuns that entered this abbey. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 0 E, lat. 47 9 N.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, ſeated on a hill by the river Laye, 20 miles NE of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 43 58 N.

FORCHAIN, a ſtrong town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a fine arſenal. It was taken by the French in 1796, who were afterwards compelled to abandon it. It is ſeated on the Redaitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 44 N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Avon, 20 miles WSW of Wincheſter, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. 1 49 W. lat. 50 56 N.

FORDUN, a ſmall village of Scotland, in Kincardineſhire.

FORDWICH, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles NE of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory which is the NE point of the Iſle of Thanet, in Kent. It is alſo the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Naſe, in Eſſex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity Houſe, for a ſea-mark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E point of the Kentiſh coaſt, is called ſouth, in reſpect of its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about ſix miles to the N. Between theſe two capes, is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they afford a great ſecurity.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt. Their names are Waldſchut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and ſeveral other ſtreams, and has ſeveral mines of coal and iron. It is now included, with the Lyonois, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a borough of Scotland, and capital of the county of the ſame name. It ſtands on the valley of Strathmore that runs from Perth NE to the ſea. It is an ancient place, and here are the ruins of a palace built by Malcolm Canmore. The lake of Forfar, ſtretching two miles in length from E to W and half a mile in breadth, covers the palace on the N. This lake abounds with trout, pike, perch, and eel. Of late years it has been greatly reduced by draining; to which the immenſe quantity of fine marle at the bottom is the principal inducement. Forfar is a fine flouriſhing place, and its inhabitants are doubled within theſe 30 years; the houſes have alſo increaſed in proportion beſides being greatly improved. The church has been rebuilt in an elegant and extenſive plan, calculated to contain 2000 hearers. Its principal manufacture is oſnaburghs, and it is 20 miles W of Montroſe. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 35 N.

FORFARSHIRE. See ANGUSSHIRE.

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

FORLI, an ancient town of Romagnia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. The public ſtructures are very handſome, and it is ſeated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 miles SE of Faenza, and 40 NE of Florence. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 44 16 N.

FORMOSA, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying between 119 and 122° E lon. and 22 and 25° N lat. It is ſubject to the Chineſe, who, notwithſtanding its proximity, did not know of its exiſtence till the year 1430. It is about 85 leagues in length, and 25 broad; and a chain of mountains running from N to

S, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part, which, in 1682, submitted to the emperor of China. This island presents extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the E mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome; and it produces abundance of corn and rice, and the greater part of other grains. Most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are found here. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to that kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as the best horses. These oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. A Chinese looks as proud, when mounted in this manner, as if he were carried by the finest Barbary courser. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa. It is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is a deadly poison to strangers, for which no remedy has yet been found. On the 22d of May 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost desolated, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea, supposed to have been occasioned by an earthquake. Tai-quang is the capital.

FORRES, a town in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, close to a rivulet, it is a small well built town pleasantly situated, two miles to the E of the river Findhorn. A little to the NE, near the road, is a remarkable column, called King Seven's or Sweno's Stone, above 20 feet high, and three broad, covered on both sides by antique sculpture. It is supposed to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008, before their final retreat from Scotland. Forres manufactures some linen and sewing thread, and is 15 miles W of Elgin.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Islands, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W, lat. 28 4 N.

FORTH, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the bottom of Lomond hills; and running from west to east, receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain. Between Stirling and Alloa, the Forth winds in a most beautiful and surprising manner; so that, though it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water between those two places. Below Alloa the river expands itself to a great breadth between the counties of Lothian and Fife, till at Queen's-ferry it is contracted by promontories shooting into it from both coasts; so that, from being four or five, there it is not above two miles broad. At the mouth of it, from North Berwick to Fifeness, it is full five leagues broad; having the little island of May in the middle of it, and to the west of this the rocky island of Bass; notwithstanding which, the largest fleet may enter and sail up it many miles with the utmost facility and in the greatest safety. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal, 35 miles in length.

FORTROSE, a borough in Rossshire, situate on the frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and nine miles W of Inverness.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see, seated on the Sture, 10 miles NE of Coni, and 27 SE of Pignerol. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles SW of Pesaro, and 12 SE of Urbino. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 43 40 N.

FOTHERINGAY, a town in Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle where Richard III was born, and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetto, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 31 12 N.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Coesnom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 22 N.

FOULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 51 N.

FOUR CANTONS, LAKE OF THE. See WALDSTATTER SEE.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 123 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

FOURNESS, in Lonsdale, Lancashire, is a track, between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden-Sands, which runs north parallel with the west line of Cumberland and

Weſtmoreland; and on the ſouth runs out into the ſea as a promontory. This whole tract, except on the coaſt, riſes in hills and vaſt piles of rocks called Forneſs-Fells. In theſe mountainous parts are found quarries of a fine durable blue ſlate to cover buildings with, which are made uſe of in many other parts of the kingdom. The low or plain part of Fourneſs, produces all ſorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore.

FOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in Fo-kien; one of the moſt conſiderable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches conſtructed of white ſtone, and ornamented with a double baluſtrade. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, has under its juriſdiction nine cities of the third claſs, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

FOWEY, a borough and ſeaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is a populous place extending above one mile on the E ſide of a river of its own name, and has a conſiderable ſhare in the pilchard fiſhery. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 32 miles SW of Launceſter, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 19 N.

FOWEY, a river in Cornwall, which riſes in the NE part paſſes by Leſtwithiel, and enters the Engliſh Channel, at Fowey.

FOWLENESS, an iſland on the coaſt of Eſſex, formerly ſubject to inundations till by the Dutch art of draining it has become good land.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are ſituate between the E coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the W coaſt of America, between 52 and 55° N lat. Each iſland has a particular name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The dreſs of the inhabitants conſiſts of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knee: ſome of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird ſkin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fiſhing caps, they place a ſmall board, like a ſkreen, adorned with the jawbones of ſeabeaſts, and ornamented with glaſs beads, which they receive in barter from the Ruſſians. At their feſtivals and dancing parties they uſe a much more ſhewy ſort of caps. They feed upon the fleſh of all ſorts of ſea animals, and generally eat it raw: but when they dreſs their food, they place it in a hollow ſtone, they then cover it with another, and cloſe the interſtices with lime or clay; they next lay it horizontally on two ſtones, and light a fire under it. The proviſion intended for keeping, is dried without ſalt in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they uſe wooden ſhields. The moſt perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor ſuperiors, neither laws nor puniſhments. They live together in families, and ſocieties of ſeveral families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in caſe of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the ſame iſland always pretend to be of the ſame race; and each one looks upon his iſland as a poſſeſſion, the property of which is common to all individuals of the ſame ſociety. Feaſts are very common among them, and, more particularly, when the inhabitants of one iſland are viſited by thoſe of another. The men of the village meet their gueſts, beating drums, and preceded by the women, who ſing and dance: at the concluſion of the dance, the hoſts ſerve up their beſt proviſions, and invite their gueſts to partake of the feaſt. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarſeſt fleſh, and for the moſt part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the ſeaſide, and whether it be ſummer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is ſo far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them againſt the cold: and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the leaſt inconvenience. They ſeldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themſelves, they light a bundle of hay, and ſtand over it; or they ſet fire to trainoil, which they pour into a hollow ſtone. They have a good ſhare of plain natural ſenſe, but are rather ſlow of underſtanding. They ſeem cold and indifferent in moſt of their actions; but let an injury, or even a mere ſuſpicion, rouſe them from this phlegmatic ſtate, and they become furious and inflexible, taking the moſt violent revenge, without any regard to the conſequences. The leaſt affliction prompts them to ſuicide; the apprehenſion of even an uncertain event often leads them to deſpair;

and they put an end to their days with great apparent inſenſibility. The Ruſſians call theſe iſlands the Lyſſie Oſtrova.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, having the river Cinca, before it, whoſe high banks are difficult of acceſs, and at its back a hill, which cannot eaſily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and ſaffron, but the parts about it are mountainous and barren. Alphonſo VII, king of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he beſieged this town. It is 46 miles E of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 41 46 N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near the head of a rivulet, and has the remains of a caſtle ſaid to have been built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. To this caſtle the princeſs Mary (afterward Mary I) retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. Here is a ſtately church, in which are the monuments of ſome noble families. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 25 N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Frome, 12 miles NW of Weymouth, and 126 W by S of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 50 45 N.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Engliſh Channel and the Auſtrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which ſeparate it from Swiſſerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 miles; and ſomething more from the moſt eaſterly part of Alſace to the moſt weſtern point of Bretagne; which province, it muſt be obſerved, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. France was lately an abſolute monarchy, and divided into ſeveral military governments, or provinces. Theſe were Alſace Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Baſques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blaſois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Breſſe, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambreſis, Champagne, Couſerans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, French Flanders, Gaſcony, Gevaſidan, Guienne, French Hainault, Iſle of France, Languedoc, Limoſin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Maſan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Querci, Rouergne, Rouſillon, Saintonge, Soiſſonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. All theſe provinces were divided into diſtricts, which had their particular names. The air of France is ſaid to be peculiarly mild and wholeſome. The ſoil in many places is excellent, though in others the heat in ſummer entirely conſumes the verdure; and theſe parched ſpots are ſcarce found capable of producing rye and cheſnuts ſufficient for the maintenance of the poor people who inhabit them. It muſt be owned, however, that agriculture was never well underſtood in this country. France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land ſide are the high ridges called the Alps, which ſeparate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and Mount Jura which ſeparates it from Switzerland. Beſides theſe, there are the Cevennes in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in that of Auvergne. The country abounds with many and fine rivers, as the Loire, which runs N and NW; its courſe, including the windings, not leſs than 500 miles. The Rhone flows through the country in a SW direction, and then running due S falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne riſes in the Pyrenean mountains, and running NE communicates with the Mediterranean, by a canal made by order of Louis XIV. The Seine, the Sorne, Somme, Moſelle, Var, and Adour, are all conſiderable ſtreams, which are of great ſervice to the inland commerce of the country; and this is ſtill further augmented by the great number of artificial canals which open a communication betwixt one part of the country and another. That of Languedoc was 16 years of being completed, and is carried through an extent of near 100 miles over hills and vallies, and in one place thro' a mountain. It was intended for a communication between the ocean and Mediterranean, to afford a more ſpeedy paſſage for the French fleet; but did not anſwer the purpoſe. The greateſt part of the fuel uſed by the inhabitants of this kingdom is wood; which in the northern parts is ſcarce, which proves very diſtreſſing to the people. In other places, however, there are large foreſts, particularly thoſe of Orleans, which cover an extent of 14,000 acres. In Alſace there are mines of ſilver and copper, but too expenſive to be brought; but there are mines of various metals in other parts, and coal is likewiſe met with

in ſome provinces; there are ſeveral quarries of excellent ſtone, and a kind of gem named the Twoquoiſe is met with in Languedoc. Salt is made in great quantity in the iſland of Rhee, and at Rochefort, and in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, where they employ the heat of the ſun ſucceſsfully for the purpoſe of evaporating the ſea water but in general the commodity is ſcarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is great abundance of wine made in this country; the vines being the greateſt care of the inhabitants, and next to theſe the cultivation of garden vegetables for ſoups and ſallads. Formerly the French were celebrated for their ſkill in gardening, but they are now much inferior in this reſpect to the Britiſh. The animals are the ſame with thoſe of Britain, wolves only excepted, which in ſome places are very numerous and very dangerous. The French breed of cattle of all kinds is much inferior to that of England, the wool of the ſheep is leſs fine, and the ſea coaſts are not ſo well ſupplied with fiſh. Such was the ſituation of France in the year 1789, when the Revolution commenced, ſince which time it has been in ſuch an unſettled ſtate, as renders it impoſſible to give a true repreſentation of the ſtate of that country. It cannot be imagined that we can here minutely trace the progreſs of the French revolution. For a particular hiſtory of the events of that period, we muſt refer to more copious hiſtories. On account of the deranged ſtate of the finances Louis XVI. was induced to convoke an aſſembly of the notables, and afterwards the ſtates general, who had not aſſembled ſince 1614. Theſe conſiſted of the nobility, clergy, and the third eſtate or the commons, who were all mingled in one aſſembly. In the mean time it was reported that Paris was ſurrounded by an armed force. Notwithſtanding this, on the removal of the popular miniſter, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful inſurrection enſued in Paris; the military refuſed to fire upon the people; the formidable Baſtile was captured by the citizens; the governor, and ſome other obnoxious perſons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph on poles; in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the ſtates general on the 5th of May, a revolution was effected, which then excited aſtoniſhment, and ſince that period even terror and alarm in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king viſited the Hotel de Ville at Paris, and ſurrendered himſelf, as aware, to his people. From that moment, from being an abſolute monarch, he became one of the moſt limited in Europe. The national aſſembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the moſt extraordinary meaſures. They aboliſhed nobility and the whole feudal ſyſtem, and, confiſcating the poſſeſſions of the clergy, rendered them dependent for ſupport, on a public allowance, like the ſervants of the ſtate; and all the monaſteries were ſuppreſſed. In October, in conſequence of another dreadful riot at Verſailles, the king, the royal family, and the national aſſembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a ſtate priſoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions with the utmoſt circumſpection. From this irkſome ſituation he attempted to eſcape in June 1791, with the queen, his ſiſter, the dauphin, and the princeſs his daughter. He had almoſt reached the frontiers, when he was arreſted at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. The national aſſembly completed a new conſtitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the ſame year, when a new national aſſembly was elected. But it was impoſſible that the king could long ſubmit to the inſults, which as they were not puniſhed, ſeemed to be ſanctioned by the National aſſembly. Some of their decrees which were quite contrary to the ſpirit of the New Conſtitution he refuſed to ſanction. This refuſal concurring with other circumſtances excited the moſt violent tumults among the profligate populace of Paris. Innumerable libels iſſued from the preſs, full of the moſt malicious and abſurd calumnies againſt the king, queen and the royal family, whom the Jacobin faction endeavoured by the vileſt arts to render odious to the people. At laſt in Auguſt 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national aſſembly, and demanded the depoſition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful inſurrection enſued; the Thuilleries, the royal reſidence, was attacked; the Swiſs guards were defeated and maſſacred; and the king and the royal family took refuge in the national aſſembly. That body inſtantly decreed the ſuſpenſion of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a houſe in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in cloſe confinement, with circumſtances of the moſt humiliating degradation. Between the priſon and the grave of a depoſed

ſovereign, the diſtance, it has been obſerved, is not very remote. The convention met on the 21ſt of September, and inſtantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of liberty and equality. In December following, they decreed, that the king ſhould be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal, exerciſing at once the incompatible characters of accuſers, proſecuters, and judges, condemned the unfortunate monarch; who, in purſuance of their ſentence, was publicly beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately called the Place de Louis XV. on the 21ſt of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed againſt the injuſtice and cruelty, not to ſay the impolicy, of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic had to contend with the principal powers of Europe. After the murder of the king, France became a prey to the moſt afflicting calamities. The people either enſlaved by bloody tyrants or oppreſſed by a lawleſs mob, haraſſed by proſcriptions, arbitrary impriſonment, maſſacres, confiſcations, ſubmitted patiently to every new oppreſſion, the nobility, clergy and men of landed property, being robbed of their eſtates have been either brought to the ſcaffold; or been obliged to ſeek ſafety in poverty and in exile. The country has been waſted by the fury of contending factions; its fertile plains and populous cities deſolated by civil war and polluted with blood. With reſpect to the war, it may be ſufficient to ſtate, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverſes of fortune were experienced, the French nation diſplayed againſt the combined powers ſuch wonderful energy and reſources, that, before the concluſion of 1795, they were in the entire poſſeſſion of Savoy, and of the Auſtrian and Dutch Netherlands, and the whole of Holland. In Spain, Italy, and Germany, they had made ſuch progreſs as to procure a peace with Pruſſia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined; their finances were ſupported by a vaſt emiſſion of compulſive paper currency, and by plunder and confiſcation; their armies, which fought with the ardour of enthuſiaſm, were recruited by deſpotic requiſitions. The campaign of 1796 was carried on with various ſucceſs. In September they met with a reverſe of fortune and were driven from almoſt all their newly acquired dominions. The army under Buonaparte were more ſucceſsful; they defeated the Imperialiſts in ſeveral obſtinate engagements; took Mantua and threatened the Imperial capital itſelf. The emperor was therefore induced to commence a negotiation for peace. Raſtadt was the place appointed for a congreſs of deputies from the ſtates of Germany. During this negociation the French employed themſelves in executing other ambitious enterpriſes. Under pretence of an inſult offered to their ambaſſador at Rome, they declared war againſt the Pope, whoſe capital they took and plundered, and whoſe government they overturned. They likewiſe obtained poſſeſſion of Mentz, blockaded Ehrenbretzſtein, and forced that important fortreſs to ſurrender. Intent upon plans of aggrandiſement they ſent a formidable fleet and army to Egypt, who overran that country with uninterrupted ſucceſs till their progreſs was ſtopped at St. John D'Acre by the gallant efforts of Sir Sidney Smith. The emperor having now formed alliance with the emperor of Ruſſia determined to ſubmit no longer to the injuries and inſults of the French. Hoſtilities were accordingly commenced, when the French gained ſome advantages. They were however, under general Jourdan completely defeated by the archduke Charles and forced to recroſs the Rhine. The Auſtrians in Italy were afterwards joined by the Ruſſians under Suwarrow. The French were vanquiſhed in repeated engagements, and were finally driven out of Italy. The emperor of Ruſſia has ſince withdrawn from the confederacy, and the campaign of 1800 has terminated unfavourably for the allies by the fatal battle of Marengo. The internal government is at preſent directed by Buonaparte, who rules with deſpotic ſway. How long the tyrant will remain in his preſent inſecure ſituation is a queſtion difficult to determine and indeed foreign to this work. The geographical diviſion of the country, however, requires to be noticed. By the firſt legiſlative aſſembly France was divided into departments, and, theſe departments were ſubdivided into diſtricts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, by the conſtitution of 1795, are Ain, Aiſne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardeanes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveiron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Cote d' Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuſe, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finiſtere, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault,

Indre, Indre and Loire, Iſere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuſe, Morbihan, Moſelle, Nord, Nievre, Oiſe, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eaſtern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Bouches du, Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Seine, Seine and Oiſe, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres les deux, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Voſges, and Yonne. Each of theſe departments has an archiepiſcopal or epiſcopal town; there being now only ten archbiſhopricks, ormetropolitan circles, and 73 biſhop's ſees. The population of France was formerly reckoned at 20,000,000. By an eſtimate of Mr. Neckar, which, has been very much queſtioned, it amounted to 25,000,000. Since the revolution, on a moderate calculation no leſs than 400,0000 have periſhed by maſſacre or by war, which occaſions a conſiderable diminution in the population of that country. Paris is the metropolis.

FRANCE ISLE OF, a late province of France, ſo called, becauſe it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. It now comprehends the four departments of Oiſe, Seine and Oiſe, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E, of Madagaſcar. It was early diſcovered by the Portugueſe. After them, the Dutch ſettled on the SE ſhore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their ſtadtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquiſition of the cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This iſland is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the ſoil not very fertile. There are many mountains, ſome of which are ſo high, that their tops are covered with ſnow; they produce the beſt ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are ſtrongly fortified; the town is large and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford ſhelter for more than eight veſſels. Here are large ſtore-houſes and every thing neceſſary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the iſland excluſive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

FRANCKFORT ON THE MAINE, an ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief ſtructure is the townhouſe, in which is preſerved the goldenbull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire; and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Francfort under certain reſtrictions; but Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed faith. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken during the preſent war, the laſt time by the Auſtrians in September 1796. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 15 miles NE of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a flouriſhing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its univerſity. It is 45 miles SE of Berlin, and 72 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

FRANCHE COMPTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorrain, on the E by Alſace and Swiſſerland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Breſſe. It is 126 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horſes, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

FRANCIADE. See DENYS, ST.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a fine town in the N part of the iſland of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almoſt ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a caſtle and univerſity. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is ſeven miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 53 11 N.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has been often taken and retaken, the laſt time by the allies in 1794. It is ſeated near the Rhine, ſeven miles S of Worms. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 25 N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 18 N.

FRANCKLIN, a county of Pennſylvania, 30 miles long and 24 broad. The inhabitants in 1790 were computed at 15,655. Chambersburg is the capital.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is ſeated on an eminence and was the place, where, ſince 1712, the deputies of the Swiſs cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Sileſia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E, lat. 51 48 N.

FRAZERSBURGH, a ſmall town in Aberdeenſhire, on the German Ocean, with a tolerable harbour. It is ſeated cloſe by a promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a lighthouſe, 40 miles N of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 57 35 N.

FREDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, 50 miles W of Caſſel. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 51 10 N.

FREDERICA, a town of the United States, in St. Simon's iſland, on the coaſt of Georgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 31 6 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a caſtle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 55 52 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, ſituate on the S ſide of the Rappahannoc, 110 miles from its mouth. It contains about 200 houſes, principally in one ſtreet, which runs nearly parallel with the river. It is 50 miles S by W of Alexandria. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 38 2 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a Daniſh fort, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 miles WSW of Cape Coaſt Caſtle. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a ſeaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, ſituate on the extremity of the Swinſund, at the mouth of the river Tiſt. It is the moſt regular fortreſs in this part of Norway, containing an arſenal amply ſupplied. The harbour is ſafe and commodious; but the large quantity of ſaw-duſt brought down the river, from the different ſaw-mills, occaſions an annual expence to clear it away. This town is 51 miles SE of Chriſtiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

FREDERICKSHAM, a neatly built town of Ruſſia in Carelia, whoſe ſtreets go off like radii from a centre. It is ſeated near the gulf Finland.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, ſeated on the river Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sleſwick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

FREDERICKSTEIN, a ſtrong fortreſs of Norway. It is ſituated on the ſummit of an almoſt perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town of Frederickſhall, and has never been taken. It was beſieged in 1718, by Charles XII of Sweden, who was killed by a muſket-ſhot.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a flouriſhing town of the United States in Maryland, ſeated on the Potomac. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, in the circle of Bavaria. It ſurrendered to the French, September 3, 1796. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Iſer, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

FREJUS, a fortified town of Provence in France, now in the department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii; and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is the birthplace of Agricola; and near it, ſome fine remains of antiquity are ſtill viſible. It is ſeated near the river Argens, in a morals, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 26 N.

FRESCATI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolneſs of the air, and freſh verdure of the fields around. In its neighbourhood are ſituate ſome of the moſt magnificent villas in Italy. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tuſculum, the Tuſculan villa of Cicero is at no great diſtance. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landſcape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can ſurpaſs the admirable aſſem-

blage of hills, meadows, lakes, caſcades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the ſhades of theſe delightful villages. Freſcati is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Freudenstadt, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in the Black Foreſt, built in 1600, to defend the paſſage into this foreſt. It is 12 miles SE of Straſburg. Lon. 21 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Friudenthal, a town of Sileſia, celebrated for its breed of horſes, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E, lat. 50 3 N.

Fryystadt, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Waag, oppoſite Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Fryystadt, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Treſchen, 20 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Frias, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Frieurg, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded on all ſides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and paſtures.

Friburg, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. The public buildings, eſpecially the cathedral, are very handſome, and the inhabitants are papiſts. It is governed in ſpirituals by the biſhop of Lauſanne, who reſides here, and in temporals by a council over which an avoyer preſides. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, for only the W ſide is near plain ground, and all the reſt is built upon rocks and precipices, ſeveral parts of which are acceſſible only by ſtairs and ladders. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and ſteeple, a veſtry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each ſide, two pair of ſtairs, and a cellar. The church is 60 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high: but the moſt wonderful thing of all is the ſteeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock, and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almoſt inconceivable how one man, with his ſervant, could perform ſo difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is ſeated on the river San, 15 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Briſgau; remarkable for the ſteeple of the great church and for its univerſity. The inhabitants are famous for poliſhing cryſtal and precious ſtones. It ſurrendered to the French in June, 1796. It is ſeated on the river Triſer, 10 miles E of Briſach, and 26 S of Straſburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Fricenti, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Friedberg, an imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles NE of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a caſtle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Miſnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying place of the princes of the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the Multa, 15 miles SW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, ſeated on the Unſtrue, 30 miles W of Leipſick. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Friedberg, the name of two ſmall towns in Sileſia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The laſt is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Pruſſia, over the Auſtrians, in 1745.

Friding, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Conſtance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Fridland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Sileſia, 55 miles E of Dreſden. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Fridlingen, a town of Suabia, three miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Baſle. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Friendly Islands, a group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, ſo named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendſhip that appeared to ſubſiſt among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to ſtrangers. Taſman, a Dutch navigator, firſt touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal iſlands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluſter, which he found to conſiſt of more than 20 iſlands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amſterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefouga. The firſt, which is the largeſt, lies in 174 46 W, lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of theſe iſlands convey an idea of the moſt exuberant fertility: the ſur-

face, at a diſtance, ſeems entirely clothed with trees of various ſizes, ſome of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a ſpecies of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On cloſer examination, they are almoſt wholly laid out in plantations, n which are ſome of the richeſt productions of nature; ſuch as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, ſugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The ſtock of quadrupeds is ſcanty; but they received from captain Cook ſome valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domeſtic fowls are as large as thoſe of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various ſorts, which furniſh the red feathers ſo much eſteemed in the Society Iſles. The numerous reefs and ſhoals afford ſhelter for an endleſs variety of ſhell fiſh. Theſe iſlands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great induſtry; and nature, aſſiſted by a little art, appears no where in greater ſplendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fiſhing are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, on a mountain. It is 56 miles SE of Saltzburgh. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 47 12 N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by the ſame and Overyſſel, which alſo, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a province of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, lying near the German ocean. It is bounded on the S by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the E by the county of Oldenburg, on the W by the province of Groningen, and on the N by the ſea, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The country being level and low, is obliged to be ſecured againſt inundations by expenſive dikes. It is a very fertile country, and feeds a great number of cattle; but it was greatly damaged by an inundation in 1717, and the repair of the dykes coſt an immenſe ſum. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Eſſens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperial city, and the principal place in the country; but now belongs alſo to the king of Pruſſia, who bought it of the Dutch.

FRIESLAND, WEST, another name for that part of Holland, called N Holland. The ſtates of Holland hence take the title of the ſtates of Holland and W Frieſland.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany in the margravate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Braſil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

FRISCHAM, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Viſtula.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, 20 miles SW of Caſſel.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola and the gulf Trieſto, and on the W by the Trevifano and Belluneſe. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and ſubject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Auſtria. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a little N of Cape Farewell, and W Greenland, diſcovered by Sir Martin Frobiſher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

FRODINGHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 56 N.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheſhire, with a caſtle at the W end, and a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated near the Merſey, by Frodſham Hills, the higheſt in the county, 11 miles NE of Cheſter, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 53 21 N.

FROME, or FROOM, a river in Dorſetſhire, which comes from the SW part of the county to Dorcheſter, and proceeding to Wareham, empties itſelf into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river in Somerſetſhire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Briſtol.

FROME, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. Their chief manufacture is ſecond cloths. It is ſeated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 10 N.

FRONSAC, a town of France in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, ſeated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 45 4 N.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 miles NE of Eſtremos.

FRONTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of

Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent muſcadine wines. It is ſeated on Lake Maguleone, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FROYEN, an iſland in the N Sea, about 35 miles in circumference, and ſituated near the coaſt of Norway. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 46 N.

FRUTINGEN, a beautiful town of Switzerland, ſituated in the canton of Bern, 31 miles SE of Friburg.

FUEGO, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the reſt, and ſeems to be a ſingle mountain at ſea, but on the ſides there are deep vallies. It is a volcano, which burns continually, and may be ſeen a great way off at ſea. The Portugueſe, who firſt inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a ſtock of cows, horſes, and hogs; but now the chief inhabitants are blacks, of the Romiſh religion. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, an extenſive and populous city of China, in the province of Petchely, celebrated for the beauty of its ſtreets and triumphal arches. It has under its juriſdiction two cities of the ſecond rank, eight of the third, and many fortreſſes, which bar the entrance of China againſt the Tartars. It is ſeated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-ſi. It is noted for its baths and ſprings, which are almoſt as hot as boiling water, and attract a great number of ſtrangers. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſeven of the third claſs. It is ſeated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles SW of Pekin.

FUENTE-DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 40 14 N.

FUENTE GINALDO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura.

FUESEN, a town of Suabia, belonging to the biſhop of Augſburg, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augſburg. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FUESSTALL, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Troppaw, ſeated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppaw.

FULA, or THULE, one of the Shetland Iſlands, W of Mainland, thought by ſome to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

FULD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is primate of the abbies of the empire, and ſovereign of a ſmall territory between Heſſe, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is ſeated on the Fulde, 55 miles S of Caſſel. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 50 40 N.

FULHAM, a village in Middleſex, four miles W by S of London, ſeated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demeſne of the biſhops of London ever ſince the conqueſt: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of ſeveral of the prelates of that ſee.

FULLAN, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Caſſina. Its boundaries have not yet been aſcertained, nor has the face of the country been deſcribed.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, ſituate round a bay, on the gentle aſcent of the firſt hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old caſtle, which commands the road, ſtands on the top of a ſteep black rock, ſurrounded by the ſea at high-water. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, is another, called St. John's Caſtle; and on the ſeaſide, are ſeveral batteries. The ſtreets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty. The houſes are built of freeſtone, or of brick; but they are dark, and only a few of the beſt, belonging to the Engliſh merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glaſs windows: all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their ſtead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occaſionally. Lon. 17 6 W, lat. 32 38 N.

FUNDY, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which riſe to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and flow very rapidly.

FUNEN, an iſland of Denmark, 340 miles in circumference; ſeparated from Jutland by a ſtrait called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in paſture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye and peas. Odenſee is the capital.

FURNES, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh forces in 1798. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, the emperor Joſeph II expelled the Dutch garriſon. It ſurrendered to the French in 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 4 N.

FURRUCKABAD, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan Proper, contiguous to the W

bank of the Ganges, and ſurrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

FURSTENBURG, a principality of Suabia, bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg and other territories of the houſe of Auſtria, by the Briſgaw, the Black Foreſt, and the lake and biſhopric of Conſtance. In this ſtate the river Danube takes its riſe.

FURSTENBURG, the capital of a principality of the ſame name, in Suabia, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 miles S of Rotweil. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 47 53 N.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Stiria, with a caſtle, on the river Auſtnitz, 50 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 47 23 N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Spree, 20 miles W of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

FUTTYPOUR SICRI, a conſiderable town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, ſeated under a range of hills, the ſouthern boundary of an immenſe plain, in which, for the greateſt part, not a ſhrub is to be ſeen, and the ſoil is light, and almoſt as fine as hair powder; a circumſtance, productive of the moſt diſagreeable effects, when this fine duſt is taken up by the hot winds from the weſtward. Its ſituation too is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country abounds. However the country immediately near the town, is in tolerable cultivation. On the ſummit of the higheſt hill is a large moſque, built by the emperor Acbar, in the firſt ſtyle of Mooriſh architecture; and at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It is well cultivated; and has abundance of cheſnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aſpen-trees. The moſt conſiderable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

FYERS, a river of Inverneſsſhire, in Scotland, which, deſcending from the S, flows toward Loch Neſs. Over this river is built a ſtupendous bridge, on two oppoſite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet above the ſurface of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vaſt precipice into the bottom of the chaſm, where the foam riſes and fills the air like a cloud of ſmoke.

FYNE, LOCH, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleſhire, near 40 miles in length, noted as the reſort of the herring ſhoals, and numerous fiſhing veſſels. It receives and returns a tide on each ſide of the iſle of Arran, which is directly oppoſite its entrance.

FYZABAD, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vaſt building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but ſince the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the loweſt claſs. It is ſeated on the Gogra, a large river from Thibet, and is 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 34 N.

G

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the Geliſſe, 20 miles W of Condom. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 44 59 N.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N of Prague.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles NW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

GADLSBUCH, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Mecklenburg.

GAILTA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 41 30 N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn, lately in the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is ſeated on the Tarn, 10 miles SW of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 43 54 N.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the

department of Eure and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiſcopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbiſhop of Rouen. It is five miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated near the river Trent, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is a pretty large well-built town, its river being acceſſible to veſſels of ſufficient ſize to navigate the ſea; and ſerves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamſhire. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 28 N.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coaſt of Roſsſhire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fiſhing of cod, and other white fiſh is very conſiderable.

GAISEE, a village of Switzerland in Rhode exterior, which is the proteſtant diviſion of the county of Appenzel. It is much reſorted to on account of its goat's whey, which is brought from a neighbouring mountain.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village in Selkirkſhire, ſeated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. Here is a flouriſhing manufacture of woollen cloth and flannels, and ſuperior cloths have been tried with tolerable ſucceſs. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

GALASO, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which riſes in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Taranto.

GALATA, the principal ſuburb of Conſtantinople, ſeated oppoſite the ſeraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour. It is inhabited by Chriſtians of all ſorts, as well as Jews, who exerciſe their religion publicly; and here wine is ſold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itſelf.

GALFALIY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 52 15 N.

GALICIA, a large country in the S of Poland, which conſiſts of that part of Little Poland, which lies on the S ſide of the Viſtula, almoſt the whole of Red Ruſſia, and a ſlip of Podolia. It was forcibly ſeized by the Auſtrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Auſtrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the S by Portugal, and on the E by the Aſturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coaſt, but in other places cold and moiſt. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here alſo are good paſtures, copper, and lead; and the foreſts yield wood for building of ſhips. St. Jago de Compoſtella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW. See GUADALAJARA.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 40 2 N.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whoſe abbot is titular prince of the German empire, and formerly poſſeſſed the ſovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants ſhook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely proteſtant, and its government ariſto-democratical. The ſubjects of the abbot, whoſe territory is diſtinct, are moſtly catholics. It is a chearful neat town, ſituated in a fine well watered valley in the centre of the abbot's territories, cloſe to the abbey in which that prince reſides, who is reciprocally ſurrounded by the town. In the abbey is an ancient library which contains ſeveral valuable MSS of the claſſics, and goſpels. The linen manufacture has flouriſhed here for many years, and ſtill preſerves its reputation. Its effects are very ſenſibly felt in the competent wealth which it has diffuſed through all ranks. It carries on likewiſe manufactures of muſlin and embroidery. It is 37 miles NE of Zuric. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

GALLA, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portugueſe thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 6 20 N.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but the Spaniards touch here for freſh water and proviſions, when they ſail from America to Aſia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoiſes. They lie under the equator, the centre iſland in lon. 85 30 W.

GALLIPOLI, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra D'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee and a fort. This place is a great mart for olive oil. It is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a ſeaport of Turkey in

Europe, in Romania, with a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is seated on a strait of the same name 100 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It is defended at the SW entrance by the Dardanelles, and forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See DARDANELLES.

GALLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough in Kirkcudbrightshire, situate on the river Ken, 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See WIGTONSHIRE.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's County; on the SW by Tipperary; on the S by Galway Bay and Clare, and on the W by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E and SE, and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and formerly sent eight members to the Irish parliament.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight, and the houses are generally well built of stone. Its harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good foreign trade, being seated on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles WSW of Athlone, and 100 W of London. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 53 18 N.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which, running from E to W, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile. The Gambia was long supposed to be a branch of the Niger; but its source was determined by Mr. Park to be 130 Geographical miles W of that river; its branches are numerous, and interfect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. It abounds with fish, some species of which are excellent food; it is deep and muddy, and the banks are covered with impenetrable thickets of mangrove, the whole of the adjacent country, indeed, appears to be flat and swampy.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 miles SW of Goslar. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GANDIA, a seaport of Spanish Valencia, with a small university, 55 miles N of Alicant. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

GANDICOTTA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated near the river Pennar, between Cooty and Cuddapa.

GANGRA, or CANGI, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Teflis. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kantisco, in Thibet. These two streams take their course westward, inclining considerably to the N, for a course of about 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 100 miles below the place of its first approach, and, lapping its very foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains. The mind of superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern, the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration, almost equal to that in which the Egyptians held their God Apis. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges its course becomes easterly, through a fine cultivated country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 200 miles. From Hurdwar, where it pushes through an opening in the mountains, it runs

Hindooſtan, it flows with a ſmooth navigable ſtream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its courſe to the bay of Bengal, which is about 1350 miles. In its courſe through theſe plains, it receives 11 rivers, ſome of which are equal to the Rhine, and none ſmaller than the Thames, beſides as many of leſſer note. In the annual inundation of this immenſe river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated ſpot, the artificial mound of ſome deſerted village, appearing like an iſland. The riſe of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every reſpect, one of the moſt beneficial rivers in the world; diffuſing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and ſecondarily by enriching the lands, affording an eaſy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thouſand boatmen.

GANGOTRI, a town of Tibet, ſituated on the Ganges, 138 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

GANGPOUR, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 226 miles S of Patna. It is in the country of Oriſſa. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 21 25 N.

GANJAM, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in one of the Northern Circars, ſubject to the Engliſh. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S of Moulins.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a biſhop's ſee. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. Gap is ſeated on the ſmall river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which ſome mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Siſtron. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

GARACK, an iſland of Aſia, in the gulf of Perſia, remarkable for the fine pearls fiſhed up on its coaſts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GARD, a department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Nifmes is the epiſcopal town.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 36 N.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is ſeated on the river Beiſe, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 52 41 N.

GARONNE, a river of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, and taking a NW direction, waters Toulouſe and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biſcay, aſſumes the name of the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouſe is the capital.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanaugh, 10 miles SE of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 17 43 W, lat. 54 25 N.

GARSTANG, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaſter, and 225 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 56 N.

GARTZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the Oder, 13 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 53 23 N.

GASCONY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Bay of Biſcay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnac, is now included in the department of Gers.

GATTHOUSE, a conſiderable village in Kircudbrightſhire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for ſloops, within a ſhort diſtance of the town. It is nine miles NW of Kircudbright.

GATTON, a borough in Surry, which ſends two members to parliament, but now has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 18 N

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano, ſeated on the Weiſe, ſeven miles W of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 44 40 N.

GAUDENS, ST. a town of France in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Garonne, eight miles NE of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 43 1 N.

GAVERIN, or WAVEREN, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Scheld, eight miles S of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Gavi, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Gauts, or Indian Appennines, a ſtupendous wall of mountains, which extend 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindooſtan, to the Tapty, or Surat River, at unequal diſtances from the coaſt; ſeldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and within one ſhort ſpace only, it approaches within ſix miles. They riſe abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, ſupporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, which are ſo elevated, as to render the air cool and pleaſant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapty; but, departing from its meridional courſe, it bends eaſtward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward loſt among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its courſe along the Tapty, it forms ſeveral paſſes or deſcents toward that river.

Gaza, an ancient and celebrated town of Paleſtine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very ſmall; but, from appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a conſiderable place. There is a caſtle near it, where a baſhaw reſides. It is 50 miles SW of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Giaron, or Jaron, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan, in whoſe territory the beſt dates of Perſia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Gefle, the capital of the province of Geſtrike, in Sweden, ſeated on three branches of a river of the ſame name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a ſhort diſtance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the moſt commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 65 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 63 0 N.

Gegenbach, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Kinzia, 12 miles SE of Straſburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Gehmin, a town of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Aa. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Geildurf, a town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a caſtle, belonging to the lords of Limburg.

Geislengen, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles NW of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Gelhausen, a ſmall imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Kintzig 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Gemappe, a village of Auſtrian Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Auſtrians and the French, Nov. 5 1792, in which the Auſtrians were defeated with great loſs.

Gemblours, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Auſtria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is ſeated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Geminiani, St. a town of Tuſcany, in the Florentine, ſeated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

Gemmingen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 20 miles E of Philipſburg. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Gemund, an imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are ſent to diſtant countries. It was taken by the French in Auguſt 1796; and is ſeated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Gimund, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Gemund, a town of Upper Auſtria, remarkable for its ſalt-works; ſeated to the N of a lake of the ſame name, on the river Draun, 20 miles SSW of Lintz.

Genap, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Genep or Gennep, a town of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and ſeated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Geneva, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the ſame name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is ſeated on the moſt narrow part of the lake of the ſame name, where the Rhone iſſues in two large narrow channels, which ſoon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly the

plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle aſcent, is irregularly built. It is the moſt populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 ſouls. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be conſidered as the æra of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they poſſeſſed over this city; the biſhop was expelled; a republican form of government eſtabliſhed, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiſs cantons. During the greater part of the laſt century, to the year 1789, the hiſtory of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of conteſts between the ariſtocratic and the popular parties, the hiſtory of which would require a volume to relate. It may ſuffice to obſerve here, that the years 1768, 1782, and 1789, were diſtinguiſhed by great revolutions; and that, by the laſt, the conſtitution was wiſely modelled into a mean between the too popular form eſtabliſhed in 1768, and the too ariſtocratic form eſtabliſhed in 1782. The houſes of Geneva are lofty; and many, that ſtand in the trading part of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raiſed even to the upper ſtories. Theſe arcades, ſupported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the ſtreet, but are uſeful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the ſun and rain. Playing at cards, or drinking at public-houſes is not permitted; but they exerciſe their militia, play at bowls, and have other diverſions on Sunday; where, however the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine ſervice, are obſerved with the utmoſt decorum. In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution or inſurrection was brought about, reſembling in miniature that of France, by which much miſchief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants obliged to fly, after leaving their property at the mercy of the inſurgents. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chamberry, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Geneva, Lake of, a magnificent expanſe of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length, and its breadth, in the wideſt part, is 12. It is in the ſhape of a creſcent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aſpiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lauſanne, the country ſlopes, for a conſiderable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can beſtow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in paſturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lauſanne, the banks riſe conſiderably, and form a charming terrace. A few miles beyond that town is a rapid deſcent. Near Vevay, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting, by the approach of the mountains, toward the water; the colour of which is extremely beautiful and clear; and at a diſtance ſeems of a lovely blue. The depth is various; the greateſt yet found by ſounding, is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, incloſed with high mountains, it is ſubject to ſudden ſtorms. Among the birds that frequent this lake are the tippet grebes (ſee Pennant's Brit. Zool. Vol. II. No. 222.) which appear in December, and retire in February. Their ſkins are an elegant article of luxury, and ſell for 12 or 14s. each. Theſe birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almoſt totally deſtitute of reeds and ruſhes, in which they form their floating neſt. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of the lake, from its E to its SW extremity.

Genevois, a duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

Gengenbach, a town of Suabia, 10 miles SE of Straſburg. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Gengoux de Royal, St. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Geniez, St. a town of France, in the department of Avignon, 24 miles NE of Rhodes. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Genis, a town of Savoy, ſeated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Genoa, a territory and republic of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the ſea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuſcany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the ſea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in ſeveral places, having neither trees nor graſs upon them.

GENOA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is ſituated at the bottom of a little gulph, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity, of a pleaſant hill; in conſequence of which it appears to great advantage from the ſea. It is defended on the land-ſide by a double wall, which in circumference is about ſix miles. Two of the ſtreets conſiſt entirely of a double ſtraight row of magnificent palaces. The others, though clean and well paved, are crooked and narrow. The palaces of the nobility are almoſt all of marble, and many of them are painted on the outſide. The city contains a vaſt number of palaces, churches, and convents, and ſeveral hoſpitals. The palace where the doge reſides, and where the great and little council, and the two colleges of the procuratori and governatori aſſemble, is a large ſtone building in the centre of the city; but it contains ſome fine paintings in freſco; two ſtatues of Andrew and John Doria in white marble; and an arſenal, in which are ſaid to be arms for thirty-four thouſand men. All the inhabitants here, except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs, walk on foot, on account of the narrowneſs or ſteepneſs of the ſtreets. The fortifications of the city, towards the ſea, are remarkably ſtrong. There are two fine ſtone bridges over the rivers Bonzevera and Biſagno, the firſt whereof waſhes the weſt, and the other the eaſt ſide of the city, within which there is alſo a ſurpriſing ſtone-bridge joining two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being ſafe; but no care or expence have been ſpared to render it as ſafe and commodious as poſſible. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damaſks, pluſh, and other ſilks, brocades, lace, gloves, ſweetmeats, fruits, oil, Parmeſan cheeſe, anchovies, and medicinal drugs from the Levant; but the badneſs of the harbour, and the high price of commodities, greatly check its commerce. The nobility carry on velvet, ſilk, and cloth manufactures. Another very profitable article of trade carried on by them is banking, and dealing in bills of exchange. Before Genoa was taken by the French, the government was ariſtocratic, and none but the nobility had any ſhare in it. It was taken by the Auſtrians from the French in 1800; but by the convention after the fatal battle of Marengo, it was ceded to the French. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 225 NW of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

GEORGE, FORT, a ſtrong and regular fortreſs in Inverneſsſhire, which has ſeveral handſome ſtreets of barracks. It is ſeated on a peninſula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverneſs.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE, LAKE, a lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York. It lies SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the vallies tolerably good.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat, and may amount to 5000. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

GEORGE, ST. an iſland of the United States, in the ſtrait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, St. the beſt fort on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, and the principal ſettlement of the Dutch in thoſe parts. It was taken from the Portugueſe in 1630. The town under it, called by the natives Oldena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houſes are built of ſtone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are compoſed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were greatly reduced by the ſmallpox. It is 30 miles W by S of Cape Coaſt Caſtle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

GEORGE'S ST. a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is ſubject. Here is a Benedictine monaſtery, whoſe church is one of the fineſt in Italy.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largeſt of the Bermuda Iſlands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the iſlands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

GEORGE'S ST. an iſland in the gulf of Mexico, oppoſite the mouth of the Appalachikola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST, a ſmall iſland of N America, off the coaſt of Honduras. It is likewiſe called Caſina or Cayo Caſina. By a convention in 1786, the Engliſh logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this iſland.

GEORGE TOWN, the ſeat of juſtice, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, in S Carolina; ſtands on a ſpot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united, is named the Pedee, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N by E of Charleſton. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

GEORGIA, a beautiful country of Aſia, called by the Perſians Gurgiſtan, and by the Turks Gurſhi. It is one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circaſſia, on the E by Dagheſtan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or new Ruſſian government of Caucaſus. Georgia is as fertile a country as can be ſeen; the bread is as good here as in any part of the world; the fruit of an exquiſite flavour, and of different ſorts; no place in Europe yields better pears and apples, and no place in Aſia better pomegranates. The country abounds with cattle, venſon, and wild fowl, of all ſorts; the river Kur is well ſtocked with fiſh; and the wine is ſo rich, that the king of Perſia has always ſome of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robuſt, valiant, and of a jovial temper; great lovers of wine, and eſteemed very truſty and faithful; endowed with good natural parts, but, for want of education, very vicious. The women are ſo fair and comely, that the wives and concubines of the king of Perſia and his court are for the moſt part Georgian women. This country formerly abounded with great cities, as appears not only from its hiſtory, but from the ruins of many of them ſtill viſible, which ſhow that they muſt have been very large, opulent, and magnificently built. Theſe were all deſtroyed by the inundations of northern barbarians from mount Caucaſus, as the Alans, Huns, Suevi, and ſome others, ſo much noted in hiſtory for their ſtrength, courage, and conqueſts. The lateſt diviſion of this country is into nine provinces; five of which form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four compoſe the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with foreſts of oak, aſh, beech, cheſnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vaſt quantities of grapes. From theſe is annually made as much wine as is neceſſary for their yearly conſumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows ſpontaneouſly, as well as the fineſt European fruit trees. Here wheat millet, hemp, and flax are raiſed on the plains, almoſt without culture. The valleys afford the fineſt paſturage in the world, the rivers are full of fiſh; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; ſo that nature appears to have laviſhed on this country every production that can contribute to the happineſs of its inhabitants. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are at all ſeaſons either too rapid or too ſhallow for the purpoſes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and civiliſation might be introduced from Europe, has been till lately in the excluſive poſſeſſion of the Turks; the trade of Georgia by land is greatly obſtructed by the high mountains of Caucaſus; and this obſtacle is ſtill increaſed, by the ſwarms of predatory nations, by which thoſe mountains are inhabited. The Georgians are Chriſtians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary ſaint of theſe countries. Their dreſs nearly reſembles that of the Coſſacks, but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Perſia. Travellers accuſe the Georgians of drunkenneſs, ſuperſtition, cruelty, ſloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to ſlaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The deſcendants of the coloniſts, carried by Shach Abbas, and ſettled at Peria, near Iſpahan, and in Maſanderan, have changed their character with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Perſia againſt the Aſſghans, were advantageouſly diſtinguiſhed by their docility, their diſcipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Oſſi, and Armenians. Theſe laſt are found all over Georgia, ſometimes mixed with the natives, and ſometimes in villages of their own. They ſpeak among themſelves their own language, but all underſtand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman catholic. They are the moſt oppreſſed of the inhabitants, but are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by that inſtinctive induſtry which every where characterizes the nation. Beſide theſe, there are in Georgia conſiderable numbers of Jews, ſome having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Oſſi; they pay a ſmall tribute above that of the natives. Teifis is the capital. See IMERITIA.

GEORGIA, the moſt ſouthern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by E and W Florida, on the W by the Miſſiſſippi, and on the N and NE by

N and S Carolina. That part of Georgia which is laid out in counties is divided into the following; Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn, Camden, Washington, Green, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, Turtle River, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked River, St. Mary's, and Appalachikola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco; the soil being suited to the culture of that plant. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossahaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Augusta.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 51 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The vallies were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat.

GEPPING, an imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 44 N.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 32 N.

GERBES, GUERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handsome castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the Ayen, five miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

GERISAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200 and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures, at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles SW of Schweitz.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV. Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

GERMAIN'S, ST. a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, with a bishop's see, and a cathedral. The town is now mean, consisting chiefly of fishermen's cottages, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 miles, SE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Cassino, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 41 13 N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, 640 miles in length, and 560 in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W by France and the

Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Switzerland, and Italy. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N, namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Weſtphalia; three on the S, Auſtria, Bavaria, and Suabia; three about the middle, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and laſt is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly conſiſted of the duchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but theſe have been long ſince ſevered from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 ſovereign princes and ſtates, moſt of them independent in their reſpective territories: the emperor, or head of the Germanic body, is choſen by the nine electors, ſpiritual and temporal; the eccleſiaſtical princes, conſiſting of archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots and abbeſſes; ſecular princes, conſiſting of dukes, marquiſſes, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hanſe towns; both which are ſovereign ſtates, and ſend deputies to the general diet or parliament of the empire. Germany is for the moſt part level towards the N. and E. being a barren ſand or marſhy ſoil. On the S. it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the middle of the country is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn fields and meadows, eſpecially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. It has ſeveral fine cities, caſtles, palaces, and ſeats, and is more populous than France. Charlemagne, the ſon of Pepin, and king of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the Chriſtian æra, being then ſovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S. of Germany. The empire was divided among Charlemagne's deſcendants, and the ſovereign of Italy and Germany only retained the ſtyle of emperor, the princes of the empire being then his feodaries or vaſſals. The imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne, when the pope of Rome, in order to diminiſh the emperor's authority, and increaſe his own, ſtirred up the German princes to alter the conſtitution, and make the imperial dignity elective. So that during the mutual ſtruggles between the head of the church and the empire, for ſuperiority, ſeveral ſovereign ſtates were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The emperors, after the breaking of the hereditary line, were at firſt elected by the body of the people; but the nobility, and great officers of ſtate, obſerving that this gave occaſion to endleſs confuſion, excluded the people from their ſhare in the election and aſſumed the right of chuſing the emperor themſelves; and at length the number of electors was reduced to ſeven, namely, the archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the marquis of Brandenburgh; but upon the palſgrave Frederick incurring the ban of the empire, the duke of Bavaria was added as an eighth elector, and the duke of Hanover ſince that made the ninth. But though the imperial crown was elective, the houſe of Auſtria found means by the count of Hapſburg to continue it in their family upwards of 300 years, till upon the failure of the male iſſue of Auſtria, in the emperor Charles VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742, who, contending with Maria Thereſa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the ſaid Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Auſtria, he brought himſelf into great diſtreſs, ruined his country, and after a ſhort reign, died in his capital, January 9 1745. But Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, who married Maria Thereſa, was afterwards elected to the imperial dignity, through the intereſt of Great Britain and its prince the elector of Hanover; and his deſcendants ſtill ſway the Germanic ſceptre. The nine above mentioned electors now chuſe an emperor, when the imperial throne is vacant, unleſs a king of the Romans hath been elected in the preceding reign, who ſucceeds of courſe. The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, diſpoſing of all places and dignities both civil and military, except thoſe that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treaſurer, ſword-bearer, cup-bearer, which are only honorary poſts with little or no profit. Germany is a fruitful country, particularly in the valleys; and its mountains abound with mines, from which proceed ſome of the beſt medicinal ſprings and baths in Europe, as thoſe at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemiſts, yet among the latter have ariſen ſeveral pretenders to the grand elixir; as among the former, ſeveral projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motion. The invention of printing and gunpowder is generally aſcribed to the Germans, and they have alſo brought clocks, watches, ſwords, locks, and firearms to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin plates or white iron they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enammelers, and engineers. Their foreign trade

they carry on with great ſucceſs, by means of the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and the Baltic Sea; more particularly from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituate near the Rhine, five miles W of Philipſburgh.

GERS, a department of France, in which are comprehended the late provinces of Gaſcony and Armagnac.

GERTRUDENBURG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch, ſituated at the E extremity of the Bies boch lakes which are formed by the Maeſe, and make a good harbour. It has been often taken, the laſt time by the French in 1795. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 44 N.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a ſtrong caſtle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Badajox.

GESEKE, a town of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the Weyck, eight miles from Lippe.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helſingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia. It is diverſified by foreſts, rocks, hills and dales, paſture and arable land, lakes and rivers; and the river Dam meanders through the whole extent of the province.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of Languedoc in France, bounded on the N by Auvergne, on the W by Rouergue, on the S by the Cevennes, and on the E by Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

GEVER, or GOWER. See GOAR, ST.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, ſeated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It produces excellent cheeſe; and is 10 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbeck, in an iſland formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mouſul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

GHANAH, or GHINNAH, a town of the empire of Caſhna, in Africa. It is ſeated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 miles NE of the city of Caſhna, and 208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

GHENT, the capital of Auſtrian Flanders, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on four navigable rivers, the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run thro' the city. It is well ſituated for foreign trade, and the ſilk, woollen, and linen manufactures flouriſh; it alſo deals conſiderably in corn. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The cathedral is a noble ancient ſtructure, dedicated to St. Buvon: beſide this, there are only ſix parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of St. Peter is a magnificent edifice; in which, as well as in the churches, are ſome capital paintings by the beſt maſters. The emperor Charles V was born here, and here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the firſt commencement of the ſeparation of ſeven provinces from the ſeventeen which then formed the Auſtrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the laſt time, by the French, in 1794. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 iſles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has alſo two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Oſtend, the laſt of which was deſtroyed in 1798, by the Britiſh. It is 26 miles NW of Bruſſels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GHERGONG, a city of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Aſſam. It is ſeated on a river which runs, in a ſhort diſtance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on that part of the W ſide called the Pirate Coaſt. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat 17 59 N.

GHILAN, a province of Perſia, on the SW ſide of the Caſpian Sea; ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably ſituate, having the ſea on one ſide, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow paſſes, which may be eaſily defended. The ſides of the mountains are covered with many ſorts of fruit trees; and in the higheſt parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of Perſia, and produces abundance of ſilk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are

counted extremely handſome. Reſht is the capital.

GHILAN, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, ſeated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

GHIZNI, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, formerly the capital of an extenſive empire of the ſame name. It is termed *the ſecond Medina*, owing to the great number of illuſtrious perſons interred here. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the oppoſite ſhore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortreſs here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is ſtrongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the night-time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards beſieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It was beſieged in the laſt war from the 16th of July 1779 to the beginning of February 1783, when the ſiege was finally raiſed. But it may be conſidered as terminated on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whoſe dreadful floating batteries were deſtroyed by red-hot ſhot from the garriſon. The garriſon here are cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and have no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a ſtrong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois, ſeated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 47 34 N.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 miles from the town of Tripoli.

GIERACE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on a mountain, near the ſea, 32 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 40 E, lat 38 13 N.

GIESSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a caſtle and a univerſity. It belongs to the houſe of Darmſtadt, and was taken by the French in 1796, but retaken the ſame year by the Auſtrians. It is ſeated on the Lohn, 16 miles WSW of Marpurg. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 50 30 N.

GIGA, a ſmall iſland on the W coaſt of Scotland, between the Iſle of Skye and the peninſula of Cantyre, in Argyleſhire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a conſiderable quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, with a caſtle. It makes part of the ſtate of Sienna, and is 15 miles W of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 42 1 N.

GILOLO, a large iſland, with a town of the ſame name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine ſpices, though it lies near the Spice Iſlands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is ſeated under the line, in lon. 130 0 E.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 48 39 N.

GINGEE, a large and populous town on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, being ſeated on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which is a caſtle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a ſiege, which continued three years, to no purpoſe. It is 35 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 11 42 N.

GIODDA, or GIDDAH, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E, lat. 21 30 N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, ſeated on a mountain, near the ſea, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 41 26 N.

GIREST, a large town of Perſia, in Kerman, whoſe trade conſiſts in wheat and dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

GIRONDE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne.

GIRONNA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, on the ſide of the river

Cinhal, 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 42 0 N.

GIRON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couferans, feated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. Lifier. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 42 53 N.

GIRVAN, a village in Ayrfhire, at the mouth of a river of the fame name, almoft oppofite the rock of Ailfa. Here are fome manufactures; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of fhoes and boots. It is 16 miles S by W of Ayr.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the firft place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW of Whitby, and 247 N by W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 55 N.

GISBURN, a town in the W riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Monday. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

GISORS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, feated on the Epte, 23 miles SE of Rouen. Lon 1 41 E, lat. 49 15 N.

GIVET, a fortified town in the bifhopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Meufe, 21 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 50 13 N.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanefe, feated on a lake of the fame name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a ftrong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Tranfylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken in 1695. It is feated on the Kereflblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

GIULA NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, feated on the gulf of Venice.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles NNE of Xacca, and 30 SSW of Palermo.

GIUSTANDEL, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbifhop's fee, feated near Lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

GLACIERS, a name given to fome very extenfive fields of ice among the Alps of Swifferland. Thefe glaciers may be divided into two forts: the firft, occupying the deep vallies fituated in the bofom of the Alps, and termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but which Mr. Coxe diftinguifhes by the name of Lower Glaciers; the fecond, which clothe the fummits and fides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the moft confiderable in extent and depth. Some ftretch feveral leagues in length, that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above three in its greateft breadth. The Lower Glaciers do not as is generally imagined, communicate with each other, they moftly ftretch in a tranfverfe direction, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inacceffible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thicknefs of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Sauffure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but queftions not the information of thofe who aflert, that, in fome places, its thickneis exceeds even 600 feet. Thefe immenfe fields of ice ufually reft on an inclined plane, being puihed forward by the preffure of their own weight, and but weakly fupported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are interfected by large tranfverfe chafms; and prefent the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantaftic fhapes, obferved at all heights, and in all fituations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in thofe parts, where the plane on which they reft is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the furface of the ice is nearly uniform: the chafms are but few and narrow, and the traveller croffes on foot, without much difficulty. The furface of the ice is not fo fmooth as that of frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the paffenger in fteep defcents: it is not tranfparent, is extremely porous and full of fmall bubbles, which feldom exceed the fize of a pea, and confequently is not fo compact as common ice. For the theory of the formation of the Glaciers, the reader is referred to M. de Sauffure. The Upper Glaciers may be fubdivided into thofe which cover the fummits, and thofe which extend along the fides of the Alps. Thofe which cover the fummits of the Alps, owe their origin to the fnow that falls at all feafons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original ftate, being congealed into a hard fubftance, and not converted into ice. The fubftance which clothes the fides of the Alps is neither pure fnow like that of the fummits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an aflemblage of both. It contains lefs fnow than the fummits, becaufe the former melt it has more power to diffolve it; and contains the liquefied fnow defcending from above, the mafs is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more fnow than the Lower Glaciers, becaufe the diffolution of the fnow is comparatively lefs. In a word, there is a

regular gradation from the ſnow on the ſummits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of ſnow and ice, which becomes more compact and leſs porus in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and aſſimilates with them.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the E by Monmouthſhire, and on the S and W by the Briſtol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and ſends two members to parliament. The air, in the S part, towards the ſea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants. The S part is ſo remarkably fertile, pleaſant, and populous, that it is generally ſtyled the garden of Wales; but it has no manufacture. Its principal commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limeſtone. Its chief rivers are the Runney, Taafee Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Sawnſey the moſt commercial; but the aſſizes are held at Cowbridge. See GOWER.

GLAMMIS, a village in the SW part of Angusſhire, near which is Glammis caſtle, the ancient ſeat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is ſhown the apartment where Malcolm II was aſſaſſinated, in 1034.

GLANDFORDBRIDGE, or BRIGG, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſday; ſeated on the Ankam, which is famous for its fine eels, and has been lately made navigable for ſloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

GLARUS, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the E by the Griſſons; on the S by the ſame, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweitz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheeſe, and butter. Glarus is ſurrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenſtadt and the mountains ſeparating this canton from that of Schweitz.

GLARUS, a large town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, and ſeated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurie. The ſtreets are large, and the houſes kept in good repair. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 46 56 N.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanerkſhire, which in point of ſize and importance may be eſteemed the ſecond city in Scotland. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Clyde, over which are two ſtone bridges; one of them an elegant modern ſtructure of ſeven arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide it was completed in 1772. The ſtreets are clean and well paved; and ſeveral of them interſecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal ſtreets, which interſect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the croſs, or centre of interſection, have an air of magnificence. Glaſgow was once an archiepiſcopal ſee. There are 11 churches in Glaſgow, 3 of which are contained in the ancient cathedral, which is conſidered one of the moſt entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland. St. Andrew's is the fineſt piece of modern architecture in the city. It was begun in 1739 and finiſhed in 1756. The Tron Church, with the leſſion-houſe at the W end of it, which had been, for ſome time, occupied as a guard-houſe by the town-guard, was deſtroyed by fire in 1793. There are ſeveral charitable eſtabliſhments; particularly the Merchant's Hoſpital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated univerſity; the ſingle college belonging to which is an elegant building. The Tontine tavern, coffee houſe, and hotel, for extent and accommodation is perhaps equal to any in Europe. The American and Weſt Indian trade laid the foundation of the opulence of Glaſgow; but the former having declined, the merchants, poſſeſſed of great capitals and an adequate ſpirit of induſtry, turned their view to manufactures, which in many inſtances they have carried to the higheſt perfection. The cotton manufacture in particular is carried on in a moſt extenſive ſcale, and rivals that of Mancheſter in cheapneſs and elegance. A pottery has likewiſe been eſtabliſhed which emulates in beauty the Staffordſhire ware. The printing types caſt here, have been long diſtinguiſhed for their neatneſs and regularity; and the glaſs manufacture has been very ſucceſsful. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 70,000. It has the advantage of two canals, beſides the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 15 miles ESE of Dumbarton, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 52 N.

GLASGOW, PORT, a town in Renfrewſhire, on the S ſide of the Clyde,

erected, in 1710, to ſerve as the ſeaport of the city of Glaſgow, whoſe magiſtrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but ſtill moſt of the ſhips that trade to the W Indies, ſail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fiſheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a conſiderable part of its trade. This port is ſituate 21 miles W by N of Glaſgow.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, ſome ruins of which ſtill remain; particularly the curious ſtructure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unuſual contrivance. The laſt abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his ſupremacy; this hill, ſo called from the tower which ſtands on it, commands an extenſive proſpect, and is an excellent ſeamark. Glaſtonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of ſtockings. It is ſix miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

GLATZ, a county of Germany, ſeated between Sileſia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and ſurrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of acceſs. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and ſtone, and fine ſprings of mineral waters. In 1724, it was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, by the queen of Hungary.

GLATZ, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſituated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Sileſia, near the river Neiſſe. On the top of the hill is an ancient caſtle; and the Pruſſians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently beſieged and taken. It is 48 miles SSE of Breſlaw, and 82 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 25 N.

GLENCOE, VALE OF, a valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleſhire, noted for the cruel maſſacre of its unſuſpecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had publiſhed a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for King James II. to accept a general amneſty before the 1ſt of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, on the laſt day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the firſt of January before he could reach Inverary, where he ſurrendered to the ſheriff, who, however, accepted his ſubmiſſion, in conſideration of his offer to ſurrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full aſſurance of ſafety; notwithſtanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a ſcene of maſſacre and deſolation.

GLENCROY, VALE OF, a wild and romantic tract, near the NE extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleſhire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between theſe the traveller is immured. Their ſtupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken ſurface, produce an effect awfully ſublime.

GLENLUCE, a town in Wigtonſhire, ſeated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted paſs of the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, a little S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a ſmall body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took poſſeſſion of this paſs: but, at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the paſs at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders diſperſed; and, the next day, the Spaniards ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war.

GLOGAW, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, and well fortified on the ſide of Poland. It has a caſtle, with a tower, in which ſeveral counſellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to periſh with hunger. Beſides the papiſts, there is a great number of proteſtants and Jews. It was taken by aſſault, by the king of Pruſſia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king ſettled the ſupreme court of juſtice here, it being, next to Breſlaw, the moſt populous place in Sileſia. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 50 miles NW of Breſlaw, and 115 NE of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 51 40 N.

GLOMMI, the longeſt river of the province of Aggerhuys in S Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fre-

dericſtadt. It receives the river Worme which iſſues from Lake Mioſs. It is not navigable in any part of its courſe from this lake to Fredericſtadt, its ſtream being intercepted by ſuch frequent cataracts and ſhoals, as, in ſome places, to render it neceſſary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At leaſt 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericſtadt.

GLOUCESTER, a city in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the Severn, where, by two ſtreams, it makes the iſle of Alney. From the middle of the city, where the four principal ſtreets meet, there is a deſcent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beſide the cathedral of St. Peter, which is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neateſt and moſt curious pieces of architecture in England. In which cathedral are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, ſon to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whitening palace like to that of St. Paul's at London. It has five hoſpitals, two free-ſchools, and a new county goal; and was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the reſtoration, ordered to be demoliſhed. Glouceſter is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Here is a good ſtone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharfs and cuſtom-houſe, but moſt of its buſineſs is engroſſed by Briſtol. It is 24 miles NE of Briſtol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire, on the N by Worceſterſhire, on the E by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire, and on the S by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 pariſhes; and ſends eight members to parliament. The air is generally healthy; ſharp in the E, or hilly part, which contains the Coteſwold Hills; but, as moſt in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part, which is by much the ſmalleſt diſtrict, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the foreſt of Dean. The ſtaple commodities of the county are its woollen cloth and cheeſe. Its principal rivers are the Severn, which is joined to the Thames by a navigable canal the Warwickſhire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. See COTESWOLD; DEAN, FOREST OF; EVESHAM, VALE OF; and SEVERN, VALE OF.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles NW of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe prelate is primate of Poland and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the firſt town built in the kingdom, and formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. It is 90 miles N by E of Breſlaw, and 125 W of Warſaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

GOA, a conſiderable city, of the Hither India with an harbour to the coaſt of Malabar, in the kingdom of Decan, in Viſiapour. It is the capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, and the ſeat of a viceroy. It ſtands in an iſland, 22 miles in length, and ſix in breadth; and the city built on the N ſide of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handſome churches and convents, and a ſtately hoſpital. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the ſhops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The houſes are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fiſh, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and they have a ſevere inquiſition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate; the churches are finely embelliſhed, and have a great number of images. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glaſs win-

dows; for they make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells inſtead of glaſs, and all their fine houſes have the ſame. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their beſt trade being in arrack, which they diſtil from the ſap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by ſeveral forts and batteries. It is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Goar, St. or Gower, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. It ſtands immediately under the ſtupendous rock of Rheinfels, and was taken by the French in 1794. It has a conſiderable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Colentz.

Gobelin, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Gobin, St. See Fere.

Goch, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the Neers, ſix miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Gociano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Thurſo, 25 miles E of Alghero.

Godalming, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Wey, where it divides into ſeveral ſtreams, four miles SW of Guildford and 34 of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Godavery, or Gonga Godowry, a river of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, which has its ſource 90 miles to the NE of Bombay. After croſſing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the ſea, beſides many ſmaller rivers ſeparates into two principal channels at Rajamun dry; and theſe ſubdividing again, form altogether ſeveral tide harbours, for veſſels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narſapour, are among the places ſituate at the mouths of this river, which appear to be the moſt conſiderable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extenſive foreſts of teek timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and ſupply ſhip timber for the uſe of the ports abovementioned.

Godmanchester, a large village in Huntingdonſhire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouſe. It is ſeated in a rich and fertile ſoil, which yields great plenty of corn; and is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers. Here is a ſchool called The free grammar-ſchool of queen Elizabeth.

Godwin Sands, famous ſandbanks off the coaſt of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and as they run parallel with the coaſt for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half diſtant from it they give additional ſecurity to the Downs.

Gols, or Ter Goes, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the iſland of S Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Gogmagog Hills, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works caſt up here; whence ſome ſuppoſe it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet of turf; and the people, near theſe hills, tell ſtrange ſtories about them.

Gogra, or Soorjew River, a large river, which riſes in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet in lat. 33 47 N, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

Gohud, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra; ſubject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

Guito, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Golconda, a country of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, between the lower parts of the courſes of Kiſtna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is moſt remarkable for its diamond mines, the moſt conſiderable in the world. Here are alſo mines of ſalt, fine iron for ſword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintſes. Hydrabad or Bagnagur is the capital.

Golconda, a celebrated fortreſs, in a country of the ſame name, ſix miles W NW of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the ſummit of a hill of a conical form and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortreſs was taken poſſeſſion of by treachery.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 52 miles W of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, eight miles E of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of Land: for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for India corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

GOLNAW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 18 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 53 46 N.

GOMBROON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air: upon these roofs they sleep in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English retire to Asseen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, between Ferro and Teneriff. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel, with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The habit of the better sorts is made of silk and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

GONDEGAMA, or GONDLACOMMA, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 48 30 N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 48 40 N.

GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is

the birthplace of king Philip Auguſtus; and is ſeated on the Crould, 10 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

GONGA, an ancient town of Romania, ſeated near the ſea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coaſt of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N, ſuppoſed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Caſhna. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, the ſouthern extremity of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 34 29 S lat. diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1493. The Dutch have here built a neat town and fort, which riſes in the midſt of a deſert, ſurrounded by black and dreary mountains. From the ſhipping, the town appears pleaſantly ſituated, but at the ſame time ſmall. On landing, however, you are ſurpriſed, and agreeably diſappointed, to find it not only extenſive, but well-built, and in a good ſtyle; the ſtreets ſpacious, and interſecting each other at right angles with great preciſion. The only landing place is at the eaſt end of the town, where there is a wooden quay running ſome paces into the ſea. To this place excellent water is conveyed by pipes, which makes the watering of ſhips both eaſy and expeditious. Cloſe to the quay, on the left hand, ſtands the caſtle and principal fortreſs: a ſtrong extenſive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the company. Within the gates, the company have their principal ſtores; which are ſpacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends the eaſt part of the town and harbour, as Amſterdam fort does the weſt part. There are two churches in the town and one plain and unadorned for the Calviniſts, and a ſmaller one for the Lutherans. The religion of the ſlaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European ſtates: in other reſpects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a ſpacious houſe, where they are likewiſe kept at work. Another great building ſerves as an hoſpital for the ſailors belonging to the Dutch E India ſhips which touch here. It is ſituate cloſe to the Company's gardens, and is an honour to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convaleſcents have free acceſs to theſe gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholeſome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a number of rich fruit-trees, and odoriferous ſhrubs, plants, and flowers. The inhabitants of the Cape, though in their perſons large, ſtout, and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteriſtic of Dutchmen in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of docility and uſefulneſs. It is not uncommon to ſee 16 and ſometimes 18 in one of their teams, which the ſlaves have in the moſt perfect ſubjection. One of them places himſelf on the top of the load, and with a tremendous long whip, which he is obliged to hold with both his hands, manages thoſe creatures with inexpreſſible addreſs. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better ſuit the roughneſs of the country than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and ſome of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the Engliſh ſtyle, and are drawn by ſix horſes. The mountains behind Cape Town are, the Table Mountain, which is the higheſt; the Sugar-loaf, ſo named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From theſe mountains deſcend ſeveral rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table Bay, Falſe Bay, &c. The view from the Table Mountain is very extenſive; and all along the vallies and rivulets among theſe mountains, is a great number of plantations. This fine colony ſurrendered to general Clarke and admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, September 16, 1795. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

GOOMPTY, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a ſtrong fortreſs in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, formerly the ſeat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now ſubject to the Britiſh. It is ſeated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 15 15 N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and butter. It is ſeated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 51 51 N.

GOREE, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near Cape de Verd, ſubject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on ac-

count of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

GORES, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

GORES ISLAND, a barren and uninhabited iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, ſo named by captain Cook, who diſcovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the ſea of Tuſcany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

GORGONA, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coaſt of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and ſome of the trees are proper for maſts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has ſeveral rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

GORITZ, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the duchy of Carniola, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Liſonzo, 16 miles NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GORLITX, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Upper Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe, 55 miles E of Dreſden. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late province of Lorrain. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is ſeated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

GOSLAR, an ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunſwick, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Goſe. It derives its principal ſubſiſtence from the neighbouring iron mines; and it is famous for breweries of excellent beer. Here the art of making gunpowder is ſaid to have been diſcovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunſwick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat 51 0 N.

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampſhire, on the W ſide of the harbour of Portſmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; is a large town and of great trade, eſpecially in time of war. Here is a noble hoſpital, built for the relief of the ſick and wounded ſailors. It is 78 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 N.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GOTHA, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 18 miles W of Erfort. Lon 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which iſſues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

GOTHARD, ST. one of the higheſt mountains of Swiſſerland, being 9075, feet above the level of the ſea. It is eight miles from Altorf.

GOTHLAND, the moſt ſouthern province of Sweden, being a peninſula, encompaſſed on three ſides by the Baltic ſea. It contains the provinces of Oſtrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Weſtrogothia or W Gothland, the iſles of Gothland and Œland, Wermland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an iſland of the Baltic, on the E coaſt of Sweden. Wiſby is its only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG, a flouriſhing town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſeated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; the beſt ſituate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants have increaſed conſiderably within theſe 30 years, and are now computed to be about 30,000. This flouriſhing ſtate is attributed to the extenſion of its commerce, particularly its E India Company, and the ſucceſs of the herring fiſhery. It was beſieged by the Danes in 1788, who muſt have taken it, but for the interference of the Britiſh minister. Gotheborg is 188 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick, formerly free and imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II founded a univerſity. It is ſeated on the Leine, 25 miles NE of Caſſel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, capital of the duchy of Holſtein Gottorp, ſeated at the bottom of an arm of the ſea, called the Sley, four miles WSW of Sleſwick. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 54 36 N.

GOTTSBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its ſilver mines.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glaſs windows, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt in Europe. It is ſeated on the Iſſel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 52 2 N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles SW of

Maidſtone, and 44 SE of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 8 N.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated on the Mincio, 12 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 4 N.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, belonging to the biſhop of Poſnania. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 52 20 N.

GORDON, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, 18 miles NW of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 45 43 N.

GOURNAY, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is ſeated on the Epte, 52 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GOUROCK, a town in Renfrewſhire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, with a copper mine in its neighbourhood, lately ſhut up.

GOWER, the peninſulated extremity of Glamorganſhire, to the W of the bay of Swanſey. It has very lofty limeſtone cliffs next the ſea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the Engliſh counties acroſs the Briſtol Channel. The coaſt abounds with oyſters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and paſture.

GOWER, or GEVER. See GOAR, St.

GOWRAN, a borough and port town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 52 34 N.

GOWRIE, CARSE OF, a fertile tract of country in Perthſhire, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

GOZZI, or GOZES, an iſland of the Mediterranean, to the S of the iſle of Candia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

GOZZO, a fortified iſland of the Mediterranean, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that iſland.

GRADOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 26 N.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter and cheeſe. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

GRACIOSA, a rocky, barren, uninhabited iſland, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lancerota. It is three miles long, and two broad.

GRADISKA, a town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is ſeated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Poſega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, ſeated on the Liſonzo, 15 miles SE of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 46 6 N.

GRADO, a town of Italy, in a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

GRAFTON, a village in Northamptonſhire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor houſe and park, given by Charles II to the duke of Graſton, whence the title is derived.

GRAMMONT, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 50 47 N.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limoſin. It is 15 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 46 1 N.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E to W, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave Caledonians.

GRAMPOUND, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the Valle, 40 miles SW of Launceſton, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but laſt of all by the Auſtrians, in 1683. It is ſeated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 47 46 N.

GRANADA, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andaluſia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the ſoil is good; but it has not been well cultivated ſince the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

GRANADA, a large and handſome city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada,

with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third, is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

GRANADA, an island in the W Indies, the principal of the Grenadines, situate in 61 40 W lon. and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W side, in the middle of a large bay with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious. The island abounds with wild game and fish, and produces very fine timber, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It has been often taken and retaken. In 1795, the French landed some troops and raised an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796.

GRANADA, a town of N America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 miles SE of Leon. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 12 3 N.

GRANADA NEW, an extensive inland country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the *new* kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely Santa Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known, and imperfectly occupied, by the Spaniards. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa-Fe-de-Bacota.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aire, 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampsaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, obtained his first victory over the Persians.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but, in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

GRAMSERE WATER, a small lake of Westmoreland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and half vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 48 50 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, now in the department of Var, lately in the province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 43 39 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 12 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

GRATZ, a town of Germany, capital

of Stiria, with a caſtle, and a univerſity. Here are many palaces, and a fine arſenal. The caſtle ſtands on a rock, and communicates with the river, by means of a deep well. It is ſeated on the Muehr, 85 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 47 4 N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a caſtle; ſeated on the Viſtula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warſaw. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 53 36 N.

GRAVE, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the river Maeſe, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 47 N.

GRAVELINES, a ſtrong ſeaport of France, now in the department of the North, lately in French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is ſeated on the Aa, 12 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 50 59 N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name, 30 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 23 N.

GRAVEN MACHFREN, a town of Luxemburg, on the Moſelle, taken in 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburgh, who burnt it.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, the reſidence of the ancient counts of Holland. It is ſeven miles W of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great reſort, being the common landing-place for ſeamen and ſtrangers in their paſſage to London. It has a blockhouſe well mounted with cannon oppoſite Tilbury fort. A great part of the town was burnt down in 1727; and 5000l. was granted by parliament for rebuilding its church. It is called the corporation of Graveſend and Milton, theſe two places being united under the government of a mayor. They were incorporated by queen Eliſabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the excluſive privilege of conveying paſſengers to London in boats at two-pence a head. They ſtill enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now nine-pence a head. Graveſend is famous for aſparagus; which is preferred to that of Batterſea; and the chief employment of the labouring people is ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing, and ropes. It is 22 miles SE of London. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 51 25 N.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Caſtres.

GRAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and it is ſeated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 47 28 N.

GRAYS THURROCK, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the moſt eaſterly parts of America, ſtretching towards the north pole, and likewiſe ſome iſlands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland is now determined by our lateſt maps to be a part of the continent of America, though upon what authority is not very clear. That part of it which the Europeans have any knowledge of is bounded on the W by Baffin's Bay, on the S by Davis's Straits, and on the E by the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a very mountainous country, and ſome parts of it ſo high that they may be diſcerned 30 leagues off at ſea. The inland mountains, hills, and rocks, are covered with perpetual ſnow; but the low lands on the ſea-ſide are clothed with verdure in the ſummer ſeaſon. The coaſt abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers; and is ſurrounded with a vaſt number of iſlands of different dimenſions. In a great many places, however, on the eaſtern coaſt eſpecially, the ſhore is inacceſſible by reaſon of the floating mountains of ice. The principal river, called Baal, falls into the ſea in the 64th degree of latitude, where the firſt Daniſh lodge was built in 1721; and has been navigated above 40 miles up the country. Eaſt Greenland was for a long time conſidered as a part of the continent of Weſt Greenland, but is now diſcovered to be an aſſemblage of iſlands lying between 76° 46′ and 80° 30′ of north latitude, and between 9° and 20° of eaſt longitude. It was diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who called it Groen-

land; ſuppoſing it to be a part of the weſtern continent. In 1595, it was again viſited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original diſcoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many ſharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen ſeas, the Engliſh and other nations repair annually, in the proper ſeaſon, to fiſh for whales. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickſhire, ſeated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 43 N.

GREENOCK, a conſiderable ſeaport in Renfrewſhire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a baſon four miles wide. It is a place of great reſort for ſhipping, but its trade chiefly depends on Glaſgow. It has a great ſhare in the herring fiſhery. Here is a ſugar-houſe, a rope and ſail manufacture, and a ſmall fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 55 54 N.

GREENSBURGH, the county-town of Weſtmorland, in Pennſylvania, 178 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 36 W, lat. 40 8 N.

GREENSTED, a village in Eſſex one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church the walls of which are formed of the ſolid trunks of trees placed in rows, and are entire tho' built before the conqueſt.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday It is famous for a magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, and a royal obſervatory in a delightful park. The hoſpital is thought to be fineſt ſtructure of the kind in the world; The front to the Thames conſiſts of two ranges of ſtone buildings. Theſe buildings perfectly correſpond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a ſtone baluſtrade. Under one of theſe is the hall, which is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, and contains many royal portraits; and under the other the chapel, which by accident was deſtroyed by fire. This fire broke out in the hoſpital on the ſecond of January 1779, and totally conſumed the dome at the S E quarter of the building, with the chapel which was the moſt elegant in the world, the great dining-hall, and eight wards containing the lodgings of near 600 penſioners, the whole has been ſince rebuilt. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1785; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed. The obſervatory was built by Charles II, on the ſummit of a hill, called Flamſtead Hill, from the great aſtronomer of that name, who was here the firſt aſtronomer royal. The Engliſh compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Eliſabeth were born. It has been long pulled down, and on part of the ſite of it now ſtands the houſe belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College (though founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surry) for the maintenance of 20 decayed houſekeepers; and an hoſpital, called Queen Eliſabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard, the firſt erected by an Engliſh proteſtant ſubject. Greenwich is ſeated on the Thames, five mile E of London.

GRENOBLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny. It contained a great number of handſome ſtructures particularly churches, and convents, which were deſtroyed by the French revolutioniſts. The cathedral was a fine ancient building in the Gothic taſte; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious ſpire. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the Iſere, over which are two bridges to paſs into that part called Perreire, a large ſtreet on the ſide of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105 W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 12 N.

GRETNA, a village in Dumfrieſſhire, near the mouth of the Eſk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carliſle. It has been long noted as the reſort of the young perſons in England, who are here united without incurring the penalties of the marriage act notwithſtanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blackſmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, ſeated on the Oder oppoſite Gartz. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

GRIMBERGAN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, with an abbey and a caſtle, ſix miles N of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 50 57 N.

GRIMM, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a citadel, ſeated on the

Muldaw, 10 miles SE of Leipſick. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, five miles S of Stralſund. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

GRIMPERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a biſhop's ſee, 17 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 49 35 N.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a ſeaport and borough in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has now only one church, a large ſtructure, like a cathedral. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, is almoſt choaked up. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a riſing ground near Grindon, are four upright ſtone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains ſlain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſday. The aſſizes are ſometimes held here, and it ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 12 N.

GRIPSWALD, a ſtrong town of Swediſh Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and a univerſity. It is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles SE of Stralſund, and 55 NW of Stetin. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts called the Leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the League of the Houſe of God; and that of the Ten Juriſdictions. Throughout the three leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal cuſtoms. The courts of juſtice in each community are compoſed of the chief magiſtrate, who preſides, and a certain number of jurymen, choſen by the people: they have no regular ſalaries, but receive for their attendance a ſmall ſum, ariſing in ſome communities from the expences of the proceſs, which are defrayed by the criminals; in others from a ſhare of the fines. The country of the Griſons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous; bounded on the S by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians, by Tyrol on the E and N, and by the Swiſs cantons on the W. They are partly papiſts and partly proteſtants. They poſſeſs the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, and next to Wilna, the beſt in that duchy. It is ſituated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. It is a large and ſtraggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Chriſtians, excluſive of the perſons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houſes, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient ſplendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contraſt more ſtriking. Here is a college and phyſic garden; the king of Poland having eſtabliſhed a royal academy of phyſic for Lithuania. In the new palace, built by Auguſtus III, are the apartments, where the laſt diet was held in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to conſent to the ſecond partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, the unfortunate Staniſlaus III formally reſigned his crown. Grodno is 125 miles NE of Warſaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GROLL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Sliughe, 15 miles SE of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, with a citadel and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the rivers Hunes and Aa; at 10 miles diſtance from the ſea, with which it has a communication by a canal. It is 85 miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by E Frieſland, on the W by Frieſland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overyſſel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its diſtrict are one, and the Ommerlands the other. The excellency of this country conſiſts in paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes, fit for the coach.

GROSSA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Tuſcany, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee; ſituate near the ſea, 30 miles SW of Siena. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 42 45 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

GRUNBERG, a town of Silesia in the principality of Glogau; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwic of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

GRUYIRES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat 46 35 N.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W, lat. 19 36 N.

GUADALAJARA, or NEW GALICIA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, extending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the N Pacific Ocean. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametian, and Xaliko. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and situate on the Barcinja, 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 49 W, lat. 20 50 N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Henares, 30 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the the confines of Arragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a rich convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 miles E by N of Truxillo. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 39 12 N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 61 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues long, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt River, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The island towards the centre, is full of craggy rocks, where the cold is so intense, that nothing will grow upon them but fern, and some useless shrubs covered with moss. On the top of these rocks, a mountain rises to an immense height. It exhales through various openings, a thick black smoke, intermixed with sparks that are visible by night. The French settled in this island, in 1632. It has been often taken and retaken the last time by the French in 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Basseterre is the capital.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the S part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadarama, 25 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which, having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 37 4 N.

GUALDO, a town of Italy, in Ancona, eight miles NW of Nocera. In 1751, it was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garriſon here, but the inhabitants are almoſt all natives of the country, and reputed to be very ſkilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholeſome; notwithſtanding which the natives are ſubject to a kind of leproſy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

GUAMANGA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for ſweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, ſilver, loadſtone, and quickſilver. It is 200 miles SE of Lima. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 13 20 S.

GUANAHAMI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Iſlands, the firſt land of America, diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 20 N.

GUANUGO, a town of Peru, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, that abounds in all the neceſſaries of life. It is 172 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 9 55 S.

GUANZAVELCA, a rich town of Peru, whoſe neighbourhood abounds with mines of quickſilver. It is 159 miles ENE of Piſca. Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

GUARDIA, or GUARDA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a ſtately cathedral. It is 138 miles E of Liſbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeven miles NW of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 41 39 N.

GUARMA, a ſeaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, lat. 10 10 S.

GUASTALLA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma, in 1748. It is noted for a battle between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with the loſs of 5000 men. It is ſeated near the river Po, 15 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 44 56 N.

GUASTO, or VASTO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 42 15 N.

GUATIMALA, an audience of New Spain, about 750 miles long, and 450 broad, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SE by the iſthmus of Darien, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is ſubdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Coſta Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is ſuperior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a conſiderable extent.

GUATIMALA, NEW, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, with a biſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It is ſituate not far from the ſite of the former town of that name, which was deſtroyed, June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighbouring volcano. New Guatimala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 13 40 N.

GUATIMALA, a burning mountain in New Spain, which throws out fire and ſmoke. It has twice deſtroyed St. Jago de Guatimala.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and caſſia; and contains mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal.

GUAXACA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is noted for fine ſweetmeats and chocolate; and has ſeveral rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17 25 N.

GUBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the Neiſſe, 62 miles NE of Dreſden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

GUBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee, 82 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 58 E, lat. 43 16 N.

GUELDERLAND, or GUELDRES, a territory of the Netherlands, which was over-run by the French in 1794.

GUELDRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the ſame name, which has been often taken and retaken. It was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the peace of Utrecht, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Venlo. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a conſi-

durable stands in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 250 W of Paris. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 10 N.

GUIBERT, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartempe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

GUERNSEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GUETA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUIANA, a large country of S America, is bounded on the E and N by the Atlantic ocean and the river Oroonoko; on the S by the river of the Amazons; and on the W by the provinces of Grenada and New Andalusia, in Terra-Firma, from which it is separated both on the W and N by the river Oroonoko. It extends above 1200 miles from NE to SW, that is, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the mouth of the river of Amazons, and near 600 in the contrary direction. The Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have all settlements along the coast. What lies south of Cape North belongs to the first of these nations; the coast between Cape North and Cape Orange is possessed by the natives; French Guiana, Old Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, extends from Cape Orange, about 240 miles along the coast, to the river Maroni; where the Dutch territory begins, and extends to the mouth of the Oroonoko. The greatest heat is in June, and continues to March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The land of Dutch Guiana, for 50 miles up the country from the sea-coast is flat ground, and during the rainy seasons covered two feet high with water. This renders it inconceivably fertile, the earth, for 12 inches deep, being a stratum of such perfect manure: that an attempt was once made to carry some of it to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Iffequibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised successively; whereas in the W India Islands, not more than two are ever expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdictions of the province of Quito, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal products.

GUIAQUIL, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It stands partly on the side and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently toward the river Guiaquil, on which the town stands. It is large and populous and is 140 miles N by E of Paita. Lon. 81 12 W, lat. 2 12 S.

GUIARA, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 3 W, lat. 10 35 N.

GUIENNE, a late province of France, which now makes the department of Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the declivity of a hill, near which are the ruins of an old castle. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here, and it sends two for the borough. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well-built town, with two churches, and governed by a mayor. It is 23 miles WSW of Croydon, and 30 SW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

GUILLAIN, ST. a town of Austrian Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haisne, six miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 27 N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 44 41 N.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between 12° W and 80° E lon. and is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The natives in general go almost naked, and

there ſeems to be little religion or hierarchy among them. The commodities purchaſed here, are gum-ſeneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coaſt; elephants' teeth, upon the Tooth Coaſt; the greateſt plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coaſt; and all, in general, furniſh ſlaves. The Engliſh, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coaſt, and purchaſe ſlaves, and other commodities. There are many little ſtates, whoſe chiefs the ſailors dignify with the name of king; but very few deſerve that title. They are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both ſides, are ſold for ſlaves; and it is not uncommon for the neareſt of kin to ſell each other.

GUINEA, NEW, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland. This iſland, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131 to 155° E, lon. It was ſuppoſed to be connected with New Holland, till Captain Cook diſcovered the ſtrait which ſeparates them. The land in general is low, but is covered with ſuch luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can ſcarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, flouriſh in the greateſt perfection. The inhabitants make much the ſame appearance as the New Hollandes.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the Trieu, 13 miles S of Treguier. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 48 36 N.

GUIPUSCOA, the NE diviſion of the province of Biſcay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Navarre, on the W by Biſcay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Toloſa is the capital.

GUISE, a ſmall town of France, now in the department of Aiſne, lately in the province of Picardy, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Oiſe, 25 miles E of St. Quintin, and 95 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is alſo called Mortizanagur and Condavir, and occupies the ſpace between Condapilly, the ſouthmoſt of the four Engliſh Circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending along the ſea-coaſt of the bay of Bengal more than 30 miles. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain ſome very ſtrong fortreſſes and poſts. It was ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded to the Engliſh.

GUNTZBURG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 35 N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, five miles from Weiſſenburg. It is ſeated on the Altmul, near a foreſt, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

GURK, a town of Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 47 12 N.

GUSTROW, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes ſometimes reſide. It is 35 miles NE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 57 N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the E ſide of the Danube, oppoſite the iſland of Schut, 29 miles E by S of Preſburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 48 10 N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgaſt. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

GUZERAT, a peninſula of Hindooſtan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own. But the largeſt as well as the fineſt part is ſubject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, an ancient fortreſs of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It ſtands on a vaſt rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The ſides are ſo ſteep as to appear almoſt perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally ſo, it has been ſcarped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance to it is by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock, which are defended on the ſide next the country by a wall and baſtions, and further guarded by even ſtrong gateways, at certain diſtances from each other. The area within is full of noble buildings, reſervoirs of water, wells; and cultivated land; ſo that it is a little diſtrict within itſelf. At the NW foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houſes all of ſtone. This place is conſidered as the Gibraltar of the Eaſt: but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an

interpolated nocturnal ebullitions. It is 20 miles SW of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 [illegible]

GEESTHORN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, ſeated on the rivers Aller and Ilter, 25 miles N of Brunſwick. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 52 49 N.

H

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Bavaria, ſeated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 18 N.

HACHA. See RIO-DE-LA-HACHA.

HACKNEY, a populous village to the NE of London; the firſt that was accommodated with carriages for occaſional paſſengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a caſtle, ſeated near the Elſ, 22 miles NW of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 50 23 N.

HADDINGTON, a borough of Scotland, in a county of the ſame name, with a market on Friday for grain. Part of a Franciſcan monaſtery here is occupied as a pariſh church; and at a ſmall diſtance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178. Haddington is ſeated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth; S by Berwickſhire, and W by Edinburghſhire. It is about 27 miles long from E to W, and about 17 from N to S. It produces corn of all ſorts, and has plenty of graſs, coals, limeſtone, and ſome conſiderable woods. It feeds great flocks of ſheep, eſpecially near the hills of Lammer-moor and W Lammerlow; and abounds with rabbits. A great deal of ſalt is made here, and the herring fiſhery is carried on with ſucceſs at Dunbar, both for home conſumption and exportation. Here are ſeveral convenient harbours, with the advantage of ſome fiſhing towns. This county may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleaſant, as any in Scotland; or indeed, as moſt in England. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams.

HADERSLEBEN, a maritime town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, with a ſtrong citadel, on a ſmall iſland, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

HADLEY, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty large town, and has a very handſome church. Large quantities of yarn are ſpun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a conſiderable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is ſeated on the Bret, 10 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HADLEY, a village in Eſſex, five miles SW of Rochford. Here are to be ſeen the ruinous remains of a caſtle, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey Iſland and the ſhore.

HADLEY, a village in Middleſex, N of Barnet.

HAGGERSTOWN, a flouriſhing inland town of Maryland, in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the weſtern country.

HAGIAR, a town of Arabia Deſerta, 87 miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handſomeſt cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its ſtreets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is ſeated two miles from the ſea, and there is a pavement acroſs the ſand hills, with trees on each ſide, which leads to Scheveling, near the ſea-ſhore. The ancient counts of Holland reſided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and ſends no deputies to the ſtates, it is called a village only. It ſurrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French in 1796. It was an imperial city till it fell into the hands of the French, in 1673. It is ſeated on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Straſburg, and 253 E of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HAILBRON, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. The inhabitants, who are proteſtants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name, which ſignifies the fountain of health. It is ſeated on the Neckar, over which is a ſtone bridge, 25 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Auſtria, on the Danube, 10 miles W of Preſburg, and 25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 12 N.

HAIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the Rhedar, 22 miles NW of Dreſden.

HAI-NAN, a conſiderable iſland of the Chineſe Sea, to the N of the gulf of Cochin-China, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong from which it is 12 miles diſtant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The ſoil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are vallies that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which laſt is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the ſame fruits as China, beſide ſugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features reſembling thoſe of the human face; but the common ſort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are moſtly a wild ſort of people, ſhort and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waiſt downward only, and paint their faces like other ſavages. Hiun-tcheou-fou is the capital.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It is divided into Auſtrian Hainault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is comprehended in the department of the North.

HAINAULT, a foreſt in Eſſex, SE of Epping Foreſt, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from ſome of the deer, with which it was ſtocked, having been brought from the province of the ſame name in the Netherlands.

HAINBURG, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 48 14 N.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It was formerly capital of the biſhopric of Halberſtadt, now ſecularized. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure; and here are three regular abbies, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is ſubject of the king of Pruſſia, and ſeated on the Hotheim, 32 miles SE of Brunſwick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the country of the Griſons. It conſiſts of a ſemicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and ſcarcely one in breadth.

HALEN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropſhire, incloſed by Worceſterſhire, ſix miles E of Stourbridge. It is the birthplace of Shenſtone, and near it is the celebrated ſeat of Leaſowes.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tueſday. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and ſailcloath, and about the town is raiſed a great deal of hemp. It is ſeated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipſwich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, ſo named by captain Cook on account of the number of fiſh of that name they caught here. It is ſeven leagues in circumference, and except the head, very low, and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the Engliſh planters in 1749. It is delightfully ſeated in Chebucto harbour, which is large enough to ſhelter a ſquadron of men of war through the winter. It is 789 miles NE of New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large pariſh, containing 12 chapels of eaſe, and upward of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. It is the great mart for ſhalloons, calamancoes, everlaſtings, and has a large market-houſe, called the New Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. It is 40 miles WSW of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Red Ruſſia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Dnieſter, 46 miles S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the W coaſt of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coaſt, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmſtadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 12 miles SE of Leiceſter, and 90 N by E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

HALLE, a diſmantled town of Auſtrian

Mainside. The church contains an image of the Virgin, held in great veneration. It is ſeated on the Senne, eight miles SSW of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

HALLE, a conſiderable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, ſeated on the Sale, 40 miles E of Magdeburg. It is famous for its univerſity, and ſalt-works. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HALLE, a free imperial city of Suabia, famous for its ſalt-pits. It is ſeated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains; 37 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Tirol, ſix miles NE of Inſpruck. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 47 12 N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; ſeated on the Saltza, among mountains that abound in mines of ſalt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is ſeven miles SE of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

HALMSTADT, a ſtrong ſeaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, ſituate on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

HALSTEAD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays, ſays, and callimancoes. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Colne, 36 miles N of Chelmsford and 47 NE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 59 N.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of of Munſter, ſeated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munſter. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 51 40 N.

HALTON, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated near the Merſey, 13 miles NE of Cheſter, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 53 23 N.

HALVA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the Cebu, 8 miles S of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

HAM, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Marck, ſeated on the Lippe, 14 miles S of Munſter. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

HAM, a village in Surry, one mile from Kingſton. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomſon and other poets.

HAM, WEST, a village in Eſſex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is ſeated on the river Lea, four miles E by N of London.

HAM, EAST, a village in Eſſex, adjoining to Weſt Ham. In this pariſh is a ſpring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria ſeated among the hills. The beſt houſes, the moſques, and the caſtle, are built of black and white ſtones. The river Aſſi, formerly called Orontes, runs cloſe by the caſtle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the ſolid rock. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

HAMAMET, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the ſame name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NE of Chriſtiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 30 N.

HAMELDON HILL, near Sturminſter, in Dorſetſhire. Here was a Roman camp, and many Roman coins have been dug up.

HAMBURG, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, conſiſting of the Old Town and the New Town; both nearly of an equal ſize. It ſtands on the N ſide of the river Elbe, which is not leſs than 4 miles broad oppoſite the city. Moſt of the houſes are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furniſhed within. The principal ſtreets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is very populous in proportion to its ſize and contains about 120,000 inhabitants. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handſome walks. The burghers mount guard themſelves, and are divided into ſeveral companies. The ſenate of this town is compoſed of four burgomaſters, of whom one only is a tradeſman; four ſyndics; 24 ſenators, of whom 12 are men of letters, and the reſt tradeſmen; four ſecretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; ſo that the whole ſenate conſiſts 36 perſons. The town is divided into five pariſhes; and out of each are formed ſeveral colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unleſs there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a ſort of general aſſembly. Hamburg, from its ſituation, has all poſſible advantages for foreign and domeſtic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with ſome of the principal navigable rivers of Germany;

and hence it is one of the moſt commercial places in the world. There are not leſs than 200 ſhips at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a handſome exchange. The inhabitants have the liberty of performing divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the *Jews*, who have no ſynagogue. Beſides the five principal churches, there are 11 ſmaller ones for particular occaſions, ſome of which belong to hoſpitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine ſtructure. Hamburg is 55 miles SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 53 34 N.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Franconia, in the territory of the abbey of Fulde, ſeated on the Saal, 28 miles SE of Fulde. Lon. 10 12 E lat. 50 16 N.

HAMELIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the duchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is ſituate at the confluence of the Hamel and Weſer, 25 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAMERSTEIN, a caſtle and village of Germany belonging to the elector of Treves. The caſtle is ſeated on a lofty mountain, on the E ſide of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

HA-MI, a country ſituate to the NE of China. The country of Hami, though ſurrounded by deſerts, is accounted one of the moſt delightful in the world. The ſoil produces abundance of grain, fruits, leguminous, plants, and paſture of every kind. The rice which grows here is particularly eſteemed in China; and pomegranates, oranges, peaches, raiſins and prunes, have a moſt exquiſite taſte. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the ſame name.

HAMILTON, a town in Lanerkſhire, ſeated in a very agreeable plain. Here are the remains of a collegiate church founded in 1451. Near it is Hamilton Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the duke of Hamilton. The town is ſituate on the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 16 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, four miles W of London. Here is Brandenburg Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the margrave of Anſpach.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 41 17 N.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTSHIRE, or HANTS, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Suſſex, on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W by Dorſetſhire and Wilts. It extends, excluſive of the Iſle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. The air is very pure and pleaſant, eſpecially upon the downs, on which vaſt flocks of ſheep are kept and bred. In the champaign part of the county, where it is free of wood, the ſoil is very fertile, producing all kinds of grain. The country is extremely well wooded and watered; for beſides many woods on private eſtates, in which there are vaſt quantities of well grown timber, there is the new foreſt of great extent, belonging to the crown, well ſtored with venerable oaks. In theſe woods and foreſts, great numbers of hogs run at large, and feed on the acorns; and hence it is that the Hampſhire bacon ſo far excels that of moſt other countries. The rivers are the Avon, Anton, Arke, Teſt, Stowre, and Itchin; beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, all abounding in fiſh, eſpecially trout. As its ſea-coaſt is of a conſiderable extent, it poſſeſſes many good ports and harbours, and is well ſupplied with ſalt-water fiſh. Much honey is produced in the country. Here is alſo plenty of game, and on the downs is moſt delightful hunting.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N by Canada, on the NE by the diſtrict of Main, on the SE by the Atlantic, on the S by Maſſachuſets, and on the W and NW by the river Connecticut, which ſeparates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hilſborough, Cheſhire, and Grafton. The land near the ſea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it riſes into hills. The air is ſerene and healthful; the weather not ſo ſubject to variation as in the more ſouthern climes. From the vicinity of ſome mountains, whoſe ſummits are covered with ſnow moſt of the year, this country, is intenſely cold in winter. In ſummer the heat is great, but of ſhort duration. The capital is Portſmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Middleſex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful proſpect.

HAMPTON, or MINCHING HAMPTON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Coteſwold Hills, 14 miles S of Glouceſter, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HAMPTON, a ſeaport of Virginia, near

the mouth of James River, 24 miles SE of Williamſburgh. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 3 N.

HAMPTON, a ſeaport of New Hampſhire, 40 miles N of Boſton. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 43 5 N.

HAMPTON, a village in Middleſex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolſey, who gave it to Henry VII. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

HANAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length, but the breadth is ſmall; bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weiſſemburg and Solms and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz, and Francfort. Its ſoil is very fruitful, in corn wine and fruits; yielding ſalt ſprings, with ſome copper, ſilver, and cobalt; its trade and manufactures are alſo in a flouriſhing condition.

HANAU, a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is ſeated near the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmſtadt. Here is an univerſity with ſeveral manufactures, and a very conſiderable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N.

HANG-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, excluſive of its ſuburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake, called Si-hou; has under its juriſdiction ſeven cities of the ſecond and third claſs and is 225 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony. It comprehended, at firſt only the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubengen, and Overwald. The ſoil produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, and ſome wine. There are ſeveral large ſalt works. A good deal of cattle are reared, and a great number of excellent horſes. The foreſts furniſh timber, and quantities of pitch and tar. Moſt metals and minerals are alſo found here.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors reſided here before George I aſcended the Britiſh throne; and the regency is now adminiſtered in the ſame manner as if the ſovereign was preſent. It is a well built town, and well fortified. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman catholics are tolerated, and have a handſome church. It is noted for a particular kind of beer reckoned excellent in theſe parts. It is ſeated on the Leina, which divides it in two, 25 miles W of Brunſwick. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HANOVER, a town of Virginia, on York River.

HANOVER, NEW, a large iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, oppoſite the NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees among which are many beautiful plantations.

HANSBACH, a town of Bohemia with manufactures of paper, thread, and cotton.

HAN-TCHONG-FOU, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chenſi. It has 16 cities of the ſecond and third claſs under its juriſdiction, and is ſeated on the river Han, 845 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

HANTS. See HAMPSHIRE.

HANUYE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 20 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 50 41 N.

HAN-YANG-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its juriſdiction.

HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are of ſimilar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extenſive; and ſome of them are incloſed in ſuch a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form ſpacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greateſt perfection. Theſe iſlands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a ſeaport of Livonia in Ruſſia in the government of Revel, ſeated on the Baltic, five miles SW of Revel oppoſite the iſland of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 57 4 N.

HAPSBURG, an ancient caſtle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph Count of Hapſburg, who by his bravery and abilities raiſed himſelf to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peaſant,

There is another caſtle of the ſame name, near the lake of Lucern, which ſome authors have erroneouſly aſſerted to be that from which the counts derived their title. See GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Welland, 14 miles S of Leiceſter, and 83 N by W of London. It is obſerved of this town that there are no lands belonging to it. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 52 28 N.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Elbe, oppoſite Hamburg, equally well ſituated for trade as that city, and is 37 miles NW of Lunenburg.

HARCOURT, a town of France, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 miles S of Caen.

HARDEBERG, a town of Germany, 52 miles S of Vienna, it is ſituated in the duchy of Stiria. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 47 22 N.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 miles NW of Gottingen. It has a conſiderable manufacture of leather.

HARDENBERG, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Berg, it is 13 miles ENE of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 19 N.

HARDENBURG, a town of Overyſſel, ſituate on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Covoerden.

HARDERWICK, a town of Dutch Guelderland, with a univerſity. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century; the French did it a great deal of damage in 1672, ſince which time it has been upon the decline. It is ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, 52 miles E of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 52 23 N.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. Its fortifications have been long demoliſhed, and its harbour choked up. The Engliſh took it by aſſault in 1415. It ſtands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

HARLEBECK, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the river Lis, three miles NE of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HARLECH, a town in Merionethſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a poor place, though the county-town, and governed by a mayor. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was a garriſon for Charles I in the civil wars, for which it was demoliſhed by the parliament. It is 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 54 57 N.

HARLEM, a populous city of the United Provinces in Holland, memorable for the ſiege it held out againſt the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townſmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vileſt animals, and even leather and graſs. The church, which is the largeſt in Holland, is adorned with the fineſt organ in Europe. It conſiſts of 8000 pipes; the largeſt 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 ſtops, of which the moſt wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name; and to the S of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and villas. This place claims the invention of printing; the firſt attempts in the art being attributed to Laurentius Coſta, a magiſtrate of the city. It is ſituate 10 miles W of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the ſame broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amſterdam; though it is navigable, it is ſubject to dangerous ſtorms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amſterdam were made, which are a ſafer paſſage.

HARLESTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 26 N.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 0 58 E lat, 52 27 N.

HARLINGEN, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in W Frieſland. It is now very well fortified, and is naturally ſtrong. The admiralty college of Frieſland has its ſeat here. The manufactures are ſalt, bricks, tiles and all ſorts of linen cloth. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53 9 N.

HARLOW, a town in Eſſex, ſeven miles NW of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Buſh Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middleſex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook.

It is remarkable for one of the largeſt barns in England, whoſe ſupporting pillars are of ſtone, and ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 42 32 N.

HARPONELLY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 152 miles NNW of Seringapatam, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

HARRIA, or HARELINLAND, a province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIS. See LEWIS.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Dauphin, in Pennſylvania, on the E branch of the Suſquehanna. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

HARRODSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Mercer, on the head waters of Salt River.

HARROGATE, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, in the pariſh of Knareſborough, noted for medicinal ſprings; one of which is the ſtrongeſt ſulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the moſt general mode of uſing it; and it is ſucceſsful in dropſical, ſcorbutic, and gouty caſes. The ſeaſon is from May to Michaelmas; and the company aſſemble and lodge in five or ſix large inns, each houſe having a long room and an ordinary. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

HARROW, a village in Middleſex, on the higheſt hill in the county; on the ſummit of which is the church, with a lofty ſpire. Here is a celebrated free-ſchool, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Eliſabeth. It is 10 miles WNW of London.

HARLENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the lordſhip of Schonberg, ſix miles SE of Zwickau.

HARTFORD, or HERTFORD, the county town of Hertfordſhire, ſeated on the river Lea. It ſends two members to parliament; and its market is on Saturday, the chief commodities of which are, wheat, malt and wool; and it ſends 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

HARTFORD, a commercial town of the United States, in Connecticut, ſeated on the W ſide of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a ſmall river, over which is a bridge. It is 50 miles W of Boſton.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, near a promontory, called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of Barnſtaple, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſeaport in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the German Ocean, and has a good harbour where the Newcaſtle colliers generally take ſhelter in ſtreſs of weather. It is 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

HARTLEY, a town in Northumberland, NW of Tinmouth, where lord Delaval has conſtructed a haven, whence coal is ſhipped to London. Here are large ſalt, copperas, and glaſs works; and a canal has been cut through a ſolid rock to the harbour.

HARTZGERODE, a town of Upper Saxony, ſituate near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 46 N.

HARVEY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Sea. Lon. 158 48 W, lat. 19 17 S.

HARWICH, a ſeaport and borough in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday and Friday. Here the packet-boats are ſtationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and the bay is ſo ſpacious that 100 ſail of men of war with their tenders, beſides 300 or 400 ſail of colliers have been ſeen here at one time, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs, called Landguard Fort, built on a ſandy point on the Suffolk ſide of the water. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

HASELFELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

HASLEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 56 21 N.

HASLEMERE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles SW of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HASLINGDEN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 16 miles N by W of Mancheſter, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 53 40 N.

HASSELT, a handſome town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the Vecht, five miles N of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, ſeated on the Demer, 20 miles NW of Maeſtricht.

HASSLI, a ſmall territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASTENBECK, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles SE of Hamelin. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marſhal D'Eſtres.

HASTINGS, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and ſends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold II was ſlain in battle. It is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HATFIELD, a town in Herts, with a market on Thurſday. It formerly belonged to the ſee of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Eliſabeth. Sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Saliſbury, built the preſent magnificent ſeat called Hatfield Houſe. It is ſeated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 48 N.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HATFILD-REGIS, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 48 N.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonſhire, on a branch of the river Towridge, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London. Lon. 4 9 W, lat. 50 52 N.

HATTEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Yeſſel, five miles SW of Zwoll.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Marck, ſeated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, ſeated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Buda. In 1596 the Imperialiſts took it and diſmantled it. Lon. 19 43 E, lat. 47 52 N.

HAVANNAH, a ſeaport on the NW part of Cuba, oppoſite Florida. It is two miles in circumference, and famous for its large harbour, that will hold 1000 veſſels, and yet has a mouth ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can enter at a time, which entrance is well defended by forts. This is the place where all the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh ſettlements rendezvous to their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. The buildings are elegant, built of ſtone, and ſome of them ſuperbly furniſhed; and the churches are rich and magnificent. It is the capital of the iſland, where the governor and captain-general reſides, and alſo an aſſeſſor for the aſſiſtance of the governor and captain-general of the W Indies. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1762, with an immenſe quantity of plunder and a fleet of ſhips of war and merchantmen, but reſtored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is ſeated on the W ſide of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 13 W, lat. 23 12 N.

HAVANT, a town in Hampſhire, between Fareham and Chicheſter, with a market on Saturday, ſeven miles NE of Portſmouth, and 64 W by S of London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HAVEL, a river of Germany in Brandenburg, which empties itſelf into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a ſecularized biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HAVENSTEIN, a ſmall village in Suabia, where are the ruins of a caſtle, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. The town is ſituated on the Rhine, 13 miles NW of Baden.

HAVERFORDWEST, a borough in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on a creek of Milford-Haven, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is a large, handſome place, inhabited by many genteel families, and contains three pariſh churches. It has a conſiderable trade, with ſeveral veſſels belonging to it; and ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes are kept here. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

HAVERILL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fuſtians. It appears by the ruins of a church and caſtle, to have been of more conſequence formerly than now. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Eſſex, three miles NE of Rumford. It was once the ſeat of a royal palace, in which died Joan queen of Henry IV.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, on the Engliſh Channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a ſmall fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, ſurrounded with a wall

and other works, and defended by a ſtrong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade makes it one of the moſt important places in France. It is 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 49 29 N.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Arriege. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 26 N.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, where the beſt champaigne is made. It is ſeated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

HAWICK, a pleaſantly ſituated town in Roxburghſhire, ſeated on the Tiviot, amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 25 miles SW of Kelſo.

HAWKHURST, a village in Kent, noted for ſmugglers.

HAWKSHEAD, a town in Lancaſhire, ſituated in Fourneſs, 24 miles NNW of Lancaſter, and 273 of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 24 N.

HAWS-WATER, a lake in Weſtmoreland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in ſome places. It is almoſt divided in the middle by a promontory of incloſures, ſo that it conſiſts of two ſheets of water.

HAWTHORNDEN, an ancient building, a few miles to the SE of Edinburgh, famous for ſome artificial caves cut out of the ſolid rock; it was the ſeat of Drummond the poet and hiſtorian.

HAY, a town in Brecknockſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 59 N.

HAYE, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and ſeated on the Creuſe, 25 miles S of Tours, and 235 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

HAYLSHAM, a town in the county of Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewis, and 58 SE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 55 N.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Sileſia, 40 miles N of Breſlaw. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 51 28 N.

HEA, a province of Morocco, in Africa, on the ocean lying SW of Morocco Proper.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 22 12 N.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of the United States, in Maryland, ſituate near the head of the bay of Cheſapeak, on a ſmall river of its own name. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being about 50 miles from each.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, on the river Domea, 20 miles S of Cachao, and 80 N of the bay of Tonquin. Lon. 106 48 E, lat. 22 12 N.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, numerous iſlands on the W coaſt of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uiſt, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Iſlay. The ſituation of theſe iſlands in the great Atlantic Ocean renders the air cold and moiſt in the moſt of them. In the moſt northerly iſles the ſun, at the ſummer ſolſtice, is not above an hour under the horizon at midnight, and not longer above it at mid-day in the depth of winter. The ſoil of the Hebrides varies alſo in different iſles, and in different parts of the ſame iſland: ſome are mountainous and barren, producing little elſe than heath, wild myrtle, fern, and a little graſs; while others, being cultivated and manured with ſea-weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a cluſter of iſlands, lying in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros in 1606, and conſidered as part of a great ſouthern continent, under the name of Tierra Auſtralia del Eſpiritu Santo. They were next viſited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than diſcover that the land was not connected, but compoſed of iſlands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, aſcertained the extent and ſituation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 25 and 20 4 S lat, and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. extending 125 leagues. The principal iſlands are Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo and Malicollo, beſides ſeveral of leſs note, ſome of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the uſual productions of the tropical iſlands. The bread fruit, cocoa nuts, and plaintains, are neither ſo good nor ſo plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, ſugar canes, and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of ſuperior quality, and much larger, ſome of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different iſlands, but are chiefly of a ſlender make and dark colour, and moſt of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houſes are ſmall, and poorly conſtructed; and

except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and good natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors may naturally be supposed to excite.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence on which are the remains of an ancient castle. The sepulchre of Abraham is shown here which is visited by Christians and Mahometans. It is 25 miles SW of Jerusalem.

HECLA, MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HEDAMORA, a town of Dalecarlia in Sweden, seated on the lake Hafran, famous for the gunpowder made here, it is 55 miles NW of Upsal. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 60 14 N.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handsome palace belonging to the house of Wurtemburg. It was taken by the French in August 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HEILDELBERG, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogsheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone so many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. Heidelberg is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 32 miles NE of Spire. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HEILA, a town of Western Prussia in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. 19 25 E. lat. 54 53 N.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Holstein in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 30 N.

HEILIGELAND, an island of the German Ocean, belonging to the king of Denmark, it is seated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of Etchfet. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 20 miles NW of Eisenach. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 22 N.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the English E India Company. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr Forster tells us, that, "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a small, but fine breed of cattle, and with English sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were hung with woods; that the soil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree, though only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island, besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but other have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 700 soldiers and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments, and that many of the slaves were employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." It lies between the continents

of Africa, and S America, about 1100 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

HELENS, ST. a town in E Medina in the ifle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the ſtation of the royal navy.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the iſland of Jerſey, in the Engliſh Channel, ſeated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a ſtone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place is the ſtatue of George II, in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in Engliſh and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierſon, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See JERSEY.

HELIER, ST. a little iſland, near the town of the ſame name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S ſide of Jerſey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this iſland many centuries ago, and was ſlain by the pagan Normans at their coming here. His cell, with the ſtone bed, is ſtill ſhown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this iſland. On the ſite of this abbey now ſtands Eliſabeth Caſtle, a very large and ſtrong fortification, it is the reſidence of the governor and garriſon of Jerſey, and occupies the whole iſland, which is near a mile in circuit, and is ſurrounded by the ſea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a paſſage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of ſand and ſtones.

HELL-GATE, a celebrated ſtrait of N America, near the W end of Long Iſland Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools; but, at proper times of the tide, a ſkilful pilot may conduct a ſhip of any burden through this ſtrait.

HELMSDALE, a river in Sutherlandſhire, which deſcends from the mountains bordering on Caithneſsſhire, and empties itſelf into the German Ocean, where there is a good ſalmon fiſhery.

HELLESPONT, a ſtrait, dividing Aſia from Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W of Venlo. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKWORT, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, in Rhidal vale, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a caſtle, for the defence of this part againſt the Scotch invaders, and is ſeated on the Rye, 20 miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 54 19 N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Brunſwick and Lower Saxony in Germany, with a univerſity, 20 miles SE of Brunſwick. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 52 16 N.

HELMSTADT, a ſtrong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, ſeven miles E of Elſinore, and 37 S of Halmſtadt. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

HELSINGFORS, a town of Swediſh Finland, with a harbour reckoned almoſt the beſt in the kingdom. It is 150 miles E of Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Madelpadia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, and on the S and W. by Dalecarlia and Auſtricia. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fiſhing.

HELSTON, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountſbay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of aſſembly for the W diviſion of the ſhire. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has the largeſt market-houſe in the county. It is ſeated on the river Low, and is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

HELVOETSLUYS, a ſeaport of Holland, on the iſland of Voorn, where the Engliſh packet boat always goes. It is but a ſmall place, conſiſting only of a handſome quay, and two or three little ſtreets. Here ſome of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; it was taken by the French in January 1795; and is five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a corporate town in Herts, with a market on Thurſday; ſeated among the hills, on a branch of the Colne, 18 miles SW of Hertford, and 23 NW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 47 N.

HENBURY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this pariſh is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

Henley, a corporate town in Oxfordſhire, with markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge, and ſends malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 35 N.

Henley, a town in Warwickſhire, where was once a caſtle, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Alne, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Hennebeng, a county of Germany in the circle of Franconia, it is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Heſſe, on the S by the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and fertile. It is divided among ſeven different ſovereigns. Mainungen is the capital.

Hennebeng, a town of Franconia, in a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, 34 miles NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Hennebon, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, ſeated on the river Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes and 260 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 47 50 N.

Henrichemont, a town of France, now in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a diſtrict which Henry IV gave to his miniſter the duke of Sully. It is ſeated on the Saudre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

Henrico, a county of Virginia in N America.

Henry, Cape, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Cheſapeak Bay. Lon. 76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Heppenheim, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a caſtle and an abbey. Lon. 8 42 E lat. 49 29 N.

Heraclea, an ancient ſeaport of Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are ſtill conſiderable remains of its former ſplendor. It is 50 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Herat, a town of Perſia, in Koraſan, 160 miles SE of Meſched. Lon. 61 0 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, one of the departments of France, ſo named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

Herbemont, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, with a caſtle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles NW of Chiney.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Naſſau, with a famous univerſity and woollen manufacture, eight miles SW of Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat 50 40 N.

Hereford, the capital of Herefordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, and a biſhop's ſee. It is almoſt encompaſſed by the river Wye and two other rivers. The city is about a mile and a half in compaſs, but not very populous. The houſes, are old, and by reaſon of its low ſituation the ſtreets are dirty. It had ſix pariſh churches, but two of them were demoliſhed in the civil wars. In 1786, the W tower of the cathedral, fell down, and deſtroyed part of the church. But it has been ſince rebuilt. The chief manufacture of Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles WSW of Worceſter, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Herefordshire, a county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the eaſt by Worceſter and Glouceſter, on the ſouth by Mounmouthſhire, on the weſt by Radnorſhire, and Brecknockſhire, and on the north by Shropſhire. Its length from north to ſouth is 46 miles, its breadth from eaſt to weſt 40, and its circumference 220. The air of this county is allowed to be as pleaſant, ſweet, and wholeſome, as that of any other in England, there being nothing either in the ſoil or ſituation to render it otherwiſe. The ſoil throughout is excellent, and inferior to none, either for grain, fruit, or paſture, ſupplying the inhabitants plentifully with all the neceſſaries of life: but that by which it is diſtinguiſhed from moſt others, is its fruit, eſpecially apples, of which it produces ſuch quantities, that the cyder made of them is not only ſufficient for their own conſumption, through it is their ordinary drink, but alſo in a great meaſure for that of London and other parts. The county is well ſupplied with wood and water; for, beſides leſſer ſtreams, there are the rivers Frome, Loden, Lug, Wye, Wadd, Arrow, Dare, and Monow, the laſt of which is large, and all of them well ſtored with fiſh, particularly the Wye, which breeds ſalmon.

Herenthals, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the Nethe, ... miles NE of Louvain. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. ... N.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a free imperial town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Ravenſburg, with a famous nunnary, belonging to the proteſtants of the confeſſion of Augſburg, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire. It is ſeated on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a ſubterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

HERI, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than two miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect ſtate of cultivation, and well inhabited.

HERISAU, a conſiderable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muſlin. It is ſeven miles SW of St. Gall.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HERMANSTADT, a large and ſtrong town of Hungary the capital of Tranſylvania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Weiſſemburg, and 205 SE of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

HERNE, a town of Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

HERNHUT, a famous place in Upper Luſatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here in 1722, ſome perſecuted Moravian brethern, ſettled in the fields of the village of Berthelſdorf, belonging to count Zinzindorf, and began to build another village.

HERNOSAND, a ſeaport of Sweden, on the W coaſt of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 62 38 N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on the Maeſe, three miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county in England, deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N by Cambridgeſhire, on the E, by Eſſex, on the W by Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, and on the S by Middleſex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 150 in circumference. Though the ſoil in general, eſpecially in the Chiltern and ſouthern parts, is but very indifferent, and much inferior to that of the neighbouring counties; yet the air is ſo much ſuperior, that lands in this ſhire generally ſell at three or four years purchaſe more than in many others on that account. There are few or no manufactures in the county; but its markets are much frequented, in conſequence of its being near London, for malt and all ſorts of grain, which, with the many thorough-fares through it, make ample amends.

HERTZBERG, a conſiderable town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles NW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 17 E, lat. 51 41 N.

HERZEGOVINA, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name.

HESDIN, a ſtrong town of France, now in the department of the Straits of Calais and lately in the county of Artois, it is a regular hexagon and ſurrounded with moraſſes ſeated on the Canche, 25 miles SSW of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the biſhopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunſwick, on the E by Thuringia, on the S by the territory of Fulde and Wetteravia, and on the W by the counties of Naſſau, Witgenſtein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The houſe of Heſſe is divided into four branches; namely, Heſſe-Caſſel, Homburgh, Darmſtadt, and Rheinfeld, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns. They likewiſe cultivate a great quantity of Hops, which ſerve to make excellent beer, and birch trees are very common, from the ſap of which a deal of wine is made.

HEUKELUM, or HORKELUN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Linghe, five miles NE of Gorcum. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

HEUSDEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Maeſe, with a caſtle. It ſurrendered to the French in 1795; and is eight miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey. A battle was fought in 1463, near this place between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; in which the latter was defeated. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, ſhoes, and gloves;

and is 28 miles W of Newcaſtle, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55 3 N.

HEYDON, a borough in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a river, which ſoon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a conſiderable town, but is now much decayed. It is ſix miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HEYLESEM, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat 50 45 N.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wilts, that ſends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 20 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HIAMEN. See ENOUY.

HIERES, a town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is conſiderable only for its ſalt works. It is a pretty little town ſituated in a beautiful country. This town is the birthplace of Maſſillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

HIERES, four iſlands of France, on the coaſt of Provence, and oppoſite to the town of the ſame name. Their names are Porquerollos, Porterous, Bagueau, and Titan, which laſt is the largeſt. Between theſe iſlands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, which is ſo capacious and excellent, that it has afforded ſhelter for the largeſt ſquadrons. It is defended by three forts.

HIERO. See FERRO.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, ſeated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins; is governed by a mayor, and ſends one member to parliament. It is ſeated on an aſcent, on the E bank of the river Nen, 25 miles ESE of Coventry, and 66 NNW of London. Lon. 0 40 W lat. 52 19 N.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on a hill, E of that of Hampſtead, and four miles N by W of London. On the ſide next London the fineneſs of the proſpect occaſioned ſeveral handſome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a freeſchool in 1562.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on a hill, which ſtands in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Saliſbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HILDESHEIM, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a biſhopric of the ſame name. In the cathedral is a ſtatue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its ſeparate council; and its inhabitants are Lutherans and papiſts. It is ſeated on the Irneſte, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in a duchy of the ſame name, and principality of Colbourg. It is ſubject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, who has a palace here. It is ſeated on the river Werra, and is 22 miles N by W of Cobourg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, 180 miles W by N of Newbern.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vaſt chain of mountains in Aſia; which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindooſtan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teeſta; incloſing between it and Hindooſtan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of ſmall ſtates, none of which are underſtood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; ſuch as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is preciſely that deſigned by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucaſus. The natives now call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which laſt is a Sanſcrit word, ſignifying *ſnowy*; its ſummit being covered with ſnow.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church with a lofty ſpire, and a conſiderable ſtocking manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Leiceſter, and 91 NNW of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 34 N.

HINDELOPEN, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

HINLOPEN, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the S ſide of the mouth of the Delaware, Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

HINDON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Thurſday. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles W of Saliſbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HINDOO-KO. See HIMMALEH, MOUNT.

HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, a celebrated country of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N, the Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, and the Indian ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N of the river Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soobahs, the names of which are Lahore, Aroolah (including Sindy) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A 12th soobah, named Cabul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W frontiers of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Candeish, and Amednagur. The Deccan in its most extensive signification is applied to the whole region of Hindoostan proper; in its more limited sense it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the W sea, and Orissa; that is the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does by no means warrant it. There is no known history of Hindoostan extant before the Mahometan conquests. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and they seldom failed to revolt when a favourable opportunity offered. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who was the first of the line of Tamerlane who mounted the throne of Hindoostan; but their government was not established till the reign of Acbar his son. Babar was however the real founder of the Mogul dynasty; and from this event Hindoostan came to be called the Mogul empire. The illustrious Acbar, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. Acbar was succeeded by Jehangubar his son, after a reign of 51 years. In his reign, in 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the first English ambassador to the emperor of Hindoostan; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In 1660 Aurungzebe peaceably ascended the throne after he had deposed his father and murdered or expelled his brethren. During his reign Hindoostan enjoyed the most profound peace it had ever known. The conquest of the Deccan employed the last years of his life, from 1678 to 1707 during 15 years of which time he was actually in the field. This dereliction of his capital for nearly 30 years occasioned great disorders there, and laid the foundation of many more. Under his reign the empire attained to its full measure of extent, see Major Rennel's memoir of a map of Hindoostan. p. lxiii. In a word, instead of finding the emperors attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. By the intrigues of the Nizam and his party Mahomed Shah was induced to throw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded 30 millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine were the result; 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and 62 millions of plunder were said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi, however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E by the Ganges, within 80 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a capital) exposed to depredations, massacres, and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grandfather of the present nabob; Allahabad, by Mahomed Kouli.

The Mahrattas, beſides their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Oriſſa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal: and the emperors, from this period, muſt be regarded as of no political conſequence, otherwiſe than as their names and perſons, were made uſe of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and perſon of the emperor were of uſe, in retaining a conſiderable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindooſtan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the ſanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the tranſaction to the popular opinion. Another inſtance of the effect of this opinion is, that the coin throughout the whole tract, knows by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day ſtruck in the name of the nominal emperor. Ahmed was depoſed in 1753, and was ſucceeded by Allumguire, who was depoſed and murdered in 1760. He was ſucceeded, however, by his ſon Shah Aulum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the Engliſh, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, together with the Northern Circars, on condition of paying him 360,000l. per annum, by way of tribute. It was his misfortune however, that he could not accommodate his mind to his circumſtances, and put himſelf into the hands of the Mahrattas, who promiſed to ſeat him on the throne of Delhi. He thus loſt all he had acquired with the Britiſh, and has ever ſince continued a kind of ſtate priſoner; living on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him out of veneration for his anceſtors, and for the uſe of his name. In the ſequel, he was dethroned and murdered by the Rohillas. Theſe being defeated by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief, his ſon, Jewan Bucht, was permitted to ſucceed him, and to live in the ſame deplorable ſtate of degradation. The whole of Hindooſtan in 1792, conſiſted of ſix principal ſtates, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, ſome inferior ſtates. Theſe ſix principal ſtates were, the Britiſh; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Berar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, ſoubah of the Deccan; Myſore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The Britiſh poſſeſſions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salſette, the diſtrict of Midnapour in Oriſſa, and ſome conſiderable acceſſion from Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Since 1792, war broke out with Tippoo, who was defeated, and his capital taken by aſſault, together with an immenſe quantity of plunder, Tippoo loſt his life in the attack. By his fall, a great extent of territory will accrue to the Britiſh, and their power will be ſecured on a ſtable and permanent foundation. The allies of the Britiſh, who may be conſidered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal ſtates, ſee their reſpective names; and for an account of ſome inferior independent ſtates, ſee Buudela, Ballogiſtan, the Jats, Rohilcund, &c. According to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of Hindooſtan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their perſon ſtraight and elegant. Their limbs are finely proportioned; their fingers long and tapering; their countenances open and pleaſant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or caſts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics. Theſe are ſubdivided into a multiplicity of inferior diſtinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them. Theſe are held ſacred by the reſt. It is difficult to draw a general character of the Bramins, as they vary much in their purſuits, and in their degrees of knowledge. "Some that I have converſed with, (ſays Mr. Scrafton) acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but inſiſt upon the neceſſity of working upon the weakneſſes of the vulgar."—The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly purſuits, are a very ſuperſtitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beaſt; but thoſe who engage in the world are generally the worſt of all the Gentoos; for, perſuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their ſins, and being exempt from the utmoſt rigour of the courts of juſtice (under the Gentoo governments) they run into much greater exceſſes. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots; that is, deſcended from Rajahs. They are much more robuſt than the reſt, have a great ſhare of courage, and a nice ſenſe of military honour, which conſiſts, among

them, in fidelity to thoſe they ſerve. Fighting is their profeſſion; they readily enter into the ſervice of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads: but, ſhould their leader fall in the battle, their cauſe is at an end, and they run off the field, without any ſtain to their reputation. The Engliſh E India Company have many battalions of them in their ſervice: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and diſciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: theſe again are ſubdivided into each profeſſion. Beſides theſe, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuſe of all the tribes. They are a ſet of unhappy wretches, deſtined to miſery from their birth. They perform all the vileſt offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept diſtinct from each other by inſurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the ſame veſſel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from theſe points ſubjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that inſtant, to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each caſt," (ſays Dr. Robertſon) "adhere invariably to the profeſſion of their forefathers: from generation to generation, the ſame families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be aſcribed that high degree of perfection conſpicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their anceſtors may check the ſpirit of invention, yet, by adhering to theſe, they acquire ſuch an expertneſs and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of ſuperior ſcience, and the aid of more complete inſtruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanſhip. To this circumſtance alſo Dr. Robertſon aſcribes a ſtriking peculiarity in the ſtate of Hindooſtan, the permanence of its inſtitutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themſelves ever converted, whatever the Roman miſſionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any ſociety where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chineſe, in reſpect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of tranſmigration is one of their diſtinguiſhing tenets. Their inſtitutions of religion form a complete ſyſtem of ſuperſtition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples conſecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies ſplendid; and the abſolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is ſupported by the command of the immenſe revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thouſand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taſte, cuſtom, or faſhion. Their dreſs, their food, the common intercourſes of life, their marriages, and profeſſions, are all under the juriſdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental ſpices. The warrior caſt may eat of the fleſh of goats, ſheep, and poultry. Other ſuperior caſts may eat poultry and fiſh; but the inferior caſts are prohibited from eating fleſh or fiſh of any kind. Their greateſt luxury conſiſts in the uſe of the richeſt ſpiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They eſteem milk the pureſt of food, becauſe they think it partakes of ſome of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and becauſe they eſteem the cow itſelf almoſt as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happineſs conſiſts in the ſolaces of domeſtic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indiſpenſable duty in every man, who does not entirely ſeparate himſelf from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have ſeveral wives; but they ſeldom have more than one; and their wives are diſtinguiſhed by a decency of demeanour, a ſolicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the moſt civilized countries. The cuſtom of women burning themſelves on the death of their huſbands is ſtill practiſed in Hindooſtan. In ſome parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is aſſerted, that they dig a pit, in which is depoſited a large quantity of combuſtible matter, which is ſet on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herſelf into the flaming maſs. In other places, a pile is raiſed extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is ſet on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, tranſlated by Mr. Hal-

head, is the following paſſage concerning this practice? "It is proper for a woman, after her huſband's death, to burn herſelf in the fire with his corpſe. Every woman, who thus burns herſelf, ſhall remain in paradiſe with her huſband three crores and fifty lacks of years, by deſtiny. If ſhe cannot burn, ſhe muſt, in that caſe, preſerve an inviolable chaſtity: if ſhe remain always chaſte, ſhe goes to paradiſe; and if ſhe do not preſerve her chaſtity, ſhe goes to hell." This code of laws, with their ſacred books, the Veidam and the Shaſtah, where written in the Sanſcrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the ſtyle of their beſt authors is wonderfully conciſe. Hindooſtan, toward the N is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almoſt conſtantly for three months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, deſcribed in the courſe of this work. See INDIA.

HINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of Norwich, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 43 N.

HINZUAN, JOANNA ST, one of the Comora iſlands in the Indian ocean. This iſland is a proper place of refreſhment for the Eaſt India ſhips, whoſe crews, when ill of the ſcurvy, ſoon recover by the uſe of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king reſides is at the eaſt ſide of the iſland; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houſes. Their principal houſes are built with ſtone, with a quadrangle, in the middle, and are only one ſtory high. All the other houſes, or rather huts, are ſlightly compoſed of plaſtered reeds; and yet the moſques are tolerable ſtructures, very neat and clean in the inſide. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their ſhoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horſe, mule, nor aſs, in all the iſland.—The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who eſtabliſhed themſelves on the ſea-coaſt by conqueſt, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largeſt, yet it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Iſlands; it claims ſovereignity over, and exacts tribute from, all the others. They get their ſupplies of arms and ammunition from ſhips that touch here as it is cuſtomary for all to make preſents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a viſit on board, which he does to every one. They have a regular form of government, and exerciſe the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of theſe two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not ſo deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They conſider a black ſtreak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a bruſh dipt in a kind of ointment. The cuſtom of chewing the betel nut prevails here, as in moſt of the eaſtern countries; and anſwers to the faſhion of taking ſnuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purſe or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to your friend when you meet him or take leave. Their religion licenſes a plurality of wives and likewiſe concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to ſee the women: but female ſtrangers are admitted into the haram; and ſome Engliſh ladies, whoſe curioſity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richneſs of apparel diſplayed in a profuſion of ornaments of gold, ſilver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings; they wear half a dozen or more of each through holes bored all along the outer rim of the ear. The men ſeem not to look with an eye of indifference on our fair country women notwithſtanding they are of ſo different a complexion. They are very temperate and abſtemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet; and are frequent in prayer, attending their moſques three or four times a day. Theſe people profeſs a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that Joanna-man and Engliſhman all brothers: and never fail to aſk How king George do? In general, they appear to be a courteous and well-diſpoſed people, and very fair and honeſt in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, ſome vicioufly inclined; and theft is much practiſed by the lower claſs, notwithſtanding the puniſhment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The climate here promotes vegetation to ſuch a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; ſo that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and

partials (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of this country is very picturesque and pleasing. Lofty mountains, clothed to their very summits; deep and rugged vallies, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the palm and cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, and about 15 miles from the town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills, covered with lofty trees, and the solitude of the place, seem more calculated to inspire religious awe, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm, and 25 miles E of Falsoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

HIRCANIA, under this name the ancients comprised the Provinces of Persia in Asia, lying on the S shore of the Caspian sea, which was also called the Hircanian sea.

HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

HIRCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 miles NE of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Bober, 44 miles SW of Breslaw.

HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO, St.

HITCHIN, a large and populous town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 58 N.

HITHE or HYTHE, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the choaking up of the harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 12 miles W of Dover, and 68 SE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

HOAI-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and inclosed by a triple wall. This place is very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

HOANG-HO. See YELLOW RIVER.

HOANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

HOCHBERG, a marquisate of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 38 48 N.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

HODDESDON, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 49 N.

HOEI-TCHEOU, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its tea, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependant on it.

HOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

HOEKELUN. See HEUKELUN.

HOHENZOLLERN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 48 23 N.

HORSHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, three miles from Francfort.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China, and one of the principal in the province of Pe-tcheli. It has two cities of the second and 15 of the third class in its district. It is 125 miles S of Pekin.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnshire,

with a market on Thurſday, 14 miles S by E of Boſton, and 108 N by E of London. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 52 47 N.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between two branches of the Tar, 43 miles ENE of Exeter, and 215 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 50 N.

HOLLAND, the largeſt of the ſeven United Provinces, is bounded on the W by the German ocean, or N ſea; to the E by the Zuyder-ſee, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gelderland; to the S by Dutch Brabant and Zealand; and to the N by the Zuyder ſea. Its greateſt extent from N to S, including the iſland of Texel, is about 90 Engliſh miles; but from E to W its extent varies from 40 to 25. To defend it againſt the ſea, dykes have been erected at an immenſe expence, and innumerable canals cut to drain it, as being naturally very low and marſhy. Some parts of the province are very fruitful in corn; but the greater parts conſiſt of rich paſtures, wherein are kept large herds of kine, which ſupply them with incredible quantities of butter and cheeſe. Of the latter, that of Edam, in North Holland, is highly eſteemed. The many rivers and canals that interſect the province are of great advantage to its commerce, but contribute to render the air foggy and unwholeſome. There is a communication by water betwixt almoſt every town and village. Towards the middle alſo of the province are great numbers of turf-pits. It is ſo populous, that the number of inhabitants is computed at 1,200,000. In point of cleanlineſs no country ſurpaſſes, and few come up to it, eſpecially in North Holland, and that even in the villages. It has conſiderable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ſhips. The French effected, by the aid of a ſevere froſt, the entire conqueſt of this province in January 1795; and till the era of a general pacification, no account of any permanent government can be given. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm; but all religious ſects are tolerated. Amſterdam is the capital.

HOLLAND, one of the diviſions of Lincolnſhire in England. It ſo much reſembles the province of that name upon the continent, in moſt reſpects, being low and marſhy, with the ſea on one ſide, and canals running through it, that it muſt either have had its name from thence, or on the ſame account. On the eaſt it has what the ancient geographers call Æſtuarium Metaris, now the Waſhes, which are overflowed at high water, and part of Cambridgeſhire on the ſouth. The lower part of it is full of bogs and marſhes, and has huge banks to defend it againſt the ſea and land floods. The ground is ſo ſoft, that horſes are worked unſhod; and it produces plenty of graſs, but little corn. The whole tract ſeems to have been gained from the ſea; and is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter of which was impaſſable; but ſince the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more ſolid, and the inhabitants ſow cole-ſeed upon them to their great profit. Though there are no ſtones to be found in or upon the ground, yet moſt of the churches are of ſtone. They have no freſh water but from the clouds, which is preſerved in pits, but if theſe are deep, it ſoon turns braciſh; and if they are ſhallow, they ſoon become dry.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largeſt known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 42 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E Lon. ſo that its ſquare ſurface conſiderably exceeds that of Europe. When this vaſt iſland was firſt diſcovered, is uncertain. In the beginning of laſt century, the N and W coaſts were traced by the Dutch: the S extremity was diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38° S, and aſcertained its ſeparation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Taſman's diſcoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Taſman diſtinguiſhed by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was viſited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the moſt part, of a good height, diverſified with hills and vallies. See WALES, NEW SOUTH.

HOLM, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſometimes called Abbey-Holm, from an abbey that formerly ſtood here. It is a ſmall place ſeated on an arm of the ſea, 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW of London. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 54 53 N.

HOLMSDALE, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the weſt; the Baltic, or the gulph of Lubeck, on the eaſt; the duchy of Mecklenburg on the ſouth-eaſt; that of Bremen, with

the river Elbe, on the ſouth-weſt; and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the ſouth. Its greateſt length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60. A great part of this country conſiſts of rich marſh-land, which being much expoſed to inundations both from the ſea and rivers, dykes have been raiſed at a great expence to guard and defend them. The paſtures in the marſhes are ſo rich, that cattle are bred in vaſt numbers and fattened in them, and great quantities of excellent butter and cheeſe made of their milk. They are alſo very fruitful in wheat, barley, peaſe, beans, and rape-ſeed. In the more barren, ſandy, and heathy parts of the country, large flocks of ſheep are bred and fed: nor are orchards wanting, or woods, eſpecially of oak and beech; nor turf, poultry, game, and wild-fowl. Notwithſtanding this country's advantageous ſituation for commerce, there are few manufactures and little trade in it. Hamburg and Lubec ſupply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export ſome grain, malt, grots, ſtarch, buck-wheat, peaſe, beans, rapeſeed, butter, cheeſe, ſheep, ſwine, horned cattle, horſes, and fiſh. The manufactures of the duchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel, and Glückſtadt. Denmark now poſſeſſes the whole duchy; the imperial cities excepted.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HOLY ISLAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, ſix miles SE of Berwick. It is two miles long and one broad: the ſoil rocky and full of ſtones. It has a town and a caſtle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouſe. On this iſland, which is likewiſe called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a ſtately monaſtery: and here was anciently a biſhop's ſee, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, firſt to Cheſter-le Street, and afterward to Durham.

HOLYHEAD, a ſeaport and cape of the iſle of Angleſea. It is the moſt uſual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that ſail for that city every day, except Tueſday, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which kelp is made; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the iſle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a light-houſe. Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Cheſter, and 276 NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

HOLYWELL, a town in Flintſhire with a market on Friday. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which ſo many fables and ſuperſtitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious ſtream, burſting out of the ground with a conſiderable degree of impetuoſity. Beſides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed out the ſpring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic ſhrine, it is now applied to the purpoſe of turning ſeveral mills for the working of copper, making braſs wire, paper, and ſnuff, and ſpinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Aſaph, and 212 NE of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel 150 miles N of Franckfort. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts between the Moſelle and the Rhine, 50 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16 N.

HO-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Pe-tcheli and Chan-ſi, on the E by Kiang-ſi and Chan-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-ſi. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chineſe call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is, indeed, ſituate almoſt in the centre of China. Beſide Cai-fongfou, its capital, it contains ſeven cities of the firſt claſs, and 102 of the ſecond and third.

HONAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its juriſdiction one city of the ſecond claſs, and 13 of the third. It is 500 miles SW of Pekin.

HONDURAS, a large province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Honduras, on the E by the Moſquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatimala. This province, and the peninſula of Jucatan, on the other ſide of the bay of Honduras, do not, like the other territories of Spain, in the New World, derive their value either from the fertility of their ſoil, or the richneſs of their mines; but they produce, in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which, in dying ſome colours, is ſo far preferable to any other material, that the conſumption of it in Europe is conſiderable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in theſe provinces, or attempted to obtain any ſhare in

this branch of trade. But, after the conqueſt of Jamaica by the Engliſh, one of the firſt objects of the ſettlers on that iſland was the great profit ariſing from the log-wood trade, and the facility of wreſting ſome portion of it from the Spaniards. Their firſt attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the S. E. promontory of Yucatan. When moſt of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the iſland of Triſt, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal ſtation has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonſtrances, and open force, to prevent the Engliſh from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after ſtruggling againſt it for more than a century, the diſaſters of an unfortunate war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant conſent to tolerate this ſettlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was ſtipulated, that they ſhould confine themſelves within a certain diſtrict, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the courſe of the ſaid two rivers for unalterable boundaries, ſo as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But by a convention ſigned in 1786 the Engliſh were not only permitted to cut log-wood, but mahogany or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; and alſo to occupy the ſmall iſland called Cafina. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid.

HONFLEUR, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour and a trade in lace. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

HONITON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. Honiton ſends two members to parliament, and has a large manufacture of white thread and bonelace. It is ſeated on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 50 45 N.

HONOLSTEIN, a town of Germany in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 49 48 N.

HOOD ISLAND, one of the Marqueſas in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

HOOGLY, a ſmall but ancient city of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but poſſeſſes many veſtiges of former greatneſs. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is ſeated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 30 N.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two weſtermoſt branches, named the Coſſimbuzar and Yeſſinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ſhips.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name, 10 miles S of Breda, and 15 NE of Antwerp.

HOPE, a village in the high peak of Derbyſhire.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Aſia.

HORN, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HORN, a town of the late Auſtrian Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

HORNBACH, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany in the Black Foreſt, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortreſs on a mountain. It is ſeated on the Gutlaſh, 21 miles NE of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 48 12 N.

HORNBY, a town of Lancaſhire in England ſeated on a branch of the river Lune with a handſome church. Lon. 2 20 W lat. 54 6 N.

HORN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S America, round which all ſhips now paſs that ſail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 S.

HORNCASTLE, a large well built town, in Lincolnſhire, on the river Bane. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Eſſex, two miles E by S of Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition aſſigns a reaſon too idle to be repeated.

HORNDON, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a hill, which commands a beautiful proſpect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmſford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 32 N.

HORNSEY, a town in Yorkſhire, 188

miles from London. It is almoſt ſurrounded by a ſmall arm of the ſea; and the church having a high ſteeple, is a noted ſea-mark. Not many years ago there was a ſtreet here called Hornſey beck, which was waſhed away by the ſea, except a houſe or two, E. Lon. 0 6 N. lat. 54 0.

HORNSEY, a town of Middleſex, five miles north of London. It is a long ſtraggling place, ſituated in a low valley, but extremely pleaſant, having the new-river winding through it.

HORSENS, a ſeaport of Denmark, in Jutland, ſeated on the bottom of a bay, that opens into the Categate near the Iſland of Hiarnoe, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

HORSHAM, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county goal, and the aſſizes are ſometimes held here. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, 51 8 N.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fiſh River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as moſt Europeans, but are more ſlender; and the characteriſtic mark of this nation is, the ſmalneſs of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their ſkin is of a yelloviſh brown hue, reſembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not ſuch thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling ſize, with the fineſt ſet of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if poſſible, than that of the Negroes. With reſpect to ſhape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. In their mien, moreover, a degree of careleſſneſs is obſervable, that diſcovers marks of alacrity and reſolution; qualities, which, upon occaſion, they certainly can exhibit. Not only the men, but the women alſo are clothed with ſheep ſkins; the wool being worn outward in ſummer, and inward in winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their neck bare; another is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They beſmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little ſoot is mixed: and this is never wiped off. They are likewiſe perfumed with powder of herbs, rubbing it all over them, when they beſmear themſelves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes neareſt to that of the poppy mixed with ſpices. The women who are ambitious to pleaſe, not only greaſe all the naked parts of their body, to make them ſhine, but braid or plait their hair as an additional elegance, and adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells. A Hottentot lady thus bedizened, has exhauſted all the arts of her toilet; and however unfavourable nature may have been, with regard to ſhape and ſtature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the ſplendour of her appearance gives her the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction. But with all this vanity, they are not devoid of modeſty; for the females of this nation cover themſelves much more ſcrupulouſly than the men. They ſeldom content themſelves with one covering, but almoſt always have two, and very often three. Theſe are made of well-greaſed ſkin, and are faſtened about their bodies with a thong, almoſt like the aprons of our ladies. The outermoſt is the largeſt, fineſt, and moſt ſhowy, and frequently adorned with glaſs beads ſtrung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor noſe are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other ſavages; but the noſe is ſometimes, by way of greater ſtate, marked with a black ſtreak of ſoot, or with a large ſpot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewiſe put a little on their cheeks. Both ſexes wear rings on their arms and legs. Moſt of theſe are made of thick leather ſtraps, cut in a circular ſhape; and theſe have given riſe to the received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occaſionally. Rings of iron, copper, or braſs, of the ſize of a gooſe-quill, are conſidered as more genteel than thoſe of leather; but the girls are not allowed to uſe any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots ſeldom wear any ſhoes. What they do wear, are made of undreſſed leather, with the hairy ſide outward: they are rendered ſoft and pliable, by being beat and moiſtened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering paſtoral life. They are merely huts, reſembling a round

bee-hive or a vault, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and ſo low as ſcarcely poſſible for a middle-ſized man to ſtand upright. But neither the lowneſs of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be conſidered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in ſtooping and crawling on all-fours, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than ſtand. The fire place is in the middle, and they ſit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the ſmoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, ſees it hover round him, without feeling the leaſt inconvenience ariſing from it to his eyes; and rolled up, like a hedge hog ſnug in his ſkin, he lies in the midſt of this cloud, till he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his ſheep-ſkin, in order to ſtir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or turn the ſteak he is broiling over the fire. The order of theſe huts in a craal, or clan, is moſt frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterſon viſited a Hottentot village in the Small Nimiqua Land, in the NW part of the country: it conſiſted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The enſign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a braſs top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amuſed them, part of the night, with muſic and dancing; their viſitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their muſic was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different ſizes. The men form themſelves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boſhmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and are enemies to the paſtoral life. Their weapons are poiſoned arrows, which ſhot from a ſmall bow, will hit a mark with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the diſtance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beaſts, buſhes and clefts in rocks, ſerve them by turns for dwellings. Many of theſe ſavages are entirely naked; but ſome of them cover their body with the ſkin of any ſort of animal, great or ſmall, from the ſhoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkies, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which, they eat raw. Their table, however, is compoſed of ſeveral other diſhes, among which are catterpillars, termites, locuſts, graſhoppers, ſnakes, and ſpiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were obſerved by lieutenant Paterſon, in his journey to the NW in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with graſs. Their mode of living is in the higheſt degree wretched, and they are apparently the moſt dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dreſs is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals and jackalls, the fleſh of which they eat. When a grampus is caſt aſhore, they remove their huts to the place, and ſubſiſt upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it ſometimes affords them ſuſtenance for half a year, though in a great meaſure decayed and putrified by the ſun. They ſmear their ſkin with the oil, the odour of which is ſo powerful, that their approach may be perceived ſome time before they appear in view. With reſpect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them ſeem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any inſtruction. All of them, however, have the ſtrongeſt opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being, but they pay no religious worſhip to him, though from this ſource they derive all the evils that happen; and among theſe they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So monſtrouſly ignorant are they, that the Boſhmans will abuſe the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to aſſault the lightning. Even the moſt intelligent of them could not be convinced by Dr. Sparrman, that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumſtance, were it never to rain. They ſeem, however, to have ſome idea of a future ſtate, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them ſo ſoon; admoniſhing them to behave henceforth more properly: by which they mean, that their deceaſed friends ſhould not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themſelves to be made uſe of by wizards, to bring any miſchief on thoſe that ſurvive them. The Hottentots ſleep promiſcuouſly in the ſame hut, and are neither acquainted with the difference of age, nor with that invincible horror which ſeparates beings connected by blood. The country poſſeſſed by the Dutch is of a pretty conſiderable

able extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo des Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Chriſtopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the induſtrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a ſufficiency of all the neceſſaries of life for the inhabitants, but alſo for the refreſhment of all the European ſhips that touch here. The Dutch conſider the year as divided into two ſeaſons, which they term monſoons; the wet monſoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or ſummer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes; camelopardiliſes; the gems-boch, a ſpecies of antelope, which has remarkably long ſharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs will ſit on its hind quarters, and defend itſelf; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very deſtructive to ſheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouſe colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white ſtripes over the back, and the male having very large twiſted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a ſpecies of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroſes; horſes; domeſtic horned cattle; common ſheep, and a peculiar ſpecies of ſheep covered with hair inſtead of wool. The hippopotamus or river-horſe is frequently ſeen here. Among the birds are vultures, oſtriches, whoſe eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a ſpecies of gregarious bird: theſe latter build their curious neſt in the mimoſa tree, where they form a kind of thatched houſe, with a regular ſtreet of neſts on both ſides, at about two inches diſtance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Patterſon ſaw, upwards of 800 birds. Among the inſects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raiſing a number of hills, they impede the progreſs of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Patterſon, who taſted this food, found it far from diſagreeable. The locuſts are eſteemed excellent food by the Boſhmans, by whom they are dried and kept for uſe. The black, or rock ſcorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the ſerpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

HOUAT, an iſland of France, near the coaſt of Bretagne. It is 10 miles in circumference.

HOUDAN, a town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire and lately in the province of Beauce, with a manufacture of woollen ſtockings. It is ſeated on the Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſituate on a heath of the ſame name, on which are ſome powder-mills, on a branch of the river Colne. Here is a charity ſchool and a chapel. The heath is noted for robberies and horſe races. Hounſlow is 10 miles W by S of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yang-tſe-kiang traverſes it from E to W, and divides it into two parts. This province (the greater part of which is level, and watered by canals, lakes, and rivers) is celebrated for its fertility; the Chineſe call it the ſtorehouſe of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the firſt claſs, and 114 of the ſecond and third. Vout-changfou is the capital.

HOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It takes its name from a lake of the ſame name, on which it is ſeated. The quantity of ſilk manufactured here is almoſt incredible. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond and ſix of the third claſs. It is 160 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

HOWDEN, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a ſmall diſtrict called Howdenſhire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is ſeated on the north ſide of the Ouſe, 15 miles SE of York, and 179 N by W London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 46 N.

HOXTER, a town of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the Weſer, 8 miles NW of Corwey, 27 miles NE of Paderborn. Lon. 9 39 E, lat. 51 50 N.

HOY, one of the Orkney Iſlands, ſituate between the iſland of Pomona and the N coaſt of Caithneſſhire. It is 10 miles long. On this iſland, beſides the great conic hill of Holyhead, which is a ſeamark, there is a ſtupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of penguin, is found. In a gloomy valley in this iſland, is a large ſtone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic ſtone. It is hollow within, having the form

of a bed and pillow cut in the ſtone; and is ſuppoſed to have been the habitation of a hermit. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 36 N.

HOYE, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector of Hanover, ſeated on the Weſer, 13 miles NW of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 57 N.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, on an iſland in the river Morava, 30 miles SE of Olmutz, and 30 E of Brinn. Lon. 17 53 E, lat. 49 0 N.

HUA, or KAHUA, a large town of Aſia, capital of Cochin-China, with a royal palace. It is ſeated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 40 N.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 miles in compaſs, and has a commodious harbour. Lon. 151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

HUBERT, ST. a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, with an abbey, 20 miles SE of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 50 0 N.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 miles SW of York, and 189 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

HUDSON, a city of the United States, in New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had a very rapid progreſs. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the E ſide of Hudſon's River, 30 miles S of Albany, and 130 N of New York. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

HUDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69° N latitude, and diſcovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudſon. He had made two voyages before on the ſame adventure; the firſt in 1607, and the ſecond in 1608. In his third and laſt, in 1610, he entered the ſtraits that lead into the bay known by his name; coaſted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 30 N lat. His ardour for the diſcovery not being abated by the difficulties he ſtruggled with in this empire of froſt and ſnow, he ſtaid here till the enſuing ſpring, and then prepared to purſue his diſcoveries; but his crew, who ſuffered equal hardſhips, without the ſame ſpirit to ſupport them, mutinied, ſeized him and ſeven of thoſe who were moſt faithful to him, and committed them to the icy ſeas in an open boat. Hudſon and his companions were never heard of more; but the ſhip and the reſt of the men returned home. Other attempts toward a diſcovery of that paſſage have been ſince made, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Reſolution Iſles on the N, and Button's Iſles on the Labrador coaſt to the S, forming the E extremity of the ſtrait, diſtinguiſhed by the name of its great diſcoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two ſtraits, with Baffin's Bay: on the E ſide it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. Theſe countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whoſe ſkins and furs are far ſuperior in quality to thoſe found in leſs northerly regions. The natives are called Eſquimaux, and Northern Indians; and are materially different from all the ſouthern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not conſiſt of above ten perſons, for the excluſive trade to this bay. This company poſſeſs three forts on the S coaſt of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudſon's Bay is diſtinguiſhed. Theſe factories are called Rupert, Mooſe, and Albany, and they lie, from 51 to 52° N lat, and from 75 to 79° W lon. On the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay, conſiderably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flamborough; and beyond this is York Fort, on Nelſon River, in lon. 92 30, and lat. 57 25: but the moſt northern ſettlement is Prince of Wales' Fort, at the mouth of Church-hill River, in lon. 94 7, and lat. 58 48. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the ſervice of the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſet out from Prince of Wales' Fort to explore a river, that the Eſquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of thoſe Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in ſight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it encumbered with ſhoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72° N, and lon. 119° W. In 1782, the ſettlement, &c. of the company, valued at 500,000l. were deſtroyed by a French ſquadron, but the damage has been repaired, and the commerce is again in a flouriſhing ſituation.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the fineſt rivers of the United States of America. It riſes in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, waters Albany and Hudſon, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a courſe of 250 miles. It is navigable

for ſloops to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon.

HUENA, an iſland of the Baltic, three miles from the coaſt of Sweden, and ſubject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one ſcattered village, and produces hay and corn, more than ſufficient for its own conſumption. In this iſland was the obſervatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is ſix miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elſinore, and 14 N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E lat. 55 54 N.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the Iſſuela, 35 miles NE of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 42 18 N.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a caſtle, 60 miles NE of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Gueldrland, ſeated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

HUETTA, an old and ſmall town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a borough and ſeaport in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It was built by Edward 1, who called it Kingſton, and it is ſeated on the river Hull, on the N ſide of the Humber. It is a large town with two pariſh-churches, and is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor. It is fortified, and is the firſt town that ſhut its gates againſt Charles 1; but its fortifications are now inconſiderable, while its commerce is increaſed ſo much, that it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Its ſituation is extremely advantageous; for, beſides its communication with the Yorkſhire rivers and canals, it has acceſs alſo to the Trent and all its branches; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic: but it has regular traffic with the ſouthern parts of Europe, and with America. More ſhips are ſent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted, and more grain is exported from Hull than London by means of its extenſive inland commerce. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ſhips. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity Houſe, for the relief of ſeamen and their widows; a cuſtomhouſe, an exchange, and a town-hall. The ſtone bridge, over the river, to Holderneſs was rebuilt in 1787, and conſiſts of 14 arches. Hull ſends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles SE of York, and 173 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HULPEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, nine miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HULST, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, ſeated on a plain, which may be overflowed. It has a very fine town-houſe, and is 15 miles NW of Antwerp, and 17 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

HUMBER, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeveral other ſtreams. It divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German Ocean, at Holderneſs.

HUMMOCH, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, about ſix miles long. The rajah is ſupported in his authority by the Dutch E India Company. The iſland is exceedingly fertile, and produces moſt of the tropical fruits; but the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies five leagues S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Sileſia, ſeated on the Wide, eight miles NE of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 51 9 N.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland; on the W by the circle of Auſtria, on the S by the Drave, which ſeparates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E by Walachia and Tranſylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to theſe may be added the Bannat of Temeſwar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Treſſe, Marus, Raab, and Waag. The air is very unhealthy, occaſioned by the lakes and bogs, inſomuch that a ſort of plague viſits them every three or four years. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and the wine, eſpecially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron, and they have ſuch plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The Hungarians are ſaid to be of a ſanguine choleric temper, and ſomewhat fierce, cruel, proud, and revengeful. They have been always reputed good ſoldiers, being much more inclined to arms, martial exerciſes, and

hunting, than to arts, learning, trade, or agriculture. The nobility affect great pomp and magnificence, and are much addicted to feafting and carouſing. The men in general are ſtrong and well proportioned. They ſhave their beards, but have whiſkers on the upperlip; wearing fur capes on their heads, a cloſe-bodied coat girt with a ſaſh, with a ſhort cloak or mantle over all, ſo contrived as to be buckled under the arm, and leave the right hand at liberty. Their horſe are called huſſars, and their foot heydukes. Buda is famous for its mineral waters and baths and is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Preſburg of the Upper.

HUNGEN, a town of Germany in the Upper Rhine.

HUNGERFORD, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the Kennet, and noted for the beſt trout and crawfiſh in England. It is 64 miles W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 26 N.

HUNNINGUEN, a fortified town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and lately in the province of Alſace, ſeated on the Rhine, five miles N of Baſle. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N.

HUNMANBY, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It it pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge to Godmanchester; and was once a large place, having no leſs than 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is 16 miles W by N of Cambridge, and 65 N of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 17 N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length, and 20 in its broadeſt part; bounded on the N and NW by Northamptonſhire, on the E by Cambridgeſhire, and on the SW by Bedfordſhire. It contains four hundreds, ſix market-towns, and 79 pariſhes. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and Nen. The SE part conſiſts of beautiful meadows. The middle and weſtern parts are fertile in corn, and ſprinkled with woods; and the upland part was, anciently, a foreſt, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The NE part conſiſts of fens, which join thoſe of Ely: but they are drained, ſo as to afford rich paſturage, and even large crops of corn. The air of this country is, in moſt parts pleaſant and wholeſome, except among the fens and meres great numbers of cattle; and plenty of water-fowl, fiſh, and turf for firing; which laſt is of great ſervice to the inhabitants, their being but little wood, though the whole county was a foreſt in the time of Henry II. This county ſends four members to parliament; and the ſheriff, who is choſen alternately from Cambridgeſhire, the iſle of Ely, and Huntingdonſhire, is ſheriff of both counties.

HUNTSPIL, a ſmall town in Somerſetſhire, at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 11 N.

HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges firſt enters the plains of Hindooſtan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat 29 35 N.

HURON, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85° W lon, and 42 and 46° N lat, from whence the country around is called the country of the Hurons.

HURST CASTLE, a caſtle in Hampſhire, near Lymington. In this caſtle Charles I was confined previouſly to his being brought to trial. It is ſeated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which ſhoots into the ſea toward the iſle of Wight, from which it is diſtant two miles.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Malwa, the eaſtern diviſion of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, with a ſtrong citadel, and a very handſome church. It is ſeated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 miles W of Sleſwick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat 54 45 N.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege, the Dutch, in 1718, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ſurrendered it to the biſhop of Liege. It is ſeated on the Maeſe, 12 miles WSW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 32 N.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſeated on a river that falls into the Kiſtna, 35 miles N by E of Madras. Lon. 78 52 E, lat. 17 12 N.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the reſidence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar.

It is ſituate on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nuſſerpour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

HYPPOLITE, St. a town of France, now in the department of Gard lately in the province of Languedoc. A canal croſſes the town, which turns ſeveral mills, and ſupplies many fountains with water. An inſult, offered by the inhabitants to a prieſt, who was carrying the viaticum, occaſioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is ſeated on the Vidourle, near its ſource, 12 miles SW of Alais. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

HYTHE. See HITHE.

I. J.

JAAR, a river riſing near Tongres, in the biſhopric of Liege, and after a NE courſe falls into the Maeſe at Maeſtricht.

JABLUNKA, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Teſchen, 35 miles SE of Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fort. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleaſant and fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N of Hueſca. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 42 36 N.

JACI-D'-AGUILA, a ſeaport town on the eaſtern coaſt of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27 N.

JAEN, a ſtrong and handſome town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine ſilk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Baeza. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

JAFFA, a town of Paleſtine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles NW of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N.

JAFNAPATAN, a ſeaport of Ceylon, in the E Indies at the N end of that iſland, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portugueſe in 1658; and it was taken by the Engliſh in October 1795. They export great quantities of tobacco from hence, and ſome elephants, which are accounted the moſt docile of any in the world. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, and province of Oriſſa. It is one of the firſt objects of Hindoo veneration, and viſited by vaſt crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India, and is an excellent ſeamark. It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of Lake Chilka, and 311 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the Oppa, 65 miles S by E of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JAGERSBURG, a town of Germany in the principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

JAGHIRE, a tract of land, in the Carnatic, ſubject to the Engliſh E India Company. It extends along the bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N, to Alemparve on the S, and to Conjeveram on the W; being 108 miles along the ſhore, and 47 inland in the wideſt part. It contains 2440 ſquare miles, and its annual revenue is about 150,000l.

JAGO, St. the largeſt, moſt populous, and moſt fertile of the Cape de Verd Iſlands in Africa. It lies 13 miles W of the iſland of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy ſeaſon, is unwholeſome to ſtrangers. The animals are beeves, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkies. Here are fowls and birds of almoſt all ſorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and ſugar-canes. It has alſo ſome cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago or Ribeira-Grande is the capital, but the governor reſides at Praya.

JAGO, St. a handſome and conſiderable town of S America, the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and a royal audience. It is ſeated in a beautiful plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Here are ſeveral canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the ſtreets. It is ſubject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, St. the capital of the iſland of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the ſame name. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 20 5 N.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, St. a town of Hiſpaniola, on the river St. Jago, in a fertile ſoil, but bad air. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 19 22 N.

JAGO-DEL-ESTERO, St. a town of S America, in Tuetman, and the uſual reſidence of the inquiſitor of the province

It is ſeated on a large river called the Dulce in a flat country, 475 miles SSE of Potoſi. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 28 25 S.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, St. See GUATIMALA, NEW.

JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES, St. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, ſeated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 23 0 N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, St. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of Jamaica, where the aſſembly and the grand courts of juſtice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monaſtery, and ſeveral chapels; but it is now reduced to a ſmall compaſs, and has only one church, and a chapel. It is ſeated near the SE part of the iſland in a pleaſant valley, on the Rio Cobre, ſeven miles NW of Port Paſſage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 18 6 N.

JAGO-DE-LEON, St. the capital of the diſtrict of Caraccas, in S America. Lon. 64 48 W, lat. 9 32 N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe in Servia, ſeated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 18 E, lat. 43 40 N.

JAICK, a large river of Tartary which falls into the Caſpian ſea.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, with a ſtrong citadel, ſeated on the Plena, 50 miles NE of Boſna-Serago.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JALALABAD, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, ſituate on the Kameh 60 miles ESE of Cabul.

JALLENDAR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the country of Lahore, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name Lon. 74 10 E lat. 30 50 N.

JALLONITZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. It is ſeated on the river Jalonitz, and is 95 miles SW of Iſmael.

JALLOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper in the country of Agimere, Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 25 15 N.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the Ruſſian government of St. Peterſburg, with a ſtrong fort, ſeated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva. Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25 N.

JAMAICA, an iſland of the W Indies, diſcovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues W of Hiſpaniola; nearly the ſame diſtance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of S America. It is of an oval figure, 150 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run lengthwiſe from E to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their riſe from both ſides, yet none of them are navigable, even for barges; but ſome are ſo large, that the ſugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the ſeaſide; ſome of them run under ground for a conſiderable ſpace, and particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and great part of the iſland, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year; for here is an eternal ſpring. There are many different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among theſe are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies are ſugar-canes, and ſuch a variety of fruit trees, as to make the country look like a paradiſe. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwaſps in the fens and marſhes; and ſnakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longeſt day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is ſo intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the ſea-breezes did not ariſe to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholeſome, eſpecially to new comers. The year is diſtinguiſhed into two ſeaſons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not ſo frequent as formerly, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, Auguſt, and September, are called the hurricane months, becauſe then they are the moſt frequent; and there is lightning almoſt every night. There is not above a third part of the iſland inhabited, for the plantations are all by the ſeaſide. Here and there are ſavannas, or large plains, where the original natives uſed to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made uſe of for breeding their cattle. The beſt houſes are generally built low, being only one ſtory, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three perſons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which ſerves for it, is plantains, yams, and caſſava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and ſheep are plentiful; but the ſervants generally feed upon Iriſh ſalt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and ſalt-fiſh. The general produce of this iſland is ſugar, rum, gin-

gin, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it; also Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, maitenees, sweetsops, papaws, pineapples, star-apples, prickly pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. There are four negroes to a white man; and of the former there are about 300,000, besides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their W India colonies. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Affan, 250 miles W of Elcatif.

JAMBA, a city of the Higher India and the capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 81 55 E, lat. 32 22 N.

JAMBOLI, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

JAMBI, or JAMBIS, a seaport and small kingdom, on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N of Bencooden. Lon. 102 35 E, lat. 0 59 N.

JAMES, ST. an hospital and burying-ground, near Basil in Switzerland, celebrated for a battle, fought by 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French, in which only 32 of the former remained alive desperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that escaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country; and the conquerors themselves were compelled to retire into Alsace.

JAMES'S BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of S Carolina, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of N America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 70 0 N.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virginia, which enters the bay of Chesapeak, near Hampton.

JAMES TOWN, a town of the United States, once the capital of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James River. Lon. 76 29 W, lat. 37 3 N.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, five miles S by E of Carrick, and 73 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 53 52 N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, 12 miles S of Stenay.

JANEIRO, a province of Brasil, in S. America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn and 22° of S. Lat. It is bounded on the North by the province of Spirito Sancto, on the E, and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W. by the mountains which separate it from Guiana, in Spanish America. This is the most valuable province which the Portuguese are masters of; for they import yearly from thence great quantities of gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains, to a prodigious value.

JANNA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Macedonia, on the S by Livadia, on the W by Albania, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients, and Lariſſa is the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It is 62 miles W of Lariſſa. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 39 48 N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, famous for a battle, between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645 when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 49 45 N.

JAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the lake Po-yang. It commands seven cities of the third class.

JAPAN ISLANDS, lying in the East Indies in Asia, between 30 and 40° N lat. and between 130 and 144 E long. the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Nipkon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is called Saxock, and separated from the former only by a very narrow channel. It is about 300 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Bongo. The third in magnitude is called Tonsa, and these are surrounded by a great number of

ſmaller. All theſe are ſubject to one ſovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vaſſal kings under his dominion, whom he can depoſe or puniſh at his pleaſure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, and therefore each of them has a houſe within the verge of the emperor's palace at Jeddo. The eldeſt ſons of the nobility are alſo brought up at court, where they continue till they are promoted to ſome poſt. This prince, when he appears abroad, is attended by 5000 or 6000 of his guards, and maintains an army of 20,000 horſe, and 100,000 foot, though there ſeems to be no neceſſity for ſo large a body of men, unleſs he ſuſpects the fidelity of his vaſſals. His revenues, according to the accounts given of this country, exceed thoſe of all the monarchs upon earth added together: and the riches of the country are anſwerable, it being ſaid by the Portugueſe, and ſome of our own countrymen, who formerly traded to Japan, that their palaces are covered with gold plates inſtead of tiles. But Chriſtians of no denomination have been ſuffered to ſettle in Japan for for above a hundred years, on pretence of a conſpiracy formed by the Portugueſe and their proſelytes againſt the government. The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon declaring, it is ſaid, they were no Chriſtians, and then trampling upon the croſs, to confirm the Japaneſe in this opinion; and they are ſo jealous even of the Dutch, that upon the arrival of any of their ſhips, they take away their guns, ſails, and rudders, carrying them on ſhore till they are ready to ſail. The goods which the Dutch import to Japan, are ſpices, ſugars, ſilks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdaſhery wares; for which they have in return, gold, ſilver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works, and lacquered ware. The Japaneſe make no uſe of tables, beds, or chairs, but ſit and lie upon carpets, in the ſame manner as the Turks and Perſians.

JAPARA, a ſeaport on the N coaſt of the iſland of Java in Aſia, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a conſiderable kingdom, till the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a conſiderable trade. It is 253 miles E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

JARGEAU, a town of France, now in the department of Loiret and lately in the province of Orleanois. It is 10 miles SE of Orleans, and 70 SW of Paris.

JARISLAV. See YAROSLAV.

JARISLAW, a town of Poland in Red Ruſſia, 100 miles E of Cracow.

JARNAC, a town of France, now in the department of Charente and lately in the province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is ſeated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angouleſme, and 235 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 45 28 N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elbe, 27 miles SW of Glatz, and 62 NE of Prague. Lon. 15 57 E, lat. 50 22 N.

JAROSLOW, a handſome town of Auſtrian Poland, in Red Ruſſia, with a ſtrong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handſome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is ſeated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemburg, and 100 E of Cracow. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JARROW, a village in the biſhopric of Durham, near S Shields.

JASENITZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, ſeated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stetin.

JASQUE, a ſeaport of Perſia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Taberan. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

JASSELMERE, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in a ſmall territory of the ſame name, ſubject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27 34 N.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, in European Turkey; and reſidence of the hoſpodar of that country, who is a vaſſal of the grand ſignior. In 1753, the whole city was deſtroyed by fire; it has been ſeveral times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Ruſſians or Auſtrians; the laſt time by the latter in 1788, who reſtored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is a large ſtrong town ſeated on the river Pruth 125 miles W of Bender. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JATS, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindooſtan Proper, to whom all that now remains, is the ſmall territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W of Agra.

JAVA, an iſland of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and ſeparated at its W end from Sumatra, by the ſtrait of Sunda. It is ſometimes called Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from Bali, by ſome named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118° E lon. and 6 to 8° S lat. The N coaſt has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns,

with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javaneſe are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, ſhort coal-black hair, large cheeks, ſmall eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong-limbed; but the women are ſmall. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and ſeveral concubines, according to their circumſtances. Thoſe that live near the ſea-ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. This iſland has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S ſide; it has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of ſalt and pepper, beſides moſt ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here alſo is plenty of hogs, beeves, and ſheep, with other tame animals; and likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroſes, and other wild beaſts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The ſerene ſeaſon is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the inſects, and continue till May. In March they begin to ſow, and in July the ſugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the beſt months for all ſorts of fruits. Java has a river which riſes in the mountains, and, dividing itſelf into many branches, waters the circumjacent country; theſe afterward reunite, and paſs through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This iſland is moſtly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beſides the native Javaneſe, it is inhabited by Chineſe, Malayans, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Bugaſſes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chineſe were going to make an inſurrection, and upon that account diſarmed them; and yet, after that, they barbarouſly maſſacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and ſeized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

JAVA (the leſs) or Bally lies on the E of Java the great, the two iſlands being ſeparated by a narrow channel.

JAWER, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a citadel, and a large ſquare, ſurrounded by piazzas. It is 22 miles S of Lignitz, and 88 E of Prague. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 50 58 N.

JAYPOUR. See JYEPOUR.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, 10 miles SW of Oſnaburg, and 30 NE of Munſter. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N.

ICELAND, a large iſland to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66° N lat. For two months together the ſun never ſets; and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace at leaſt not entirely. The middle of this iſland is mountainous, ſtony, and barren; but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures, and the graſs has a fine ſmell. The ice which gets looſe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wolves and bears. Mount Hecla is the moſt noted mountain, and is a volcano, which ſometimes throws out ſulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that ſome of the ſouls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this iſland. Their houſes are at a diſtance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miſerable huts, covered with ſkins. Many of the inhabitants profeſs Chriſtianity, but thoſe that live at a diſtance are pagans. They are moſtly clothed with the ſkins of beaſts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and ſeahorſes teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was conſidered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as ſcarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and ſcience, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkneſs. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the ſeveral dialects ſince ſpoken by the natives of theſe three kingdoms.

ICHWELL, a village in Bedfordſhire, with a fair on April 5.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, with a fair on Auguſt 2d.

ICKWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles NW

of Ipſwich, and 74 NNE of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a famous little iſland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the Iſle of Mull. It is only three miles long and one broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the ruins of an auguſt monaſtery and cathedral, ſaid to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three chapels, or rather cemeteries in which ſeveral ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this iſland was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. Many of theſe, it is ſaid, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once celebrated ſeat of royalty and learning is now almoſt deſtitute of an inſtructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

Ida, Mount, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the iſland of Candia, famous in ancient times. It is now nothing but a great monſtrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the leaſt ſhadow of a landſkape, grotto, or ſpring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horſes, ſome ſheep, and half ſtarved goats.

Ida, a mountain of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgement of Paris, and for being the reſort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha-la-Nueva, a town of Portugal, in Beira, five miles SW of Idanha-la-Vella.

Idanha-la-Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by aſſault in 1704. It is ſeated on the river Ponſul, 25 miles NE of Caſtel-Branco, and 25 NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, and county of Gorita, with a caſtle. Here are rich quickſilver mines, diſcovered in 1497. It is ſeated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria, 17 miles NE of Goritz, and 25 N of Trieſt. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, which is the reſidence of a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Jean, St. a town of France, now in the department of Moſelle formerly in the province of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Jean-d'Angely, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Charente lately in the province of Saintonge, and formerly had a fine benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is ſeated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 45 59 N.

Jean-de-Laune, St. a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or lately in the province of Burgundy. It is ſeated on the Saone, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Jean-de-Luz, St. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrennees lately in the province of Baſques. It is the laſt next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fiſhery It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near the bay of Biſcay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia, and 12 SW of Bayonne. Lon. 40 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Jean-de-Maurienne, a town of Italy in Savoy, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Moutier, and 25 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Jean-Pied-de-Port, St. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is ſeated on the river Nive, at the entrance of thoſe paſſages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports, and defended by a citadel, upon an eminence. It is 20 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Jean-d'Ulhula, St. an iſland of N America, in New Spain, lying in the North Sea. Lon. 101 15 W, lat. 19 0 N.

Jid, a river in Roxburghſhire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has a ſeat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W ſide of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile ſtill ſerves for a pariſh church. On the banks of this river, are alſo ſeveral large caverns, which were the hiding places of the ancient border warriors.

Jedburgh, a borough in Roxburghſhire, ſituate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the ſeat of the

courts of juſtice for the county. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the iſlands of Japan, where the emperor reſides. It is open on all ſides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houſes are built with earth, and boarded on the outſide to prevent the rain from deſtroying the walls. In every ſtreet there is an iron gate, which is ſhut up in the night, and a kind of cuſtom-houſe or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being nine miles in length and ſix in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 of inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the ſpace of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houſes, and in which a vaſt number of inhabitants periſhed. The emperors palace and all the reſt were reduced to aſhes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town; and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and baſtions. Where the emperor reſides, there are three towers nine ſtories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is ſaid to be ſupported by pillars of maſſy gold. Near the palace are ſeveral others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empreſs has a palace of her own, and there are 20 ſmall ones for the concubines. Beſides, all the vaſſal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handſome garden, and ſtables for 2000 horſes. The houſes of the common ſort are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding ſcreens; ſo that they can make the rooms larger or ſmaller at pleaſure. It is ſeated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay, and the river which croſſes it, is divided into ſeveral canals. Lon. 140 0 E, lat. 35 32 N.

JEHUD, or JOUD, mountains in the NW part of Hindooſtan Proper, extending from Attock, eaſtward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares. After Timur had paſſed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of theſe mountains came to make their ſubmiſſion to him, as Ambiſaces, the king of the ſame country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

JEKYL, a ſmall iſland of N America, on the coaſt of Georgia, S of the iſland of St. Simon's.

JEMPTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medalpadia, on the S by Helſingia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

JENA, a ſtrong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a univerſity. It is ſeated on the Sala, 10 miles SE of Weimar, and 25 SE of Erfort. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N.

JENAUB. See CHUNAUB.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

JENISA. See YENISSI.

JENISKOI. See YENISEISK.

JENITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Deſſau, ſituate on the Muldau, 2 miles NE of Deſſau.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of Great Waradin, and 48 NE of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E, lat 46 40 N.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Paleſtine, built by the Jebuſites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where ſome beggarly Arabs reſide. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

JERICHO, a town of Lower Saxony, ſituate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

JERKIN. See IRLKIN.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. It is diſtinguiſhed by the numerous herds of ſheep and goats, that are ſeen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields; and by numerous and majeſtic ruins. Jermah is 60 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

JEROSLAW, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, on the river Volga. Lon. 40 55 E, 57 24 N.

JERSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, 18 miles from the coaſt of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorſetſhire. It is ſubject to the Engliſh; but is ſtill governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks, ſands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 pariſhes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S part of the iſland. It is well watered with rivulets, well ſtocked with fruit trees, and has a noted manufacture for woollen ſtockings and caps. The ſoil is fertile though there is a great deficiency of arable land for corn on account of the vaſt quantity of apple trees planted here for cider, 24000 hogſheads having been made here in one year. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this iſland, ſurpriſed the lieutenant governor, made him priſoner, and compelled him to ſign a capitulation; but major Pierſon,

the commander of the Engliſh troops, refuſed to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to ſurrender priſoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory.

Jersey, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E by Hudſon's River and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by Delaware Bay, on the W by Pennſylvania, and on the N by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudſon's River in lat. 41. It is 161 miles long and 52 broad; and is divided into 13 counties. Its produce is much the ſame as that of the neighbouring ſtates. Trenton is the capital.

Jervonland, a ſmall canton of Ruſſia in Livonia the caſtle of Wittenſtein is the principal place.

Jerusalem, an ancient and famous city of Paleſtine, capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebuſites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Chriſt, as had been foretold, in the ſcriptures. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jeruſalem. It was taken by the Perſians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the cruſaders, who founded a new kingdom which laſted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got poſſeſſion of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, and call it Helkods, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians. It ſtands on a high rock, with ſteep aſcents on every ſide, except to the N. It is almoſt ſurrounded by vallies encompaſſed with mountains, ſo that it ſeems to ſtand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. What renders it conſiderable is the great reſort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and proviſions, which is their chief buſineſs. A baſhaw, with a guard of janiſſaries, always reſides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to viſit, is a large ſtructure, with a round nave, and has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whoſe door is three feet high and two broad. It is ſo ſmall, that it will hold but three perſons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was ſaid to have been laid at firſt is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, becauſe its viſitors were all for carrying away a ſmall bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the ſmoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outſide there are 10 fine colums of the ſame. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a ſmall dome, ſix feet in height, covered with lead, and ſupported by 12 colums of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and ſo making ſix arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the ſepulchre is a ſilver lamp, ſo large, that two men cannot fathom it. Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's paſſion are ſolemnized and acted here. They have firſt a ſermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes, &c. to begin the proceſſion. Among the crucifixes is one as large as life, being crowned with thorns, and beſmeared with blood. They viſit firſt the pillar of flagellation; next the priſon; afterward the altar of the diviſion of Chriſt's garments: then they advance to the chapel of deriſion, and thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their ſhoes at the bottom of the ſtairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was ſuppoſed to be nailed to the croſs; and another where it was erected; here they ſet up the crucified image, then pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-ſheet, which finiſhes the ceremony. Jeruſalem is 112 miles SW of Damaſcus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

Jesselmere, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan, in the dominions of the great Mogul. Lon. 72 40 E lat. 26 40 N.

Jesi, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Eſi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Jeso, a group of iſlands on the E coaſt of Aſia, lying between thoſe of Japan and the Kuriles. The ſouthermoſt, called Matmai, lies N of Niphon. It is governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the ſide toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fiſhing and hunting, are ſtrong, robuſt, ſavage, and ſlovenly, when compared to the Japaneſe. The two iſlands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewiſe the three ſtill further to the NE, called the Three Siſters, are perfectly independent. The Japaneſe give the name of Jeſo to the whole chain of iſlands between Japan and Kamſchatka. See Kuriles.

Jever, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles NE of Aurick, and 30 NE of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Jeverland, a territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia, belonging to the houſe of Anhalt-Zerbſt.

Jevington, a village in Suſſex.

If, an iſland of France, the moſt eaſtern of the three before the harbour of Marſeilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the beſt in the Mediterranean.

Igis, a town of the country of the Griſons, in Cadoa with a magnificent caſtle, in which is a cabinet of curioſities, and a library. It is 23 miles SW of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

Iglaw, a conſiderable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is ſeated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn, and 62 SE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Iglisias, a town in the S part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, 17 miles WSW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 E lat. 39 18 N.

Ihok. See Johore.

Jionpour, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a circar of the ſame name, in Benares. It is ſeated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Jionpur is a building of conſiderable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The place was, at one time, the ſeat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to ſultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his ſon, Mamood Shah, aſſumed the title of ſultan Shirki, or king of the Eaſt, took poſſeſſion of Bahar, and fixed his reſidence at Jionepour, where he built the great muſſud, or mauſoleum, which is ſtill remaining, for himſelf and family. The ſtone bridge over the Goomty conſiſts of 16 pointed arches: and on the top of it are many little ſhops on both ſides. It was built in 1567, upon ſuch ſound principles, as to have withſtood, for ſuch a length of time, the force of the ſtream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to riſe frequently over the bridge, inſomuch that in 1774, a brigade of the Britiſh army paſſed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Ila. See Islay.

Ilak or Jalak, a town of Nubia, on the Nile ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Meroe Lon. 36 30 E lat. 18 48 N.

Ilants, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly ſurrounded by walls. Here the general diet of the three leagues aſſembles every third year. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

Ilchestle, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up, and once had ſixteen churches, but now only two. It ſends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is ſeated on the Ivel, 16 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Ildefonso, St. a village of Spain, in New Caſtile, five miles N of Uzeda, on the river Cogolludo, Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip v. It is a ſuperb ſtructure with fine waterworks and gardens.

Ildefonso de los Zapotacos, St. a town of New Spain, ſeated on a mountain, 50 miles NE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilderton, a village in Northumberland, four miles S of Wooler. On a hill near it, is a ſemicircular encampment, defended by two high ramparts of earth, and a deep foſſe, with an inner circle of ſtones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Illesugaguen, a ſtrong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco.

Ilfracombe, a ſeaport and corporate town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor,

has a ſpacious baſin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Briſtol Channel. And employs a number of brigs and ſloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, nal from Wales, and corn from Briſtol. t is ſeated almoſt oppoſite Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 181 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Ilheos, a ſeaport of Braſil, in S America, capital of Rio-los-Ilheos, it is ſeated in a fertile country and is 150 miles SSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

Ilheos, or Rio-Los-Ilheos, a province of S America, ſubject to Portugal.

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its ſilver mines mixed with lead. It is ſeated in a barren country, at the foot of ſeveral mountains, 15 miles NW of Cracow. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 50 70 N.

Ill, a river of Germany which riſes near Baſle and falls into the Rhine.

Ille, a town of France, now in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and lately in the province of Rouſſillon, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Iller, a river of Germany, which riſes in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, paſſing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

Illinois, a river of N America, which riſes in the Weſtern Territory, near the S end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW courſe, falls into the Miſſiſſippi. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

Illock, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Ilm, or Stadt Ilm, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt 14 miles S of Erfurt.

Ilmene, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Ilminster, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 miles W by S of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Ilse, a river of Germany, riſing in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S falls into the Danube at Ilſtadt.

Ilsley, East, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on a pleaſant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep. It is 53 miles W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 32 N.

Ilst, a town of the United Provinces, in Friſland, ſeated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Ilstadt, a town of Germany in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, oppoſite Paſſau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Ilstrop, a town of Sweden in W. Gothland, Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 57 23 N.

Ilten, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Illzhofen, a town of Swabia in the territory of Halte.

Imbro, a woody and mountainous iſland in the Grecian archipelago. It abounds with game and is about 20 miles in circumference.

Ilmenstadt, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Imeritia, a country of Aſia, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Oſſetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly ſpeaking, a part. The revenues of the ſovereign, who is ſtyled czar, ariſe from a contribution of the peaſants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary ſources of revenue, confiſcations have a conſiderable ſhare. But as all this is inſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of the prince, he uſually travels from houſe to houſe, living on his vaſſals, and never changing his quarters till he has conſumed every thing eatable. The court of Imeritia is, therefore, not remarkable for ſplendour, nor the prince's table ſumptuouſly ſerved. His uſual fare conſiſts of gom (a ſpecies of millet, ground, and boiled into a paſte) a piece of roaſted meat, and ſome preſſed caviare. Theſe he eats with his fingers; forks and ſpoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging cauſes, which he decides at his diſcretion, there being no law but his own will. He uſually wears a coarſe dreſs of a brown colour, with a muſket on his ſhoulder; but upon ſolemn occaſions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a ſilver chain. He is diſtinguiſhed from his ſubjects by riding upon an aſs, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undiſciplined army of 6000 men, nor has he any artillery. His civil ordi-

nuteus are iſſued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his ſervants aſcends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each perſon, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, eſtimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but ſcattered over the country in ſmall hamlets. They ſend yearly conſiderable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horſes: but they are without manufactures, very poor and miſerable, and cruelly oppreſſed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can ſeldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better inſtructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from common cottages, but from a paper croſs over the principal door, and ſome paintings of the virgin and the ſaints. Cutais is the capital.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Heſſe Caſſel, in Germany.

IMMENSTADT, a town of the county of Konegſegg in Suabia. It is ſituate on a ſmall river 14 miles SE of Iſny.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

IMPERIAL, a pleaſant town of S America in Chili, ſeated on a craggy rock in a charming country Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 38 40 S.

INCHCOLM, an iſland in the frith of Forth, near the coaſt of *Fife*, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monaſtery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is ſaid, for his eſcape, when driven on this iſland in a tempeſt, and for the hoſpitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few ſhellfiſh. It was of the order of Auguſtines and dedicated to St. Columba.

INCHKEITH, a deſolate little iſland in Edinburghſhire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful little iſland of Scotland, SW of the iſle of Bute. It is one mile long; and on the W ſide are vaſt ſtrata of coral and ſhells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

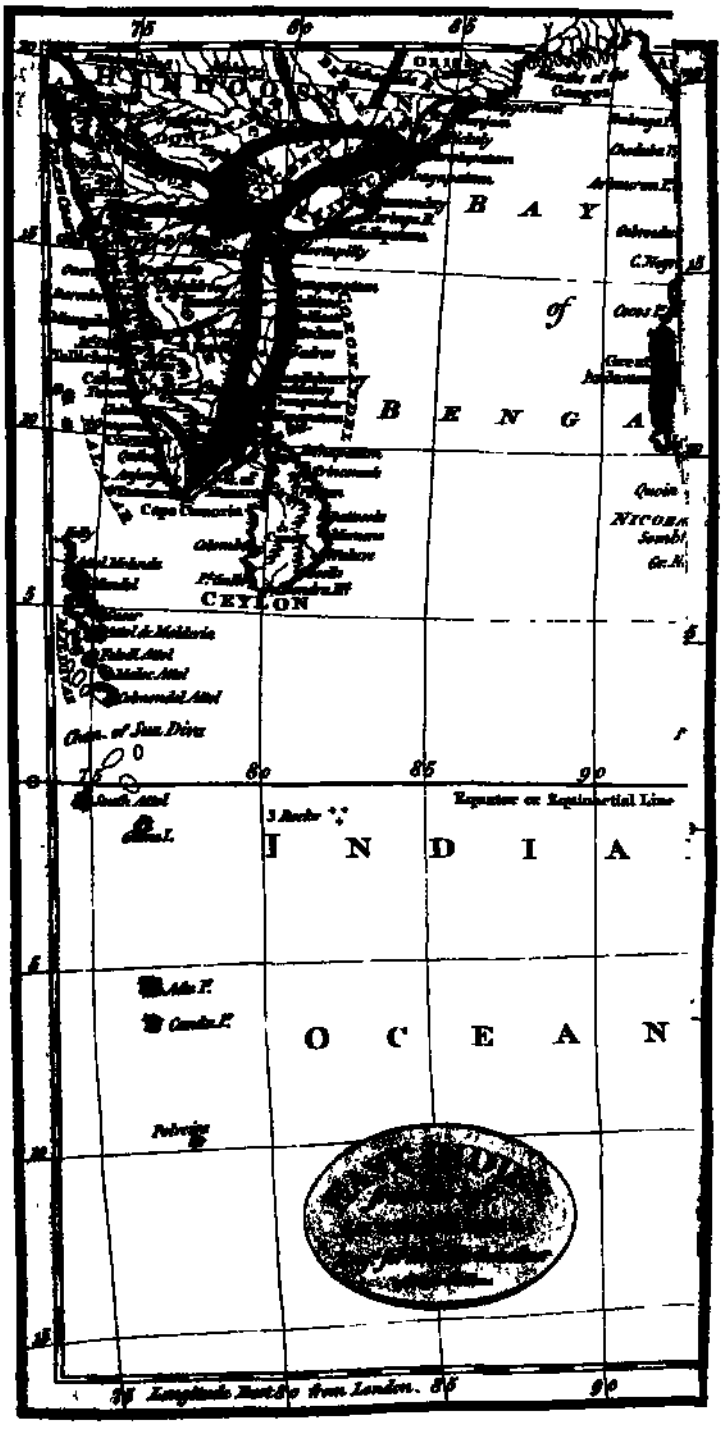
INDIA, an extenſive region in Aſia, which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. and 7 and 35° N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneouſly included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eaſtern frontiers of Perſia to the eaſtern coaſts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety to that country only, which is diſtinguiſhed both in Aſia and Europe, by the name of Hindooſtan. The countries to the E of the river Burrampooter (namely Aracan, Aſſam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Peninſula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be conſidered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Perſia, Tartary, and Thibet. See HINDOOSTAN.

INDAPOUR, a ſeaport of the iſland of Sumatra, Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 41 46 N.

INDEN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary 420 miles ENE of Pekin.

INDIES, EAST, the name given by Europeans, to a great number of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninſula of Hindooſtan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The moſt weſtern of them are the Maldives, and the moſt eaſtern the Molluccas; between which are ſeveral very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, beſides many others of conſiderable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are deſcribed under their ſeveral heads.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend acroſs the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama iſlands, off the coaſt of Florida, in lat. 27 45 N, in a SE direction, to the iſland of Tobago, 120 miles from the coaſt of Terra Firma, in lat. 11 30 N. Cuba is the moſt weſtern, and Barbadoes the moſt eaſtern of theſe iſlands. When Columbus diſcovered them in 1492, he conſidered them as part of thoſe vaſt regions in Aſia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a W courſe acroſs the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was ſo general, that Ferdinand and Iſabella, king and queen of Caſtile, in their ratification of an agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave riſe to this opinion was detected, and the true poſition of the New World was aſcertain-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HINDOOSTAN
B A Y
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ed, the name has remained, and the appellation of the Weſt Indies is given by all the people of Europe to theſe iſlands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of theſe iſlands, but of the continent of America. They are likewiſe called the Caribbee Iſlands, from the aborigines of the country; and the ſea in which they lie is called, the Carribbean Sea. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men diſtinguiſh them, from the different courſes taken by ſhips, into the Leeward and Windward Iſlands, which ſee. The name of Caribbee ſhould properly be confined to the ſmaller iſlands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. Theſe were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowiſe reſembling their timid neighbours in the larger iſlands. Columbus was a witneſs to their intrepid valour. The ſame character they have maintained invariably in all ſubſequent conteſts with the Europeans. The Britiſh iſlands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Chriſtopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montſerrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominicia, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Iſlands; and part of the Virgin iſlands with Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the firſt in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eaſtern part of Hiſpaniola. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Deſeada, and the poſſeſſion of Hiſpaniola is diſputed between the French and Mulattoes. The Dutch have St. Euſtatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Iſlands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholemew.

INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of theſe two vaſt continents; of whom it is obſervable, that there is a natural diſtinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and thoſe of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great claſſes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few ſmall tribes toward the extremity of the ſouthern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the iſlands, and thoſe ſettled in the provinces, which extend from the iſthmus of Darien almoſt to the ſouthern confines of Braſil, along the E ſide of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the human ſpecies appears manifeſtly to be more perfect. The natives are more robuſt, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with perſevering fortitude againſt the Europeans, who ſubdued the other rude nations of America with the greateſt eaſe. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompaſſed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original poſſeſſions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, ſtill maintain a gallant conteſt with the Spaniards, and have ſet bounds to their encroachments: whereas in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, leſs vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but daſtardly ſpirit, more enſlaved by pleaſure, and more ſunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have moſt effectually eſtabliſhed their dominion over America; and, if ſeveral tribes there, ſtill enjoy independence, it is either becauſe they have never been attacked by an enemy already ſatiated with conqueſt, and poſſeſſed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or becauſe they have been ſaved from oppreſſion by their remote and inacceſſible ſituation. This diſtinction, however, although ſo conſpicuous, is not univerſal. Of the manners of the N American indians, a general idea may be formed, by an account of thoſe who inhabit the countries to the E of the Miſſiſſippi. Theſe conſiſt of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickaſaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the ſix Nations, the Shawaneſe Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 ſouls, and may furniſh between 4 and 5000 warriors. Theſe Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themſelves with greaſe, and lying in the ſun. They alſo paint their face, breaſt, and ſhoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. Their features are well formed, eſpecially thoſe of the women. They are of a middle ſtature, their limbs clean and ſtraight, and ſcarcely any crooked or deformed perſon is to be found among them. They ſhave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and ſuch like baubles. Their

ears are bored, and ſtretched by a thong down to their ſhoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with ſilver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewiſe wear in their noſes. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the noſe; and thoſe who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a ſilver breaſtplate, and bracelets on the arms and wriſts. A bit of cloth about the middle, a ſhirt of the Engliſh make, on which they beſtow innumerable ſtitches to adorn it, a ſort of cloth boots and mockaſons, which are ſhoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dreſs at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dreſs of the men and women, excepting that a ſhort petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, diſtinguiſh ſome of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence from all the parts of the body, eſpecially the looſer part of the ſex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, ſcalping knives, and tomahawks; this is one of their moſt uſeful pieces of field-furniture, ſerving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and ſword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a conſiderable diſtance. The world has no better markſmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fiſhes ſwimming, and wild beaſts running. They are not ſo ignorant as ſome ſuppoſe them, but are a very intelligent people, quick of apprehenſion, ſudden in execution, ſubtle in buſineſs, exquiſite in invention, and induſtrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable diſpoſition to thoſe they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire deſtruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirſt, in a ſurpriſing manner; and yet no people are more addicted to exceſs in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay miſchief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himſelf. Among the Indians all men are equal, perſonal qualities being moſt eſteemed. No diſtinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private perſons: and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too ſenſible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences ſhow them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural eloquence. They live diſperſed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to ſupply their families half the year; and they ſubſiſt, the remainder of it, by hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow ſpontaneouſly in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of ſmall logs, and covered with bark, each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and ſome of their houſes are ſhingled. A long council-houſe extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and conſult on all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by ſetting up a frame on forks, and placing bark againſt it; others of reeds, and ſurrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the ſmoke paſſes through a little hole. They join reeds together, by cords run through them, which ſerve them for tables and beds. They moſtly lie upon ſkins of wild beaſts, and ſit on the ground. They have braſs kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabaſhes, cut aſunder, ſerve them for pails, cups, and diſhes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be abſolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it muſt be confeſſed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not ſeen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himſelf to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They ſeem alſo to believe in a future ſtate, and that after death they ſhall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elyſium, or paradiſe. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and ſome others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by miſſionaries. Theſe have a church, a miniſter, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and ſay prayers in their families. Theſe, by their acquaintance with white people are a little civilized, which muſt of neceſſity precede Chriſtianity. The Shawaneſe Cherokees, Chickaſaws, and ſome others

are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former ſuperſtitious worſhip of the objects of their love and fear, and eſpecially thoſe beings whom they moſt dread; though, at the ſame time, it is allowed they pray to the ſun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for ſucceſs in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other neceſſaries of life. They have their feſtivals and other rejoicing days, on which they ſing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having ſo painted and diſguiſed themſelves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diverſion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feaſt of fiſh, fleſh, fowl and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country ſongs. They believe that there is great virtue in feaſts for the ſick. For this purpoſe, a young buck muſt be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having firſt thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up cloſe, they all ſit down in a ring, and raiſe a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire and kindle it; and the head of the buck is firſt ſent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a moſt harmonious, melancholy ſong; in which ſtrain their muſic is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when ſome of their people are loſt in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not ſo ſcrupulous. Among the Chickaſaws, a huſband may cut off the noſe of his wife, if guilty of adultery, but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation deſpiſes a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the noſe and ears of an adultereſs; afterward her huſband gives her a diſcharge; and from this time ſhe is not permitted to refuſe any one who preſents himſelf. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow perſons in a ſingle ſtate unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is ſhort; the man, before witneſſes, gives the bride a deer's foot, and ſhe, in return, preſents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their ſeveral duties. The women are very ſlaves to the men; which is a common caſe in rude, unpoliſhed nations, throughout the world. They are charged with being revengeful, but this revenge is only doing themſelves juſtice on thoſe who injure them and is ſeldom executed but in caſes of murder or adultery. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceaſed, to do as they pleaſe. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and ſo they continue until much blood is ſhed; and at laſt the quarrel is ended by mutual preſents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more ſtriking evidence of the miſeries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, ſettles at ſome diſtance, and then commences hoſtilities againſt his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy priſoners in ſuch a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they muſt run the gauntlet. In this, the ſavages exerciſe ſo much cruelty, that one would think it impoſſible they ſhould ſurvive their ſufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a ſon, and treated with paternal kindneſs. And if he avoids their ſuſpicions of going away, he is allowed the ſame privileges as their own people. But ſometimes their priſoners are deſtined to be tortured to death, in order to ſatiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in ſuſpenſe, the priſoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them; they talk, they eat, they ſleep, as if there were no danger impending; and when the fatal ſentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raiſe their death-ſong, and prepare to ſuffer like men. The victors aſſemble as to a ſolemn feſtival, reſolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmoſt proof. A ſcene enſues, the bare deſcription of which is enough to chill the heart with horror, wherever men have been accuſtomed, by mild inſtitutions, to reſpect their ſpecies, and to melt into tenderneſs at the ſight of human ſufferings. The priſoners are tied naked to a ſtake, but ſo as to be at liberty to move round it. All preſent, men, women, and children, ruſh upon them like furies; ſome burn their limbs with redhot irons, ſome maugle their bodies with knives, others tear their fleſh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twiſt their ſinews; and ſuch is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by

avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong this ſcene of anguiſh for ſeveral days. In ſpite of all their ſufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-ſong with a firm voice, they boaſt of their own exploits, they inſult their tormentors for their want of ſkill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing and excite their ferocity by the moſt provoking reproaches and threats. To diſplay undaunted fortitude in ſuch dreadful ſituations, is the nobleſt triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to ſhrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betrays ſymptoms of timidity, his tormentors diſpatch him at once with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by theſe ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it ſeems almoſt impoſſible that human nature ſhould ſuſtain. Weary, at length, of contending with men, whoſe conſtancy they cannot vanquiſh, ſome chief, in a rage, puts a period to their ſufferings, by diſpatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner ſomewhat different, but with the ſame unrelenting rancour. Their priſoners, after meeting, at their firſt entrance, with the ſame rough reception as among the N Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greateſt kindneſs. They are feaſted and careſſed, and ſome beautiful young women are appointed to attend and ſolace them. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they ſeem ſtudious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe aſſembles, the priſoner is brought forth with great ſolemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmneſs, and is diſpatched by a ſingle blow. The moment he falls, the women ſeize the body, and dreſs it for the feaſt. They beſmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their boſoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the fleſh with amazing greedineſs and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never eſcape death; but they are not tortured with the ſame cruelty as among tribes which are leſs accuſtomed to ſuch horrid feaſts. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spaniſh government, although the moſt depreſſed order of men in the country which belonged to their anceſtors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the firſt conquerors of that continent. They are no longer conſidered as ſlaves; on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of ſubjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, impoſed upon them, and certain ſervices required; but theſe are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely ſubject to the Spaniſh laws and magiſtrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, ſome of whom are the deſcendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spaniſh viceroys. Theſe regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of juſtice, tranſmitted to them by tradition. To the Indians, this juriſdiction, lodged in ſuch friendly hands, affords ſome conſolation; and ſo little formidable is this dignity to their new maſters, that they often allow it to deſcend by hereditary right. For their further relief, the Spaniſh court has appointed an officer in every diſtrict, with the title of Protector of the Indians, whoſe duty is to aſſert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of juſtice; and to ſet bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is deſtined for the ſalaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular diſtrict is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Proviſion too is made, by various laws, that hoſpitals ſhould be founded in every new ſettlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hoſpitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cuſco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderneſs and humanity. See ESQUIMAUX; INDILS, WEST; PATAGONIA; and VINCENT, St.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch ſettlement on the W coaſt of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 160 miles NW of Bencoolen.

INDRE, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which riſes in this department, and paſſing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, or ENDORE, a modern city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, ſubject to an

of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 24 31 N.

INDUS, a great river of Hindooſtan Proper, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh; formed of about ten principal ſtreams, which deſcend from the Perſian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, proceeding in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, it enters the Arabian Sea, by ſeveral mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch.

INGATSTONE, a town in Eſſex 23 miles NE of London.

INGLELMUNSTER, a village of Flanders, with a caſtle.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the reſidence of the emperors, ſeated on the river Salva, on an eminence from whence there is a charming proſpect, five miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 48 N.

INGLETON, a town in the W Riding of Yorkſhire.

INGLING, a town of France, now in the department of Moſelle, lately in the province of Lorrain.

INGOLSTADT, a handſome town of Germany and the ſtrongeſt in Bavaria, with a famous univerſity, and a fine church. The houſes are built of ſtone, and the ſtreets are large. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1742; and was bomarded by the French; but relieved by the Auſtrians, Sep. 11, 1796. It is ſeated on the Danube, five miles NNE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

INGRIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, which now forms the government of St. Peterſburgh. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great wreſted it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyſtadt in 1721. The Iſchortzi have for a long time followed agriculture, as well as the other Finns. Their oeconomy is an ill-choſen mean betwixt that of the Ruſſians and that of the Finns. They aſſemble in ſmall villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miſerably in ſmall dirty huts. Their houſehold furniture indicates the greateſt penury; and their manner of living is ſqualid and diſguſting. Notwithſtanding that the land each family occupies is of tolerable extent, their agriculture and their cattle are equally poor. Their inclination to idleneſs and drinking leads them often to ſell their ſtock, and the very corn they have ſaved for ſowing the fields; the money which that produces they ſquander away in a very ſhort time, and are thus reduced to the moſt deplorable indigence. In this ſtate they behold their cattle die of hunger and cold with the moſt perfect indifference. Some of them, however, imitate the Ruſſian villagers, who are better managers, more at their eaſe, and in better circumſtances. With their poverty and diſorderly life, the Ingrians are a ſtupid, ſuſpicious, thieviſh race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. Thoſe who live along the road to Riga greatly reſemble the people we call gypſies; are vagabonds like them, and calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Such as come to Peterſburgh for thoſe fraudulent purpoſes would ſcarcely be known from the gypſies about London. It is but a few years ago, that a whole village of theſe wretches were baniſhed to a deſert iſland in the gulf of Finland, for murders and other crimes committed on the highway. The boys from ſeveral villages together frequently elope at once; and there is every reaſon in the world to believe that this is for very bad purpoſes. The dreſs of the men is exactly like that of the Finn boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, conſidering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their huſbands and fathers exerciſe over them, may paſs for luxury. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himſelf a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church they are accompanied by two women in veils, who ſing as they go compoſitions, if one may call them ſo, totally deſtitute of common ſenſe. No ſooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the huſband begins to treat his wife with the utmoſt ſeverity, and thenceforward keeps her under ſtrict diſcipline; though not always with the greateſt attention to juſtice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and ſometimes for thoſe of the domeſtics. The dead are buried by the prieſt of the profeſſion to which they belong: but theſe ſuperſtitious people return to the grave under covert of the night, and, having taken up the ſod, depoſit eatables for their departed friend, which they renew during a fortnight or three weeks.

INGUSHI. See KISTI.

INHAMBANE, a kingdom of Africa, lying under the Equator. Tongua is the capital.

Inn, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the country of the Griſons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE through Tirol, by Inſpruc, and continuing its courſe NE through Bavaria, paſſes by Kufſtein, Vaſſiburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Paſſau and Inſtadt.

Innaconda, a fortreſs of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in the Guntoor Circar, ſituate on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole, and ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeithing. See Inverkeithing.

Innicher, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, ſituate on the Drave. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Inniſclochran, or the Stoney Island, an iſland in the river Shannon, where there was a monaſtery.

Inniſfail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Inniſfallen, an iſland in the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter.

Inniſhannon, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſituate on the river Bandon, 134 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles from Kinſale.

Inniſhirkan, an iſland between Cape Clear Iſland and Baltimore bay, in the county of Cork.

Inniſkiling, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a ſtrong fort, it being a paſs of the greateſt importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It is ſeated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about ſix miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Innthal, a diſtrict of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inſpruc is the capital.

Inowsladislow, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the biſhop of Cujavia reſides. It is 37 miles NE of Gneſna, and 70 W of Warſaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Inspruc, a populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the diſtrict of Innthal, with a ſtrong caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the archdukes of Auſtria. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Instadt. See Passau.

Insterburg, a city of Lithuania in Pruſſia, where the inhabitants, who are in number about 3000, trade principally in beer and grain, Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Interlachen, a town of Switzerland 32 miles SE of Bern.

Inverary, a royal borough in Argyleſhire, ſeated on the NW ſide of Loch Eyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a conſiderable iron work. It is 75 miles NW of Edinburgh and 45 of Glaſgow. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 56 16 N.

Inverbervie. See Bervie.

Inveresk, a village in Edinburghſhire, ſituate on the E ſide of the mouth of the river Eſk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the ſubterraneous remains of a Roman hypocauſt, or hot bath, were diſcovered here.

Inverkeithing, a royal borough in Fifeſhire, ſituate in the frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay with a good harbour and conſiderable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

Inverlochy, an ancient caſtle in the neighbourhood of Fort William, in Inverneſsſhire.

Invirness, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituate on the S bank of the river Neſs, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a ſafe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of ſhipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N ſide of the town, in which a conſiderable manufacture of ropes and canvaſs is carried on. On an eminence above the town are the ruins of the old caſtle, demoliſhed by the rebels in 1746; and over the Neſs is a bridge of ſeven arches. The ſalmon fiſhery in this river is very conſiderable. Near this town, on the wide heath, called Culloden Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a deciſive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick; the ſtones, compoſing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverneſs is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 10 W lat. 57 34 N.

Inverness-shire, includes the ſub diviſions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inverneſsſhire, Skie, and Harris, with a ſmall par of Roſsſhire and Murrayſhire. It is bounded on the N by Roſsſhire; on the E b Nairnſhire, Murrayſhire, and Aberdeenſhire; on the S by Perthſhire and Argyleſhire; and on the W by the Weſtern Se It is, excluſive of the iſles, about 80 mil long from E to W, and 50 broad fro N to S. It abounds with iron ore, a produces plenty of oak and fir; it abound

with paſtures, but little corn, and is reckoned one of the moſt barren counties in Scotland. Its only manufacture is coarſe linen. The great military road is carried through the South-weſt part of this county. It has ſeveral mountains, and one, near Fort William, exceeds any other in Scotland or Wales. It has a ſurprizing cataract near Lochneſs. Its principal rivers are the Neſs and Spey, but it abounds with lochs, which produce an infinite number of fiſh. The weſtern iſlands adjoining, which belong to this county are, the S part of Lewis called Harris, Skie, Barra, North and South Uiſt, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Raſa, Rum, and ſeveral ſmaller ones. The chief towns are Inverneſs, Inverlochy or Fort William, Fort Auguſtus, Beaulieu, and Bernera. In Skie the chief town is Portry, where vaſt numbers of cattle are ſold annually. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the weſtern ſhore, ſpeak Gaelic, but the people of faſhion in Inverneſs, and its neighbourhood, uſe the Engliſh language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a ſmall borough in Aberdeenſhire, ſituate on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, juſt above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. It is 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

JOANNA. See HINZUAM.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Poland in Suadavia a canton of Ducal Pruſſia, with a citadel, ſeated on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Koningſberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

JOHN-O-GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted houſe, reckoned the moſt northerly dwelling in Scotland, and ſituate on Dungſbay Head, which forms the NE point of Great Britain.

JOHN'S ST. one of the Philippine iſlands, in the E Indies E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland of N America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Brunſwick on the W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1758.

JOHN'S, ST. a river of N America, in New Brunſwick, which, enters the bay of Funday, at the city of St. John's.

JOHN'S ST. a city of N America, in New Brunſwick, ſituate at the mouth of the river St. John's. Lon 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

JOHN'S, ST. a town on the E ſide of the iſland of Newfoundland. It has a good harbour, defended by ſeveral forts, in one of which the governor of the iſland reſides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47 32 N.

JOHN'S, ST. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the moſt regular towns in the W Indies, and has the moſt commodious harbour in the Leeward Iſlands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

JOHORE, a town Malacca, in Aſia. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

JOIGNY, a town of France, now in the department of Yonne and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the firſt quality, have a great demand. It is handſomely ſeated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 48 0 N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, now in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne, with a large magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar-le-Duc, and 125 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

IONA. See ICOLMKILL.

JONKIOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and ſeat of the parliament, or ſuperior court of juſtice for Gothland. It is ſeated on the S ſide of Lake Wetter, with a ſtrong citadel, 50 miles NW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

JONQUIERES, a town of France, now in the department of Var and lately in the province of Provence 12 miles SW of Aix and 10 NW of Marſill. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 43 20 N.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey in Aſia in Paleſtine, which riſes in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms two lakes, the one formerly called the ſea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

JOSAPATH, a valley of Paleſtine, in Aſia, between Jeruſalem and the mount of Olives; Some people believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of Judgment.

JOSSELIN, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 miles NE of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 48 0 N.

JOUARE, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne and lately in the province of the Iſle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

JOUD. See JEHUD.

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See JURA, MOUNT.

JOYEUS, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the Banne.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Lariſſa, 20 miles SW of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

IPSERA, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the iſland of Scio. To the W, is another ſmall iſland, called Anti-Ipſera.

IPSWICH, a borough and ſeaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once ſurrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be ſeen. It contains 12 pariſh churches, a guildhall, two hoſpitals, a free ſchool, and a cuſtomhouſe, with a good quay. It is populous and well-inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former conſequence. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen and linen cloth. It has ſtill a conſiderable foreign trade. The tide riſes pretty high, and brings great ſhips within a ſmall diſtance of the town. They export a great deal of corn to London, and ſometimes to Holland. Formerly, they had a great trade in ſhip-building; but that having declined, they now ſend great quantities of timber to the king's yard at Chatham. It has ſeveral great fairs for cattle, cheeſe, and butter; and is admirably ſituated for the trade to Greenland, becauſe the ſame wind that carries them out of the river will carry them to Greenland. It is worth remarking, that it is one of the beſt places in England for perſons in narrow circumſtances, houſe-rent being eaſy, proviſions cheap and plentiful, the paſſage by land or water to London, &c. convenient, and the company of the place good. It gives title of viſcount, as well as Thetford, to the duke of Grafton; and ſends two members to parliament. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolſey; and is ſeated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

IRAC, in Aſia, divided into IRAC-ARABIA, and IRAC-AGLMI. IRAC-ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN IRAC, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almoſt all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN IRAC, a province of Perſia; bounded on the W by Irac-Arabia and Kuſiſtan, on the N by Aderbeſſan and Ghilan, on the E by Couheſtan, and on the S by Farſiſtan. Iſpahan is the capital.

IREBY, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated in a valley, at the ſource of the river Ellan; and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

IRKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a caſtle. It is the ſtaple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Aſia. The Kalmucks are maſters of it; and never diſturb any one on account of their religion. It is eight miles N of Caſhgur. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh iſlands, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel about 15 miles broad, which ſeparates it from Scotland; and on all other ſides by the ocean, being about 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulſter to the N, Leinſter to the E, Munſter to the S, and Connaught to the W, and theſe again are ſubdivided into counties. The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England except that it is more moiſt; the air in general is mild and temperate; the ſummers cooler, and the winters warmer, than thoſe of England. The country in general, is level and well watered with lakes and rivers: and the ſoil though rocky, is in moſt parts very good and extremely fertile in thoſe places where it has been properly cultivated. It produces corn, paſtures, hemp and flax, in great plenty; and there are ſo many cattle, that their beef and butter are tranſported into divers countries: and not only the Engliſh, but other ſhips frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities of Ireland are, wool, hides, tallow, wood, ſalt, honey, and wax. Their principal manufacture is fine linen which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it has greatly increaſed. Mines have lately been diſcovered in Ireland; ſeveral of them contain ſilver and lead. There are alſo copper mines, iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, coal and ſlate. The many ſecure and commodious harbours in this country, render its ſituation very favourable for foreign trade

The inhabitants of this kingdom have been rated at 3,000,000; but this it is probable is conſiderably under the real number, which cannot be leſs than 4,000,000, perhaps ſomething more. The lower claſſes in this country are rude, ignorant, and uncultivated, and the greater part of them Roman catholics. The eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame as that of England, and their laws are not eſſentially different. This kingdom was formerly ſubordinate to that of Great Britain, whoſe parliament might make laws to bind the people of Ireland, and an appeal might be made from their Courts of Juſtice, to the Houſe of Peers of Great Britain; but in 1782, the principles of the American rebellion, making way into Ireland, they firſt demanded a repeal of the laws reſtricting their commerce, that being granted, they next requ red a renunciation on the part of Great Britain, of all right to interfere in the judgments of their courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The perilous ſituation of Great Britain at that period left her no choice, all the demands of Ireland were therefore agreed to in a bill paſſed by the Britiſh legiſlature ſoon after. Theſe conceſſions, great and important as they were, did not prove ſatisfactory; the total repeal of all the diſqualifications under which the Roman Catholics laboured was demanded, and various ſchemes of parliamentary reform, were deviſed; th- agitation of theſe topics ſerved greatly to enflame the minds of the people, the breaking forth of the French revolution, and the introduction of its pernicious principles into Ireland, completed their diſcontent. A traiterous ſociety was ſoon after formed, under the name of United Iriſhmen, which ſoon ſpread itſelf over the country, their pretended purpoſe was to obtain parliamentary reform, but their real views were to ſeparate Ireland from Great Britain, and erect it into an independent republic, ſimilar to and under the protection of France. The vigorous and active meaſures of government forced them into open rebellion, before their ſchemes were fully ripe; the conſequence was, that after great numbers of the inſurgents were killed in various battles, the conſpiracy was defeated, and tranquillity began gradually to be reſtored to the country. The conſolidation of the empire by the union of both countries ſeemed now to be the only thing wanting to impart proſperity and mutual ſecurity both to Great Britain and Ireland. This meaſure was accordingly propoſed in the parliaments of both countries, and after a good deal deal of oppoſition in Ireland eſpecially was at laſt finally agreed to, and will take place on the 1ſt of January, 1801, when the Imperial Parliament will aſſemble. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbiſhoprics, and 18 biſhoprics. Its principal rivers are, the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Sure, Blackwater, and Lee. Dublin is the capital.

IRELAND, NEW. See BRITAIN, NEW.

IRKUTZK, the largeſt and leaſt populous government of Ruſſia, compriſing all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Toboliſk to the Eaſtern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Ruſſians in their deſultory excurſions from Toboliſk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutzk, Nertſhiuſk, Yakutſk, and Okatſk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, at the conflux of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 10 miles NE of Briſtol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be ſeen here.

IRROMANGO, a conſiderable iſland, and one of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

IRRONAN, one of the Hebrides, in the S Sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Tranſylvania, are part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N America, inhabiting near the Lake Ontario, commonly called the Five Indian Nations.

IRTISH, a large river of Aſia, in Siberia, which riſes in the country of the Kalmucks, and running from the S to NE, falls into the Oby, near Toboliſk. The NW ſhore is low paſture ground; on the other ſide, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and gray foxes, and gray ſquirrels. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeons and delicate ſalmons.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a river of Scotland, in Ayrſhire, which deſcending from the mountains on the E, paſſes by Derval, Newmills, Galſton, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, cloſe by the town of Irvine.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a royal borough and ſeaport in Ayrſhire, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E of the iſle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edin

burgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 38 N.

IRWELL, a river in Lancaſhire, which riſes above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Merſey, below Flixton.

ISABELLA, FORT, a fort of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the W ſide of the Scheld, oppoſite Antwerp. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 50 N. There is another fort of the ſame name, two miles SW of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISABELLA, ST. an iſland of the S Sea, diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

ISADAGAS, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Elcura, ſeated in a country abounding in cattle.

ISCHIA, an iſland of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coaſt of Terra-di-Lavora. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquiſite kind rivers, and fine gardens.

ISCHIA, a city of Naples, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong fort. Both the city and fortreſs ſtand upon a rock, which is joined to the iſland by a bridge: the rock is about ſeven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houſes piled one upon another, which makes a very ſingular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates which open into a ſubterranean paſſage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by ſoldiers, who are natives of the iſland. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 42 N.

ISELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, ſeated on the Iſſel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles NW of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of Duke. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle; ſeated on a river, eight miles N by E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality, ſeated on the river Mandera. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 44 N.

ISER, a river of Germany, which riſes on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and paſſing by Munich and Landſchut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Paſſau.

ISERE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is ſo named from a river which riſes on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital

ISERTOHN or LOHN, a town of Germany in the Circle of Weſtphalia 32 miles from Cologn where they manufacture ribands &c.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W of Moliſe, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 41 36 N.

ISIGNI, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, noted for its ſalt works, cider, and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

ISIS. See THAMES.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the moſt northern of the two iſlands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufreſne Marion, with two French ſloops put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or ILA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura. Its greateſt length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewiſe are copper, emery, native quickſilver, and black-lead; with immenſe ſtores of limeſtone, marl, coral, and ſhell-ſand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raiſed here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and ſome of the neighbouring iſlands, multitudes of adders infeſt the heath. On the NW ſide of the iſland is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding paſſages, ſometimes opening into fine expanſes; again cloſing, for a long ſpace, into galleries, and forming a curious ſubterraneous labyrinth. There are alſo many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are ſo wild, that they are obliged to be ſhot like deer. Some veſtiges of antiquity are on this iſland; particularly

the remains of a circular dry ſtone building, on the hill of Loſſet, near the ſound of Iſlay.

Isle-Adam, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Oiſe and lately in the province of the Iſle of France, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Oiſe, 20 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Isle of Beeves, an iſland of N America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long, and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isle-Dieu, a ſmall iſland of France, 14 miles from the coaſt of Poitou. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1795, but ſoon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Isle-de-France. See France, Isle of.

Isle-Jourdain, a town of France, now in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is ſeated in an iſland of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Isle-Rousse, a town of Corſica, on the ſeacoaſt, 36 miles SW of Baſtia.

Isle and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Islfeben. See Eisleben.

Isleworth, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Near it is Sion Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a village in the county of Middleſex, on the N ſide of London, to which it is almoſt contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin; and, in the Conqueror's time, was written Iſledon, or Iſendon. Its houſes are above 2000, including the Upper and Lower Holloways, three ſides of Newington-Green, and part of Kingſland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit Houſe, in this place, ſo called from a white ſtone conduit that ſtands before the entrance, has handſome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the S. W. part of this village is that noble reſervoir, improperly called New River Head; though they are only two baſons, which receive that river from Hertfordſhire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the ſupply of London.—Near this place is a houſe of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, people are amuſed with balance-maſters, walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

Islip, a town in Oxfordſhire, four miles N of Oxford. Iſlip was given by Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it ſtill belongs. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Thames, Humber and a great many others, and its navigation extends about 500 miles through different counties.

Ismail, a ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, in Beſſarabia. It was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians in 1790; and it is ſaid, that the long ſiege, and the capture, did not coſt them leſs than 20,000 men. The garriſon whoſe bravery merited, and from a generous foe would have received the higheſt honours; were maſſacred in cold blood by the mercileſs Ruſſians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal ſoldiery. Iſmail is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismid, a town of Turkey in Aſia capital of Bythinia ſituate on the ſea of Marmora Lon. 29 47 E lat. 40 37 N.

Isny, an imperial town of Suabia, ſeated on the Iſny, 14 miles NE of Lindau, and 62 SW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Isnic, a town of Turkey in Aſia in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the firſt general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient ſplendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Isola, a ſeaport town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Isona, a town of Spain in Catalonia, ſeated near a mountain, at the foot of a rivulet.

Ispahan, a celebrated city, capital of Perſia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by ſome, to be the fineſt city in the Eaſt. It ſtands in the middle of a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains at eight miles diſtance, and on a ſmall river, called Sanderut, which ſupplies almoſt all the houſes with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houſes and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in ſummer, for the take of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the

king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 moſques, 1800 large caravanſaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houſes, and very fine ſtreets, in which are canals, planted on each ſide with trees. The ſtreets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryneſs of the air, for it ſeldom rains or ſnows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 2,000,000; but this kingdom having been long diſtracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Iſpahan has three large ſuburbs, called Juiſa, Haſenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a diſtance from the ſea, it carries on a great trade, people of ſeveral nations reſorting there for the ſake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE of Buſſarah, and 1400 SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

Ispertick, a town of Turkey in Europe, Lon. 22 40 E lat. 43 32 N.

Issel, or Yssel, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Hueſſen; and running by Doeſburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

Issel, or Yssel, Little, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Yſſelſtein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

Issel, or Yssel, Old, a river which riſes in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Iſſel, at Doeſburg.

Issequibo, a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the ſame name, and contiguous to that of Demerary. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1796.

Issoire, an ancient town of France, now in the department of Puy de Dome and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethyſts, of a colour as beautiful as thoſe of the Eaſt, but not ſo hard. Iſſoire is ſeated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Issoudun, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and lately in the province of Berry, with a caſtle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and ſtockings, and is ſeated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, 17 miles SW of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris, Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Is-ſur Tille, a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or and lately in the province of Burgundy, ſeated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

Istria, a kind of peninſula of Italy, lying on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other ſides by the ſea. The air is unwholeſome eſpecially near the coaſt; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil, and paſture; there are alſo quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the reſt to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital.

Italy, one of the fineſt countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E lon. and 38 and 47° N lat. On the N and NE it is bounded by Swiſſerland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that ſea and France. Its figure bearing ſome reſemblance to that of a boot. Its length, from Aouſta, in Savoy, to the utmoſt verge of Calabria; is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in ſome places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and afterward, of that aſtoniſhing, univerſal uſurpation, the ſpiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of ſtates, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swiſſerland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, part of the Milaneſe, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of theſe, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milaneſe and the Mantuan; and S of theſe, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. Weſt of theſe are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, whoſe ſovereign is of the houſe of Bourbon. To the S of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuſcany. The Eccleſiaſtical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuſcany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent iſlands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different ſituations of the ſeveral countries contained in it. In thoſe on the N of the Apennine it is more temperate, but on the S it is generally very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrareſe is ſaid to be unhealthful; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, no

the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer, the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples; and would be almost intolerable, if it was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy in general is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. This country also yields good pasture; and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulpher, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs. The Italians are generally well proportioned, though their complexions are none of the best. With respect to their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, they are thought to excel greatly, and to leave the other nations of Europe far behind them; but their music seems too soft and effeminate to deserve all the praise bestowed on it; and their houses are far inferior to those of England in respect of convenience. No country hath produced better politicians, historians, poets, painters, and sculptors; we mean since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty dishes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are also eaten not only by the common people but by the better sort. Wine is drank here both in summer and winter cooled by ice or snow. The women affect yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courtezans formerly did. They also use paint and washes, both for their hands and faces. The day here is reckoned from sun-set, as the Athenians did of old. See LOMBARDY.

ITCHEN, a river in Hants, which rising in the centre of the county, passes by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoer, 15 miles NE of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of Chili, in S America in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25 S.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. an island of the W Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods, and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. the capital of an island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history, Daniel de Foe, is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated productions, the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. This island is not quite 15 miles long, and about 4 broad, its only safe harbour is on the north side. It

is ſaid to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of eſculent vegetables highly antiſcorbutic; beſides which, commodore Anſon ſowed a variety of garden-ſeeds, and planted the ſtones of plums, apricots, and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and now doubtleſs furniſh a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this ſpot.

JUAN DE ULHUA, ST. an iſland of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was diſcovered in 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 97 25 W, lat. 19 12 N.

IVANAGOROD, See NARVA.

JUBO, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the ſame name, ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninſula of New Spain, oppoſite the iſland of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not exceed 25 in breadth. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ſhips, as alſo ſugar, caſſia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are few, having been ill treated by the Spaniards, it is a flat, level country, and unhealthy. The inhabitants are abundantly ſupplied with water from pits, wherever they dig them. In all Jucatan, there is not a river or ſtream. Merida is the capital: but ſome ſay Campeachy. See HONDURAS.

JUDDA, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, ſeated on the Red Sea, 34 miles SW of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

JUDENBURG, a conſiderable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handſome caſtle. The public buildings, with the ſquare, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April 1797, and here an armiſtice was ſettled between the Archduke Charles and Buonaparte. It is ſeated on the Muehr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that ſignal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is ſeated on the river Geete, 13 miles SE of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 50 45 N.

IVES, ST. a ſeaport and borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, which being unſafe, is frequented by fiſhermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NE of Penzance, and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 18 N.

IVES, ST. a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a conſiderable market on Monday for cattle. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. In the ninth century it had a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge, ſix miles NE of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the ſmall river Arqueon, 12 miles from the Engliſh Channel.

JUGORA, a conſiderable province of Muſcovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

IVICA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt made here. The capital, of the ſame name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

IVINGHO, a village in Buckinghamſhire, has a market on Friday, ſix miles SW of Dunſtable, and 32 NW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 51 54 N.

JULIAN, PORT ST. a harbour of Patagonia, where ſhips that are bound for the Pacific Ocean uſually touch for refreſhments. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

JULIEN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limoſin, 13 miles W of Limoges. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 45 50 N.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, ſeated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Weſtphalia, 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is ſubject to the elector palatine, and is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces, which is much uſed in dyeing.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel. It fell into the hands of the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 56 N.

JULFHA, once the capital of Armenia,

in Aſia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to a ſuburb of Iſpahan, called New Julpha, where they have ſeveral churches. Before the civil wars, which in this century have deſolated Perſia, the colony of New Julpha was very flouriſhing.

JUMELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen, and 77 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 49 24 N.

JUMMOO or JUMBO, a town of Hindooſtan proper in the country of Lahore. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill by the river Rawee. This city though in a decayed ſtate, is a mart of the firſt note in that part of the country; it is 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E, lat. 32 45 N.

JUMNAH, a large river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes to the NW of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

JUNKSILON, a ſeaport of Aſia, the principal town of an iſland on the SW coaſt of Siam, it is ſituated on the N part of the iſland, and has a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of a moderate ſize; the iſland is fertile, 63 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. Lon. 98 30 E, Lat. 8 40 N.

JURA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, NE of Iſlay, ſuppoſed to be 34 miles long and 10 broad. It is compoſed principally of vaſt mountains quite naked, and without a poſſibility of cultivation; three of them called the paps of Jura are moſt remarkable, they are of a conic form and ſtupendous height. The reſt of the iſland is flat, and generally covered with heath.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche' Comte'. It contains mines of iron of a ſuperior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jaſper, and alabaſter. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zuric, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, ſeparates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies; of theſe the moſt delightful is the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux; it is beautifully checquered with wood, arable, and paſtures; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largeſt of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, lake Brenet. This little vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants; ſome employed in making watches, but the greater part in poliſhing cryſtals, granites, and marcaſites. Theſe parts are much infeſted with bears and wolves. The deſcent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extenſive proſpect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel.

IVREA, an ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a ſtrong fort, a biſhop's ſee, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by N of Suſa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It had a Benedictine abbey, and is ſeated on the Eure, 10 miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

JUTLAND, a peninſula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; bounded on the SE by the duchy of Holſtein, and on the other ſides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but wholeſome. The ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures, and feeds a great number of horſes and beeves, which are ſent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, and is ſuppoſed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleſwick, and lies between N Jutland and Holſtein.

IVY BRIDGE, a village in Devonſhire, 11 miles NE of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque ſcenery; the river Arme runs through the village.

IXWORTH, a village in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is ſeven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 20 N.

JYLPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a territory of the ſame name, and ſubject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by rajah Jeſſing. It is about a league from Amheer the ancient capital, now a place of great wealth and conſequence, being the ſtaple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 0 N.

K.

☞ *Words that ſometimes begin with* K, *and are not found under that letter, may be ſought for under the letter* C.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monaſtery of Germany, in Heſſe, near Caſſel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KAHUA. See HUA.

KAIRVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is the ſecond city in the kingdom for trade and population; is celebrated for the moſt magnificent and ſacred moſque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Suſa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

KALAAR, a town of Perſia, in Chilan, with a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, the capital of a conſiderable bailiwic. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

KALIR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a caſtle. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Poſnia, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Weſtern Pruſſia, and on the S by Sileſia. It was forcibly ſeized by the king of Pruſſia, in 1793.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, where the Jeſuits had a magnificent college. It is ſeated on the river Proſna, in a morafs, which renders it difficult of acceſs, 110 miles W of Warſaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chineſe Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly ſo called, which ſtretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the ſecond order, who is held in ſuch veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindooſtan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his reſidence in Ihen Pira.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartary in Ruſſia, the deſerts which they inhabit, with their herds, lie between the Don and the Volga, and on the river Ural from Iryis to the Caſpian ſea. They conſiſt of a ſtrong loam, are quite arid, deſtitute of wood, abound in ſalt, contain many freſh-water lakes and brooks, and numbers of lakes that are perfectly ſalt. They produce wholeſome plants and good herbage, for which reaſon the cattle are in general vigorous, and ſpeedily become fat. The Kalmucs are of a middling ſtature, ſeldom large; for the moſt part, raw-boned and ſtout. Their viſage is ſo flat, that the ſkull of a Kalmuc may eaſily be known from that of any other man. The eyes too are ſmaller, and the corners of them flatter, than among the Europeans. They have thick lips, a ſmall noſe, a ſhort chin; and their beard is ſcanty, and appears late. Their teeth are even and white. Their complexion is a reddiſh brown; generally indeed from the wind and ſun, and their neglect of cleanlineſs, it is of a yellowiſh brown. Their ears are very large and prominent; their hair is black. Their knees always ſtand outwards, like a bow: this proceeds from their cuſtomary manner of ſitting on their ancles, and their being almoſt conſtantly on horſeback. Their ſenſes of feeling and taſte are dull; but thoſe of ſmell, ſight, and hearing, are wonderfully quick. The women are of the ſame ſhape and make with the men; only the ſkin of their face is very clear, and of a wholeſome white and red. Their ſtanding character is rough, but leſs diſſolute and baſe than they are commonly ſuppoſed to be. Their prevailing temperament is a mixture of the ſanguine and the choleric; the melancholy is ſeldom uppermoſt. They have a good underſtanding, and a quick comprehenſion; eager after novelties; of a tractable and teachable diſpoſition; ſprightly, hoſpitable, ready to do kind offices, active, and voluptuous; very much attached to their maſters, though of other nations, and not diſpirited or dejected by their ſickleneſs and ill-nature, but contented with their lot. Their women are lively, frank, agreeable, and very induſtrious. The cloathing of the men is entirely Oriental, and their heads are exactly Chineſe. They wind linen about their feet, and draw their buſkins over it, which are of black, or yellow, or ſome other coloured leather. Their breeches are large and ample: their under garment is of light ſtuff with narrow ſleeves, and a girdle, to which is ſuſpended the ſabre, a knife, and the implements for ſmoaking tobacco. The upper garment is of cloth,

with wide sleeves. They let the beard grow; but shave the head to one lock, which they plait into three strings. The covering for the head is a flat yellow bonnet, with a small round brim, set off with a tassel.

KALMUNZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 miles from Ratisbon, and situate at the confluence of the Vilz and Nab.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 E, lat. 48 57 N.

KALUGA, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

KAMAKURA, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMATSCHINZES, is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629 they were made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighbourhood of Kansk and Abakansk, two ostrogs, situate one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather the remains of some ancient nation.

KAMBALA, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Palte and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of Mount Kambala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

KAMINIECK, a very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with two castles and a bishop's see. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracklaw, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

KAMTSCHATKA is a peninsula, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the SSW from that part of the continent inhabited by the Koraiks. It is bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the gulf of Penschindkoi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all probability the Kourili, a range of isles which in many directions extend as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51 and 62 degrees N lat. The soil is stony, full of cold springs, destitute of the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs. The women have black eyes and eye-brows; their skin is rather delicate, of a lively red complexion, a pretty hand, and small foot, and they are in general very well made. The Kamtschadales have a lively imagination, a strong memory, and such a genius for imitation that they can copy with ease whatever they see. Poverty gives them no concern; and nothing but the calls of hunger can drive them to the chace; and then they seldom go so far but they can return to pass the night in the arms of their women. They care not how their meat is prepared, so it does but fill their stomach; nor of what quality their liquor is, so it does but intoxicate them. Pleasure and inaction are their only objects; they therefore steal nothing but women and dogs, which formerly were the continual causes of national war. They are cowardly and base to an excessive degree, gratifying their revenge only by the darkest and most secret means. Every family has its summer and winter house. The Kostoutch or winter house is in form of a square; a hole five feet deep is dug, which is surrounded with pallisades, and covered with rafters laid a-cross, branches of trees, hay, and earth. To get into the house they descend through a hole at the top, this hole serves as a door, a window, and a chimney, for the smoke has no other passage, and the light and air no other entrance. The Pehins or summer-houses are built like pigeon-houses of balks, about two fathoms from the ground; some are built in a circular, others in an angular, form. They are very small, and built close to one another, so that boards are laid across as bridges of communication. The Kamtschadales, as well as the Tungusians and other Siberians, eat all kinds of quadrupeds, birds, and fish, excepting lizards, &c. Dogs and mice they eat only in times of scarcity. The bodies of whales, sea-dogs, and other sea-animals, which they find on the shore, are exceedingly agreeable to them. They use wild roots and fruit, and dry fish, roots, and different kinds of fish, for winter provision. The way of preparing their victuals is as extraordinary as disgusting.

KANDEGHERI, or CHANDEGERI, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the

Carnatic, the ſite of the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narſinga. In 1599, it was the reſidence of a Hindoo king, whoſe dominion extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a deſcendant of this prince reigned there; and permitted the Engliſh to ſettle there. It is 70 miles diſtant from Madraſs. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the ſame name. The inhabitants raiſe great quantities of horſes for the ſervice of the king. It is 150 miles NW of Bornou.

KANIOW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, ſeated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 10 NE of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1690, and is ſeated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

KAN-TCHEOU-FOU, a very rich and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, it has an excellent port and is celebrated for its rivers. Its diſtrict contains 12 cities of the third claſs; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

KAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. The inhabitants of this city cut ſlabs and tables out of a kind of marble that is found in its vicinity, which repreſents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landſcapes, and trees. Kao-tcheou-fou has one city of the ſecond claſs, and five of the third, under its juriſdiction.

KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which waſhes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 31 N.

KARAKASSIANS, a people of Tartary, ſubject to Ruſſia, who make a part of thoſe ſmall remnants of the different people comprehended under the name of the nations of Kraſnoyarſk, related to the Samoyedes. They are ſo extremely poor, that, excepting a ſmall number of rein-deer, they are in poſſeſſion of no one thing in the world of any value. In winter they live entirely by the chace; in the ſummer wild roots and fiſh are all their food. For procuring theſe they commonly quit their ſtation every three days during ſummer, to look out for the lakes moſt abundant in fiſh, and whoſe banks are the moſt productive of roots.

KAREK, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about ſeven leagues from each ſide, and 30 from Baſſorah River, where all the ſhips bound for that port muſt call for pilots. It is five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphauſen, about the middle of this century, formed a flouriſhing Dutch ſettlement; but on his quitting their ſervice, it became ſubject to its former maſter, the ſheick of Bundaric.

KARLSCRUHE, a city of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Durlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houſes are all as uniform as the ſtreets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

KASAN, a large country of the Ruſſian empire, lying on both ſides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Moſcow, with other petty principalities of Ruſſia, were tributary. But in 1552, Ivan Vaſſilievitch II, conquered Kaſan, which now forms the three Ruſſian governments of Kaſan, Simbirſk, and Penza.

KASAN, the capital of the Ruſſian government of the ſame name, ſeated on the rivulet Caſanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moſcow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is ſeated on the Wardech, 18 miles NE of Kempton, and 30 S by W of Augſburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock, conſiderably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the ſhore are interrupted by ſmall vallies, filled with pine-trees. Theſe alſo abound in other parts of the iſland, which is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood; but the trees are far from being of an extraordinary growth; ſo that they would be of no great uſe for ſhipping unleſs as materials for ſmall things. Lon. 131 48 W, lat. 59 51 N.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, 9 miles NW of Colmar, and 25 NW of Baſil. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the preſent war it was taken by the French, is ſeated on the Lauter, 22 miles SW of Worms, and 38 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden with a

bridge over the Rhine, and a caſtle. It belongs to the biſhop of Conſtance, and is eight miles SE of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 8 N.

KAYSERVERD, or KAISEWERT, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Berg, ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Duſſeldorp, and 22 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

KEHL, a ſtrong and important fortreſs of Germany in Suabia, ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Straſburg. It was built after the deſign of Vauban to defend that city. It was ſtrongly fortified by the French, who took poſſeſſion of it in 1684. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is ſtill an important paſs, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Auſtrians on Sept. 18 following; but the bridge not being deſtroyed, the French regained poſſeſſion of it the ſame day. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

KELSO, a populous town in Roxburghſhire, with a good market for corn, and a bridge of ſix arches over the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot. Magnificent ruins of the abbey, founded by David I, in 1128, ſtill remain. Much wheat is raiſed in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the ſheep are remarkably fine. Kelſo is 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 36 N.

KELVIN, a ſmall river of Lanarkſhire, in Scotland, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Niers, 30 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 51 18 N.

KEMPTEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is ſeated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augſburg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47 49 N.

KEN, a river in Weſtmorland, which has a cataract near its mouth, that obſtructs the navigation; ſo that Milthorp, ſituate below this cataract, is the only port of Weſtmorland.

KEN, a river in Kirkcudbrightſhire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, four miles long and one broad. The ſtream that iſſues from this lake, falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Iriſh Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

KENDAL, a corporate town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the Ken, over which are two ſtone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle, now in ruins. The inhabitants have driven a trade with the cotton and woollen manufactory, throughout England ever ſince the reign of Edward III. It is of note alſo for the manufactory of cottons, druggets, ſerges, hats, worſted and yarn ſtockings, &c. It has a large beautiful church, which ſtands on the other ſide of the brook called Blindbeck, out of the liberty of the town, a large neat and handſome building 180 feet long and 99 broad, with 5 aiſles each parted by a row of 8 pillars, and a ſtrong ſquare ſteeple. In 1755, a new chapel was erected in the middle of the town, beſides which there are 12 chapels of eaſe belonging to it. The diſſenters and quakers have meeting-houſes. Here is a free grammar-ſchool well endowed; and alſo a charity-ſchool for 10 boys and 16 girls, who are clothed as well as taught. It has fairs on May, 6, and November 8; and between them a great beaſt-market every fortnight. The river here, which runs half through the town in a ſtoney channel, abounds with trout and ſalmon; Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KENNIBEK, a river, which riſes in the northern part of the diſtrict of Main, in New England, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Caſco and Penobſcot.

KENNET, a river, which riſes among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

KENOQUE, a fort of Auſtrian Flanders 6 miles from Dixmude.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middleſex, two miles W of London. Here is Kenſington palace, formerly a ſeat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchaſed of that nobleman by William III. The extenſive gardens, of late years, have become a very faſhionable walk.

KENT, one of the counties of England, ſituated at the SE corner of the iſland, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this country, it varies according to the ſituation of places. In the low flat land, and eſpecially in the marſhes, the air is heavy, moiſt, and unhealthy; and yet not to ſuch a degree as it has been ſometimes repreſented; for, with a little care and caution, ſtrangers, as well as natives, quickly reconcile their conſtitutions

to the temperature even of these parts, and live in them without much inconveniency or apparent danger. But, in reference to the rest of the country, the air is thin, pure and wholesome, as, in any part of Britain. There is no region more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, somewhere or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of these soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine timber, particularly of chesnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these, excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this county, is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, bullets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENTAIFFE, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KENTUCKY, a province of N America, belonging at present to the state of Virginia, but proposed soon to be admitted into the union as an independent state. It is situated between 36° 30′ and 39° 30′ N lat. and 8° and 15° W lon. being 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is bounded NW by the river Ohio; W by Cumberland river; S by North Carolina; E by Sandy river, and a line drawn due south from its source till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the valleys where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide along the bank of the Ohio is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending at no great distances. This country in general is well timbered; and such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in it, that at the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country have in some instances exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances it is affirmed 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known will yield more and better tobacco.—The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

KENTUCKY, a river of N America, which rises from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N branch, which interlocks with Cumberland River, falls into the Ohio in lat. 38 27 N. Its banks may be called precipices, for almost every where they consist of three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular lime-stone rock.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital of

a province of the same name, called also Circassia. It is 120 miles NNW of Goudroun. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good cornfields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

KERTSCH, a fortress of great importance as this and that of Yenikale, command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 15 16 N.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons in 1745.

KESTEVEN, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire. It contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

KESTON, a village in Kent, eight miles NW of Westerham, and 14 SE of London.

KESWICK, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, it is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta, near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 35 N.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a district in the S part of Cumberland. Here is the lake of Derwent-water. To the N of this is the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrowdale. See BORROWDALE, DERWENT-WATER, and SKIDDAW.

KETTERING, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20 N.

KEUSCHBERG, a small town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia.

KEW, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is a royal palace, fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. Many new plants from the S Sea and Cape of Good Hope being transplanted to it. The latter has been brought to great perfection. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is seated on two islands of the lake Ladoga 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Peterburgh. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

KEYNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It has some trade in malt, and is seated on the Avon, over which there is a bridge. It is five miles SE of Bristol, and 119 W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

KHARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

KIA-KING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Houquang, on the S by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, on the E by the gulf of Nan-king, and on the N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third. These cities are very populous, and all of them are great trading places, it is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japaned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher prices than that of the other provinces. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Hou-quang, on the S by Quang-tong,

[illegible] by Po-[illegible] Yellow River. The mountains of [illegible] province contain [illegible] certain strata of gold, silver, [illegible] and lapis lazuli is produced in very [illegible] and the porcelain is the finest of this [illegible] It contains 23 mines of the first, and 78 of the second and third. Nan-[illegible]-fou is the capital.

KIBURG, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Thoss, 11 miles E of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 47 28 N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is [illegible] and stands on a hill, [illegible] the river Stour, and is the [illegible] manufacturing place in the county, and is very particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. The former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but the carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It has the first market in England for sale of Scotch carpets. 1000 looms being employed in that branch of textile, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. It is 13 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

KIDWELLY, a town in Carmarthenshire in S Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 51 44 N.

KIEL, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. A canal has been in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern Sea is to be united with the Baltic, and is to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen, by both the trade [illegible] the most commercial [illegible] will be [illegible] ment- [illegible] rule N W of Lubec, and [illegible] N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, [illegible] 54 2 N.

KILBRIDE, [illegible] which it is [illegible] belongs to the division of Lesmo, the district of Clan, and the barony of [illegible] Shrewsbury.

KIEN-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained a great siege, which otherwise it would never have undergone. And all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Having been [illegible] besieged by the same Tartars that destroyed it, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles SE of Nanking.

KILKENNY, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villa, where the duke resides. Lon. 23 21 E, lat. 54 50 N.

KILBARCHAN, a village in Renfrewshire, it has a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles SW of Renfrew.

KILBEGGAN, a borough of Ireland, in West Meath. It is seated on the Boina, and is 44 miles W of Dublin.

KILBURN, a village in Middlesex, in the vicinity of [illegible] famous for a fine well of mineral [illegible]

KILDA, or, a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues [illegible] SW of the Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous, being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long and 20 broad, bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W by King's County and Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 57 20 N.

KILGARRAN, a town in Pembroke-

plate, without market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tivy, in a bay down which is a castle, now in ruins; and above it is a remarkable salmon-leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place, are large works for manufacturing tin plates. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 52 4 N.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Mould, and is 36 miles NE of York, and 200 N of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 54 3 N.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated in an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod, and 290 NE of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful pleasant and populous counties in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland; and consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 56 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 E.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Munster with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 52 50 N.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfert. It is 143 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lein, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the side of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres, and the coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The promontory of Mucruss, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of the promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence, and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruss which outlines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and affords an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast an equal variety; but the shores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 15 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl which, on account of its immense depth and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities

in Killarney. One of the beſt proſpects which this admired lake affords, is from a riſing ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the ſeveral mountains adjacent to the lakes are ſtill to be ſeen veſtiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, and province of Ulſter in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted paſs in Perthſhire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in thoſe parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which ruſhes through in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the laſt century, this was a paſs of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened deſtruction to the leaſt falſe ſtep of the traveller. At preſent, a fine road gives an eaſy acceſs to the remote Highlands; and the two ſides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this paſs, in its open and unimproved ſtate, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viſcount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here alſo a body of Heſſians in 1746 made a full pauſe refuſing to march further for it appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

KILLILEAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſeated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ſhips may be ſheltered from all winds. It ſuffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. Here is a caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbraſſil. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Connaught 14 miles N of Cloumell. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, ſix miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 54 11 N.

KILLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANN, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter ſituate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Iriſh Sea, and has a good quay where ſhips lie very ſafe. Here is a manufacture of ſalt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLYBEGS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a ſpacious harbour on the N ſide of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles NW of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford and province of Munſter, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, ſituated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a ſeſſion-houſe and a gaol; and here the quarter ſeſſions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the ſhire elected. It was ſometimes the ſeat of government, before the Caſtle at Dublin was appropriated to the purpoſe.

KILMALLOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 24 N.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town in Ayrſhire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, ſtockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles SW of Glaſgow.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee, three miles SW of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W, lat. 54 2 N.

KILTEARN, a town of Roſsſhire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Iſlands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inſerted in his hiſtory.

KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which ſtands the caſtle of Clough-leagh, which has ſtood ſeven ſeven ſieges. Kilworth is 108 miles SW of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Friday, noted for the caſtle of Kimbolton. It is eight miles NW of St. Neot's and 64 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 15 N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the ſame name, in E Bothnia, ſeated on a river of the ſame name where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE of Tornea.

KIMI LAPMARK, a province of Swediſh Lapland, ſituated on the frontiers of Ruſſian Lapland.

KINBEL, a town of Tartary in Ruſſia where there is great numbers of martens and ſables.

KIN, a town of Perſia 320 miles E of Iſpahan.

KINBURN, a fortreſs of the Ruſſian empire, ſituated at the mouth of the Dnieper, oppoſite Ocziakow. In the laſt war with

Ruſſia, the Turks made ſeveral attacks upon it by land and ſea, but were finally repulſed.

KINCARDINE-O-NIEL, a village in Aberdeenſhire, ſeated on the river Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NW by Aberdeenſhire, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Angusſhire. Its length along the coaſt is 50 miles; its greateſt breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverbervie.

KINETON, a town in Warwickſhire. It is 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 88 NW of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 52 11 N.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he diſcovered on the W coaſt of N America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it NOOTKA; the name now generally adopted by the Engliſh. Upon the ſeacoaſt, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the iſland, it riſes into ſteep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are compoſed, are the Canadian pine, white cypreſs, and two or three other ſorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large ſize. About the rocks and borders of the woods were ſeen ſome ſtrawberry plants, and raſpberry, currant, and gooſeberry buſhes, all in a flouriſhing ſtate. The ſtature of the natives is, in general below the common ſtandard; but their perſons are not proportionably ſlender, being uſually pretty plump, though not muſcular. The women are, in general, of the ſame ſize and form as the men; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh them, as they poſſeſs no natural feminine delicacies. There was not a ſingle one to be found, even among thoſe who were in their prime, who had the leaſt pretenſions to beauty or comelineſs. The irregularity and confuſion of their houſes is far exceeded by their naſtineſs and ſtench. Every thing about the houſe ſtinks of trainoil, fiſh, and ſmoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. In 1780, a ſmall aſſociation of Britiſh merchants, reſident in the E Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for ſupplying China with furs, and took meaſures, in 1788, to ſecure themſelves a permanent ſettlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intruſion of the Engliſh into that part of the world, ſent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate captured two Engliſh veſſels, and took poſſeſſion of the ſettlement that had been formed upon the coaſt. The Britiſh miniſtry, immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

KINGHORN, a ſeaport in Fifeſhire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the oppoſite ſide of the frith. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 56 5 N.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated at the head of a ſmall inlet of the Engliſh Channel, 34 miles S by W of Exeter, and 218 WSW of London. Lon. 3 48 W lat. 50 20 N.

KINGSBURY, a village in Herts, to the N of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It was the reſidence of ſome of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles NW of Baſingſtoke, and 56 W by S of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 51 20 N.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by W Meath, on the E by Kildare, on the S by Queen's-County and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roſcommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament. It is not ſo rich as ſome of the other counties, nor is it ſo well inhabited. The capital is Philipſtown.

KING'S LANGLY, a village in Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. It received its name from a palace which Henry III built here, the ruins of which are to be ſeen. Richard II was buried in its monaſtery, but removed, by Henry V, to Weſtminſter.

KINGSTEIN, a ſtrong fortreſs of Norway. See FREDERICSTADT.

KINGSTON, the county-town of Ulſter, in New York. It is ſeated on the Rondout creek, the mouth of which is nearly two miles W of Hudſon's River.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, on the N ſide of the bay of Port-Royal, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It was built after the great earth quake in 1692, it is a place of good trade, and is much reſorted to by merchants and ſeamen, becauſe moſt of the ſhips come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 17 56 N.

KINGSTON upon HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON upon THAMES, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert the firſt king of all England, and his ſon Athelwolf, were preſent; and ſeveral of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. It is a populous trading town and ſent members to parliament in the reigns of the ſecond and third Edward. Queen Eliſabeth founded here a freeſchool; and the Lent aſſizes are conſtantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the moſt ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its ſupport. It is 11 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

KING-TE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi and diſtrict of Jao-tcheou-fou. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain; and 500 furnaces are ſaid to be employed in the making of it, and it is computed to contain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

KI-NGNAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſeated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and ſilver.

KINROSS, a borough in Kinroſſhire, ſeated on a plain, near Loch-Leven, ſkreened on the N by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen, and ſome cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, between the ſhires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It ſends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a ſeaport and borough of Ireland, in the County of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

KINTAIL, a peninſula in Roſſſhire, ſituated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

KIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its diſtrict contains two cities of the ſecond, and 11 of the third claſs.

KINT-TCHING, the capital of the iſlands of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea. Its four gates correſpond to the four Cardinal points and the weſtern one forms the grand entry. The king's palace is reckoned to be four leagues in circumference. King-tching is ſeated in Cheonli, the S part of the iſland. Lon. 146 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

KINTORE, a borough in Aberdeenſhire, 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 57 2 N.

KIOF, a town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is the capital of the Ruſſian government of Kiof, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and ſeated on the W ſide of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kaminieck, and 335 E by S of Warſaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KIOF, or KIOW, a government of the Ruſſian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Ruſſia. It lies on the E ſide of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W ſide. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Ruſſia, and Kiof was their capital, and principal reſidence. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the poſſeſſion of the great dukes, but was over-run and poſſeſſed by the Coſſacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, diſcontented with John Caſimir, king of Poland, ſubmitted to Ruſſia, and have ever ſince remained ſubject to that empire. The vaſt privileges that they enjoyed have been gradually aboliſhed, and they are now reduced to the ſame ſtate as the other provinces of the Ruſſian empire. This government contains eleven diſtricts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Deſna, Oſter, Udai, Sula, Pſol, and Trubeſh.

KIOF, or KIOW, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W ſide of the Dnieper. It contains only two diſtricts, and ſeveral ſmall towns ſcarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being ſubject to Ruſſia.

KIO-FEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and diſtrict of Yen-tcheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Confucius, ſeveral monuments are ſtill to be ſeen here, erected in honour of this eminent man.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a good harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, ſeated on a ſmall ſtream, that falls at a little diſtance into the lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

KIOUMZEIE, a well built town of Pegue, ſituated on the river Irrawaddey. It ſeems

to be in a ſtate of improvement, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth, which is the ſource of its proſperity.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Thurſday. It is a large town with a manufactory of woolen cloth, ſeated on the Lon, over which is a ſtone bridge, 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 253 NW of London. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 54 3 N.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 54 20 N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Monday, near the ſkirts of the hills which ſeparate this country from Yorkſhire, and has a manufacture of ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Eden and is nine miles S of Appleby, and 281 NNW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Danube, nine miles S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 16 N.

KIRCHBERG, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria.

KIRCHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

KIRCHEIM POLAND, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 49 39 N.

KIRIN, one of the three departments of E Chineſe Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, on the E by the ſea, on the S by Corea, and on the W by Leacong. This country, which is rendered extremely cold, from the number of foreſts by which it is covered, is ſcarcely inhabited. It contains only two or three ill built cities, ſurrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginſeng grows here; and the emperor ſends hither the criminals baniſhed by the laws.

KIRIN, the capital of the province of the ſame name in E Chineſe Tartary, ſituate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, is the reſidence of a Mantchew general, who is inveſted with the authority of a viceroy.

KIRKCALDY, a ſeaport in Fifeſhire, on the frith of Forth, with a dockyard for ſmall veſſels, and a cotton manufacture. It is a pretty populous, large, well built town, 10 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſeaport in Kircudbrightſhire, at the mouth of the river Dee, which forms its harbour. It is a ſmall inconſiderable place, admirably ſituated for the fiſhery, and other branches of commerce. It is 60 miles W of Carliſle, and 83 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, a county or ſtewartry of Scotland, which once formed, with Wigtonſhire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE by Ayrſhire and Dumfrieſſhire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Iriſh Sea, and on the W by Wigtonſhire and Ayrſhire. Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45.

KIRKLEES, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewiſe two hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thurſday. It had formerly a caſtle which was demoliſhed above 100 years ago, it is ſeated on a hill, near the river Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 292 NW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

KIRKPATRICK, a town in Dumbartonſhire, lying E of Dumbarton, ſaid to be the birthplace of the tutelary ſaint of Ireland. The veſtiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's Dike, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde, at this place to the frith of Forth.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney iſlands. It is built on an inlet of the ſea on the E ſide of the iſland, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification, on which ſome guns are mounted for its defence; the moſt ſtriking object is the ſtately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 miles NE of Thurſo, in Caithneſſhire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a magnificent church, and a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 53 33 N.

KISMISH, an iſland of Aſia, at the entrance of the gulf of Perſia, about 50 miles in length and five in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fiſhery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 miles S of Gombroon.

KISTI, an Aſiatic nation, which extends from the higheſt ridge of Caucaſus, along the Sundſha rivulets, they are bounded to the W by the little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Leſguis, and to the S by the Leſguis and Georgians. The different

tribes of this reſtleſs and turbulent nation are generally at variance with each other, and with all their neighbours. Their dialects have no analogy with any known language, and their hiſtory and origin are at preſent utterly unknown. They are capable of arming about 50ho men; they call themſelves *Ingyſhi*, *Kiſti*, or *Halha*; they live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houſes; are diligent huſbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a ſtone tower, which ſerves in time of war as a retreat to their women and children, and as a magazine for their effects. Theſe people are all armed, and have the cuſtom of wearing ſhields. Their religion is very ſimple, but has ſome traces of Chriſtianity: They believe in one God, whom they call *Daiſé*, but have no ſaints or religious perſons: they celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by reſting from labour; they have a faſt in ſpring; and another in ſummer; they obſerve no ceremonies either at births or deaths; they allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

KISTNA, a river of Hindooſtan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Maſulipatam.

KISTNAGHERI, a town and ſtrong fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, 66 miles from Arcot.

KITTERY, a town of N America, in the province of Main. It is famous for ſhipbuilding, and is ſeated on the E ſide of the mouth of Piſcatqua-River.

KIUN-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the iſland of Hainan, ſtands on a promontory, and ſhips often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its diſtrict contains three cities of the ſecond, and 10 of the third claſs.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KLETENBERG, a town of Switzerland, ſeated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldſchut. The biſhop of Conſtance exerciſes the ſpiritual juriſdiction; but the ſovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 35 N.

KLUNDERT, a ſtrong fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the ſea, called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles SE of Williamſtadt.

KNAPDALE, a mountainous diſtrict in Argyleſhire, Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninſula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Nid, famous for its medicinal ſprings, on a rugged rock where there was a caſtle. Knareſborough ſends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 54 5 N.

KNIGHTON, a commercial town in Radnorſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Tend, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 13 N.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the firſt village from London, on the great weſtern road. Here is an infirmary for the ſick and wounded, called St. George's Hoſpital; and a conſiderable manufacture of painted floorcloths.

KNITTELFELDT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Stiria. It is a ſmall place, 78 miles from Vienna, ſeated on the river Muehr. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 47 29 N.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Saturday. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the higher is the pariſh church, and in the lower a chapel of eaſe. It is ſeven miles NE of Norwich, and 173 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W lat. 53 20 N.

KOANG-FIN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſurrounded by high mountains. Its diſtrict contains ſeven cities of the third claſs.

KOBI, called by the Chineſe, CHAMO, a vaſt deſert of Chineſe Tartary, 100 leagues from E to W, and almoſt as much from N to S.

KOEI-TCHEOU, one of the ſmalleſt provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-ſi, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. The whole country is almoſt a deſert, and covered with inacceſſible mountains, it may be juſtly called the Siberia of China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accuſtomed to independence, and who ſeem to form a ſeparate nation: they are no leſs ferocious than the ſavage animals among which they live. This province produces the beſt horſes in China. Beſides Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the firſt, and 38 of the ſecond and third claſs.

KOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond claſs, and nine of the third.

KOEI-YANG, the capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China, ſaid to have been formerly the reſidence of the ancient kings.

The remains of temples and palaces, ſtill announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles NW of Canton.

KOKENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Lithuania, ſubject to Ruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Dwina, and is 42 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E, lat. 56 40 N.

KOLA, a town of the Ruſſian government of Archangel, capital of Ruſſian Lapland, with a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the ſame name on the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of Ruſſia, which is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence near Moſcow. Lon. 38 16 E, lat. 55 40 N.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Ruſſian empire, comprehending a part of Weſtern Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Toboliſk. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Oby. This country has very productive ſilver mines, which have been called the Potoſi of Ruſſia. They lie between the Oby and Irtyſh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and ſeparate that country from Chineſe Tartary.

KONGAL, a town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, ſeated on the river Gote'ha. Lon. 11 5 E, lat 58 30 N.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its ſilver mines. It lies on both ſides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongſberg is 45 miles SW of Chriſtiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

KONGSWINGER, a fortreſs of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is ſeated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a ſteep rock, on which ſtands an impregnable citadel; at leaſt, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, where a tomb is ſeen, which the Chineſe pretend to be that of Fohi. Its diſtrict contains three cities of the ſecond, and ſeven of the third claſs. It is 700 miles SW of Pekin.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Franconia, belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Weimar, three miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 52 5 N.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 50 N.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Pruſſia, with a univerſity and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to ſupport it, and a handſome library. The town-houſe, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is very high, and has 284 ſteps to the top, whence there is an extenſive proſpect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calviniſts, and one to the papiſts. The town is five miles in circumference, and, including the garriſon of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It ſtands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Friſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ſhips drawing more than ſeven feet water can paſs the bar, and come up to the town; ſo that the large veſſels anchor at Pillau, a ſmall town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningſberg; and the merchandiſe is ſent in ſmaller veſſels to this place. The trade of Koningſberg is very conſiderable. It is 62 miles NE of Elbing, and 125 N of Warſaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the Elbe, with a biſhop's ſee, 35 miles SW of Glatz, and 115 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 50 6 N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a ſtrong town of Franconia, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles NNW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 50 24 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Miſnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners, and is ſeated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Pyrna, and 10 SW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 51 2 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is ſtrongly fortified. It ſurrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

KONINGSTUTER, a town of Germany, ſeated in the territory of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

KONITZ, a town of Poland in Weſtern Pruſſia, 10 miles NW of Culm, and 56 SW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

KOOCH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, 60 miles E of Gwalior.

KOOKJOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, 163 miles SSW of Calcutta.

KOPYS, a fortified town of Lithuania, ſeated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilet. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N.

KORIACS, a people of Tartary ſubject to Ruſſia, who inhabit the northern coaſt of

the gulf Penſchinſkoi, and the moſt northern part of Kamtſchatka to the river Anadir. Their country extends weſtward from the river Olomon (which runs into the Kolyma) as far as the Indian ocean. Their neighbours are the Kamtſchadales, the Tunguſians, the Lamoutes, and the Tſchouktſches; the country which they perambulate in their nomadic courſes is rude, marſhy, full of ſmall rocks, and in many places abſolutely deſtitute of foreſts. The Koraiks are of a ſhort ſtature, have ſmall heads, little eyes, a round and meagre face, flat noſes, their hair and beards black, in general very little beard, and their eye brows long. They are of a ſlow and dull comprehenſion, have a high opinion of their country and conſtitution, are courageous, ſuſpicious and revengeful; but, for the moſt part, laborious, ſincere, ſuſceptible of friendſhip, and faithful to their ſuperiors. The Koraiks are divided according to their manner of living, into the ſettled and wandering, which are pretty equal in point of numbers. They ſpeak a different dialect, and for the moſt part do not treat one another as two bodies belonging to the ſame community, but as open and avowed enemies. The manners of the ſettled Koraiks are by far more gentle than thoſe of the Nomades. They occupy the ſouthern part of their country near the gulf Penſchinskoi, and have ſome ſettlements even in the very peninſula of Kamtſchatka. The wandering Koraiks travel over the northern part of this country in the environs of the river Anadir, near the Tſchouktſches, and they often come as far as Kamtſchatka. Their diſpoſition is ſo wild and untractable, that it would be very difficult to bring them into any manner of ſubordination. The very ſuſpicion of ſuch a deſign would be very dangerous. The chief employments of the wandering Koraiks are the care of their rein-deer and the chace. Fiſhing does not anſwer, as they are not expert at it. The pooreſt of them poſſeſs about fifty rein-deer, ſome have a hundred, the richeſt from one to two thouſand. With theſe herds of rein-deer they travel over their deſarts and mountains, without any apprehenſions of meeting with rivers or foreſts, ſo they do but find moſs on the ground, that being all that is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtance of the rein-deer. They do not milk the female rein-deer, of courſe they have no ſuch thing as cheeſe. Even the wealthieſt of the Koraiks never kill one of theſe quadrupeds unneceſſarily, unleſs it has ſome defect, their kitchen is ſupplied with thoſe which have died by ſome diſeaſe, or to which ſome accident has happened; to this it is owing that their herds become ſo large, and for the ſame reaſon a great ſtock is neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence. The poor go into the ſervice of the rich, and join their little herds to thoſe of their maſters. Every ſort of game is agreeable to them. The women gather roots and wild fruit. Whatever proviſions they find are conſumed immediately, for they have not a thought of laying up againſt any exigency. The wandering Koraiks are much more wild, hardy, and dangerous than the ſettled. They very often make parties to ſeek adventures, and plunder ſome of their neighbours, or leſs turbulent countrymen. Before they enter on an enterprize, they always drink of the decoction of the intoxicating muſhroom, to inſpire themſelves with more intrepidity and courage. Their arms are the bow and arrow, the lance, and the club. There are ſome who go to the chace and on their expeditions with no other arms than a ſtick. All their military art conſiſts in falling on their enemy unawars. Theft, rapine, and murder, if committed among themſelves, are criminal: if on another race, or upon ſtrangers, they are heroic actions. Their greateſt happineſs conſiſts in paſſing from one ſtation to another, and ſeeing their numerous herds of rein-deer. When a herd has increaſed too much, they divide it. There are few Koraiks who have herds ſo ſmall that they are not able to count them; and yet if only one ſtrays, it is immediately perceived. The Koraiks are all polygamiſts; ſome have four wives. They do not purchaſe them; but, like the Kamtſchadales, they firſt endeavour to gain their affections, and then to catch them. The rich marry among themſelves, without paying any regard to conſanguinity; the poor are obliged to get wives from among the poor. The wives of the ſettled Koraiks live in the ſame hut with them; thoſe of the wandering are diſtributed among their different flocks, ſo that each has a flock under her care. Theſe latter are exceedingly jealous, and torment their unhappy wives in a moſt cruel manner. Even an ill-founded ſuſpicion ſometimes drives the huſband to ſacrifice his innocent wife to his furious jealouſy; and the ſuſpected gallant falls likewiſe a victim to his rage. The ſettled Koraiks err as much on the other extreme; for their complaiſance towards their wives is unbound

ed. They are happy to ſee them charm ſtrangers; and the careſſes the wife receives is ſo much pleaſure beſtowed on the huſband. They offer their wives and daughters to ſtrangers as companions for the night. An acceptance of ſuch offers is eſteemed the greateſt mark of friendſhip, and a refuſal of, contempt, which highly diſpleaſes them. Yet this politeneſs is attended with ſome inconvenience to the ſtranger thus entertained: for, firſt of all, his polite bed-fellow makes water in his preſence, and offers him a bowl of it to waſh his mouth with. The wandering Koraiks burn the bodies of the dead. This cuſtom is not uncommon among the ſettled Koraiks. They build up a pile, and carry the corpſe thither on a ſledge drawn by rein-deer, dreſſed in the beſt cloaths, and burn with it all the arms and utenſils of the deceaſed. They kill the rein-deer that has drawn it thither, eat the fleſh, and fling what remains into the fire. In order to celebrate the memory of the deceaſed, they make another feaſt of rein-deer.

KORSAW, or KOSOA, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

KOSAL, or KOSTA, a fortified town of Sileſia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratiſbon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 26 N.

KORSUM or KORSUN, a town of Ruſſia in the Ukraine ſeated on the river Roſs. Lon. 31 20 E lat. 49 3 N.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly included in that of Moſcow. It is divided into the provinces of Koſtroma and Unſha. The capital of the former is Koſtroma, ſeated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the ſecond is Makarief, ſituate on the Unſha.

KOUEI-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, ſeated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat ſtrangers with uncommon hoſpitality.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, ſeated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, ſeated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſeated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Sileſia, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Ruſſia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KRAPITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Oppelin. Lon. 18 10 E lat. 50 39 N.

KREKITH, a corporate town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a caſtle formerly ſtood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London. Lon. 4 18 W, lat. 52 57 N.

KREMPEN, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in Holſtein, with a caſtle. It is five miles N of Gluckſtadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

KREMES, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KREUZENACH, a town of the Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, on an eminence. It is ſeated on the Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mentz.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

KRUTZOW, a town of Lithuania, 30 miles SW of Mozcillaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

KRYLOW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, ſeated on the Dnieper, 140 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

KUBESHA, is a large ſtrong town, ſituated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themſelves Franki (Franks, a name common in the eaſt to all Europeans), and relate that their anceſtors were brought hither by ſome accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were mariners caſt away upon the coaſt; but thoſe who pretend to be better verſed in their hiſtory, tell the ſtory this way: The Greeks and Genoeſe, ſay they, carried on, during ſeveral centuries, a conſiderable trade, not only on the Black ſea, but likewiſe on the Caſpian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in theſe mountains, from which they drew by their trade with the inhabitants great quantities of ſilver, copper, and other metals. In order to work theſe upon the ſpot, they ſent hither a number of workmen to eſtabliſh manufactures, and inſtruct the inhabitants. The ſubſequent invaſions of the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the

ſtrangers from effecting their return, ſo that they continued here, and erected themſelves into a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are ſtill excellent artiſts, and make very good fire-arms, as well rifled as plain; ſabres, coats of mail, and ſeveral articles in gold and ſilver, for exportation. They have likewiſe, for their own defence, ſmall copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, caſt by themſelves. They coin Turkiſh and Perſian ſilver money, and even rubles, which readily paſs current, becauſe they are of the full weight and value. In their valleys they have paſture and arable lands, as well as gardens; but they purchaſe the greater part of their corn, truſting chiefly for ſupport to the ſale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Perſia, Turkey, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumſtances, are a quiet, inoffenſive people, but high ſpirited, and independent. Their town is conſidered as a neutral ſpot, where the neighbouring princes can depoſit their treaſures with ſafety. They elect yearly twelve magiſtrates, to whom they pay the moſt unlimited obedience; and as all the inhabitants are on a footing of perfect equality, each individual is ſure to have in his turn a ſhare in the government. In the year 1725, their magiſtrates, as well as the Uſmei, acknowledged the ſovereignty of Ruſſia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

KUDACH, a ſtrong fort of Poland in the Ukraine, ſeated on the river Neiper. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KUFSTEIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a caſtle, on a rock. It is ſeated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

KUNACHIR. See JESO.

KUR, a river of Perſia, which riſes in mount Caucaſus, and, paſſing by Teflis, falls into the Caſpian Sea.

KURAB, a town of Aſia in Perſia, 2 miles from the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 50 15 E, lat. 37 36 N.

KURGAN, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the province of Coraſan, and falls into the Caſpian ſea.

KURILES, a chain of iſlands, extending from lat. 45 to 51 N. running from the ſouthern promontory of Kamtſchatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themſelves called Kuriles, gave theſe iſlands the ſame name, as ſoon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug ſays they are twenty two in number, excluſive of the very ſmall ones. The northernmoſt iſland, which is called Shoomſka, is about three leagues diſtant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants conſiſting of a mixture of natives and Kamtſchadales. The next, which is named Paramouſic, is conſiderably larger than Shoomſka, and is inhabited by the real natives. The Ruſſians paid their firſt viſit to theſe two iſlands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empreſs. Many of the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands that are under the dominion of Ruſſia, are now converted to Chriſtianity. Perhaps the time is not far diſtant, when an advantageous commerce will be carried on between Kamtſchatka and this extenſive chain of iſlands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itſelf.

KURSK, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seime or Sem

KUSMA DAMIANSKI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles NE of Vaſigulorod from the river Wolga Lon. 51 30 E lat. 56 2 N.

KUSISTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N and E by Irac-Agemi, on the S by Farſiſtan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Suſter is the capital.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, ſeated near a mountain, remarkable for its ſilver mines, 35 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

KUTTORE, a country of Aſia, which contains a great number of towns and villages and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul and Jourkul; thoſe being the reſidence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, ſuch as grapes, apples, plumbs &c. It likewiſe yields rice wheat, and other ſorts of grain. The natives are exceedingly fond of wine and hogs fleſh; although their country is well ſtocked with cows and goats. They have a diſtinct language, and their arms conſiſt of the bow and arrow the ſabre and the ſling.

KUYNDER, a fortreſs of the united Provinces 23 miles S of Lewarden Lon. 5 24 E lat. 52 50 N.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the Kyll, 16 miles NW of Treves. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 50 1 N.

KYNETON, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a good trade in narrow cloth, and a market on Wedneſay. It is 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52 12 N.

KYNETON, a village in Somerſetſhire,

NE of Samerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one fmooth rock, which looks like ice.

L.

LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the Teya, 27 miles NW of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 48 48 N.

LABADIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Poleſino di Rovigo, ſubject to the Venetians. It is ſeated on the Adige, 20 miles NW of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 45 39 N.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Niſſa.

LABIAU, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curiſchhaff, with a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles NE of Koningſberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 57 N.

LABOURD, a late territority of France, part of that of Baſques. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be the firſt that went to ſea for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a country on the E ſide of Hudſon's Bay, in N America. The climate, in only lat. 57° N, is exceſſively cold during winter. Wine freezes in a ſolid maſs; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed, in the form of a hoar-froſt. The ice begins to diſappear in May; and about the middle of June, commences hot weather, which, at times, is ſo violent, as to ſcorch the faces of the hunters. Mock ſuns and halos are not unfrequent; they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The ſun riſes and ſets with a large cone of yellowiſh light; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which ſpreads many different lights and colours over the whole ſky. The animals are mooſedeers, ſtags, raindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, ſquirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geeſe, buſtards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fiſh are, whales, morſes, ſeals, codfiſh, and a white fiſh preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and freſh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In ſummer, there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the ſeveral animals: when that ſeaſon is over, which holds only for three months, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. But one of the moſt ſtriking things, that draws the moſt inattentive to an admiration of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried to Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See NEW BRITAIN, ESQUIMAUX, and HUDSON'S BAY.

LACK, or BISCHOFS-LACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, ſteel, quickſilver, and corn; but a large quantity of linen is made here, and ſent to Fiume and Trieſt. It is 26 miles W by N of Laubach, and 35 N of Trieſt. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LADENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 49 30 N.

LADOGA, a lake in Ruſſia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is eſteemed to be the largeſt lake in Europe. Among the fiſh with which it abounds, are ſeals. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the SW extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the Ruſſian government of St. Peterſburgh, ſeated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Peterſburgh. Lon. 30 32 E, lat. 60 0 N. Old Ladoga, an inconſiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, iſlands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, excluſive of the ſmall iſlets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon. and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were diſcovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched firſt at the iſland of Guam, where the natives ſtole ſome of his goods, which cauſed him to name theſe iſlands the Ladrones, or Iſlands of Thieves. Beſide the other fruits natural to the ſoil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal iſlands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late pro-

vince of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 13 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 50 N.

LAGOON, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W, 18 47 S.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

LAGUNA, a town of the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, where the governor has a palace, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Euarano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine, above Coblentz.

LAHOM, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 50 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LAHORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum, are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See PANJAH.

LAHORE, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions, containing a great number of mosques, caravanseras, and pagods, and the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. And here there is a magnificent walk of shady trees, upwards of 300 miles long. It is 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 NW of Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 31 15 N.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

LAI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

LAMBALF, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthievre, and gave the title of princess to the unfortunate lady of that name. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linens and parchment, and is 37 miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

LAMBERT CASTLE, a village in Dorsetshire.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, nine miles N of Aix. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster, where the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive works for vinegar and homemade wine, a patent shot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet, below Newbury. It is seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 30 N.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel,

containing two churches, an hoſpital, and four convents. It is 50 miles SE of Bragua, and 150 N of *Liſbon*. Lon. 7 30 W, lat 41 12 N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. Theſe mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, affording but ſcanty paſture for the ſheep that feed on them. Scoutra Hill is the moſt elevated of this ridge.

LAMO, a kingdom and iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Melinda, between the iſland of Pate and Cape Formoſa. Its capital of the ſame name, is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the reſt of the inhabitants, who are pagans. Lamo is tributary to the Portugueſe.

LAMPEDOSA, a deſert iſland on the coaſt of Tunis, 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta; and has a good harbour, where ſhips water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 36 10 N.

LAMPSACO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is now an inconſiderable place, ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, ſix miles from the Dardanelles. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Lower Saxony, ſituate at the ſource of a river called Laine.

LANCASHIRE, a large maritime province of England, waſhed by the Iriſh ſea on the W, bordering on the N with that part of Cumberland and Weſtmorland; bounded on the E by the W Riding of Yorkſhire, and on the W by Cheſhire; extending 73 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, comprehending about 260,000 inhabitants. The eaſtern parts of the province are rocky, and in the northern diſtricts we ſee many ſingle mountains remarkably high, ſuch as Ingleborough hill, Cloughbo-hill, Pendle-hill, and Longridge-hill. Nor is there any want of wood in this country, either for timber or fuel; witneſs Wierſdale foreſt and Bowland foreſt to the northward, and Simon's wood in the ſouthern part of Lancaſhire. The air of Lancaſhire is pure, healthy, and agreeable, except among the fens and on the ſea-ſhore, where the atmoſphere is loaded with putrid exhalations, producing malignant and intermitting fevers, ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, dropſy, and conſumption. The ſoil is various in different parts of the country, poor and rocky on the hills, fat and fertile in the valleys and champaign country. The level country produces plenty of wheat and barley, and the ſkirts of the hills yield good harveſts of excellent oats: very good hemp is raiſed in divers parts of the province; and the paſture which grows in the valley is ſo peculiarly rich, that the cattle which feed upon it are much larger and fatter than in any other part of England. There is not any part of the world better ſupplied than Lancaſhire with proviſions of all kinds at a very reaſonable rate; ſuch as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, and game of all ſorts, caught upon the moors, heaths, and commons, in the hilly part of the ſhire. Beſides the ſea-fowl common to the ſhires of England, ſuch as ducks, eaſterlings, teal and plover, many uncommon birds are obſerved on the coaſt of Lancaſhire, the ſea-crow, variegated with blue and black, the puffin, the cormorant, the curlew, the razor-bill, the copped wren, the red-ſhanks, the ſwan, the tropic bird, the king's-fiſher, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is diſtinguiſhed beyond any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, ſilk, and cotton goods; fuſtians, counterpanes, ſhallons, bays, ſerges, tapes, ſmall ware, hats, ſailcloth, ſacking, pins, iron goods, caſt plate-glaſs, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may ſuffice to obſerve, that Liverpool is the ſecond port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winſter, Ken, and Calder; and it has two conſiderable lakes, Winander-mere, and Coniſton-mere. Lancaſter is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; ſends two members to parliament; and is ſeated on the Lon, which here forms a port for veſſels of moderate burden, and over which is a ſtone bridge of five arches. It has but one church, on the ſide of a hill, on the ſummit of which is the caſtle, ſerving both as the ſhire-houſe and the county-goal. On the top of this caſtle is a ſquare tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a fine proſpect of the mountains of Cumberland, and the view toward the ſea, extending to the Iſle of Man. Five miles from this place is Dunald-Mill-Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near its entrance. Some of its vaults are ſo high, that they reſemble the roof of a church, and in other parts ſo low, that they can be paſſed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lan-

ſmiſter carries on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially to the W Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. It is 68 miles S of Carliſle, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

LANCASTER, a county of Pennſylvania, 41 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 36,147 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Pennſylvania. Its trade is already large, and muſt increaſe in proportion as the ſurrounding country populates. It contains a college founded in 1787, and named Franklin College, after the late Dr. Franklin. It is ſeated on the Conеſtogo Creek, near the river Suſquehannah, 66 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 17 W, lat. 40 2 N.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Iſles. It is very high, and may be diſcovered at a great diſtance. The goats and ſheep are pretty plenty, and the vallies produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Feltrino, 87 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

LANDAFF, a ſmall place in Glamorganſhire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an epiſcopal ſee. It is ſeated on an aſcent, on the river Taafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large ſtately building, ſtandson low ground. It is 30 miles NW of Briſtol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

LANDAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is ſeated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newſtadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 12 N.

LANDEN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French, over the allies, July 29, 1693, and for a battle fought March 18, 1793, between the Auſtrians and French, by which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands. Landen is ſeated on the Becke, 17 miles NW of Huy, and 18 NE of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See NEERWINDEN.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the Elhoro, 16 miles NE of Breſt. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 28 N.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marſan. It takes its name from a diſtrict, called Landes, extending along the coaſt of the bay of Biſcay. It is a barren ſandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marſan is the capital of this department, and Dax the epiſcopal ſee.

LANDGUARD FORT ſeems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Eſſex, and has a lovely proſpect of the coaſts of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over againſt it; for it commands the entry of it from the ſea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any ſhip that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land ſo ſurrounded with the ſea at high water, that it looks like a little iſland at leaſt one mile from the ſhore. The making its foundation ſolid enough for ſo good a fortification coſt many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of king James I. when it was a much more conſiderable fortification than now, having four baſtions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly thoſe on the royal baſtion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a ſmall garriſon, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the conveniency of the officers of ordnance, engineers, and matroſſes; and a barrack built for the ſoldiers.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was beſieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is very well fortified, and ſeated on the Sambre, 28 miles SW of Maubeuge, and 100 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſeated on the Warta. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the electorate of Bavaria near the river Lech.

LANDSCROON, a fort of France in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alſace, ſeated on an eminence three miles N of Baſil. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 47 36 N.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

LAND'S END, the moſt weſterly point of Great Britain, and a vaſt aggregate of moorſtone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, it it seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 12 miles W of Schweidnitz.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Iser, 35 miles NE of Munich. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg

LANERK, a borough in Lanerkshire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles SE of Glasgow. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 40 N.

LANERKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE; which latter name it has from that river which runs entirely through it from South-east to North-west, and near Lauerk town forms a cataract of 40 feet high. It is bounded on the North by part of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire; on the East by Peeblesshire and part of Dumfriesshire, on the South by Dumfriesshire, and on the West by Airshire and Renfrewshire. It is near 24 miles where broadest and about 16 in the narrowest part, and 40 long; and divided into the Upper and Nether-ward; the one called the shire of Lanerk, and the other the barony of Glasgow; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture; and the other level, and proper for corn. The principal rivers, all of which rise on the same hill, are the Clyde, which runs into the Frith of its own Name, and the Annan, both of which run into the Irish Sea: also the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean; besides which, the Firth of Clyde is joined to Firth of Forth by a canal for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some lead mines, and abundance of Lapis Lazuli is dug up here. The chief towns are Hamilton, Lanerk, Rutherglen, and Glasgow, the latter of which is the most flourishing town in Scotland, both in manufactures and trade to foreign parts, The manufactures are woolen cloths, shalloons, cottons, muslins, lawns, gauzes, nails, earthenware, distillery and sugar refining.

LANESBURG, a town of Ireland in the county of Longford and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon 62 miles from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 53 40 N.

LANGEAC, a small town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LANGEAIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 47 26 N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

LANJAN or LANCHING, the capital of the kingdom of Laos in the further India 371 miles N of Sion. Lon. 101 51 E, lat. 21 10 N.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 33 N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

LANGSTONE, a place in Hampshire famous for its harbour which is capacious enough, to contain the whole navy of England, but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonis; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony; and on the S by the Mediterranean and Rouffillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich numerous and more bigoted than in any other place in

France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Herault.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Bretagne. Its trade conſiſts in wine and hemp, and it has ſome mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, ſpeak the Welſh language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in theſe parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, five miles SE of Liſle.

LANSINBURGH, a flouriſhing town in the ſtate of New York, formerly called the New City. It ſtands on the E ſide of Hudſon's River, oppoſite the S branch of Mohawk River, nine miles N of Albany.

LANZO, a town of Piedemont, on the river Sture, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

LAON, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Soiſſonnois, with a caſtle, and lately a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in corn and wine; it is advantageouſly ſeated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochin China, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. This country is full of foreſts, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fiſh. The inhabitants are well made, robuſt, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very ſuperſtitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fiſhing. The king is abſolute, and has no other law than his own will: he ſhows himſelf but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the ſame as in China. Lancione is the capital.

LAPLAND, the moſt northerly country of Europe, extending from the N cape in 71° 30′ N lat. to the White Sea under the arctic circle, is inhabited by the ſame people, though the country is ſubject to different powers. Norwegian Lapland, under the dominion of Denmark, lies between the northern ſea, the river Pais, and the lake Enarak. Swediſh Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains that ſeparate Norway from Sweden. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks and ſtupendous mountains; interſperſed, however, with many pleaſant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which diſcharge themſelves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula; the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Kimi. Some of theſe extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of iſlands: Stor-avan is ſaid to contain 365; and Enara contains an archipelago of iſlands ſo large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to viſit each particular iſland. The natives believe this country to be the terreſtrial paradiſe; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than ſuch vaſt proſpects of mountains, hills, foreſts, lakes, rivers, &c. if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in ſummer the roſes are ſeen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers, with all the beautiful glow of colour which appears in thoſe cultivated in our gardens. But all the intervals between the mountains are not ingroſſed by theſe agreeable proſpects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown duſky foreſts of fir and pine trees; and theſe are often ſkirted by wide extended moraſſes, the ſtagnating waters of which in ſummer produce myriads of miſchievous inſects, that are more intolerable than even the cold of winter. The cold in this country is very intenſe during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of ſpirit of wine, if the latter is not highly rectified all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickneſs; and the whole face of the country is always covered with ſnow. The heat of ſummer is almoſt as intolerable as the cold of winter. At the northern extremity of the country the ſun never ſets for three months in ſummer; and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the ſame duration; but this is qualified in ſuch a manner by a conſtant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a ſerene ſky, moon-light, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white ſurface of the earth covered with ſnow, that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fiſh, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with excellent ſprings; and is remarkable for ſome ſurpriſing cataracts, in which the water rumbles over frightful precipices, and daſhes among rocks with amazing impetuoſity and noiſe. Its ſoil is generally ſo chilled and barren that it produces little or no grain or fruit-trees of any kind. This ſterility, however,

not ſo much owing to the ſoil, which is in many places of a rich mould, as to want of induſtry. The Laplanders are very low in ſtature, and are likewiſe remarkable for having large heads. They are alſo ill ſhaped, and their features harſh. They are, however, ſtrong, hardy, and robuſt, inſomuch that they will bear incredible fatigue; and it is remarked that the ſtouteſt Norwegian is not able to bend the bow of a Laplander. The women are much leſs homely than the men, and many of them are noted for a delicate and florid complexion. Theſe people are ſimple, honeſt, hoſpitable, and timorous: their timidity, however, reſpects war alone; for to many other ſpecies of danger they expoſe themſelves with ſurpriſing intrepidity, whether in aſcending and deſcending mountains and precipices with their ſnow-ſhoes and in ſledges, or in venturing amidſt whirlpools and cataracts in little ſlender boats made of thin fir-boards, faſtened together with thongs of leather, ſinews of wild-beaſts, or tough and flexible twigs of willow and oſier. Theſe boats are of different ſizes, from two to ſix yards in length, managed with oars, and caulked with moſs ſo tight as to keep out the water. The Laplanders are partly ſettled and in part wild and roving. the latter live in tents made with coarſe cloth: the former are fixed in ſmall villages near the lakes, and chiefly follow fiſhing. The commerce of the Laplanders is more conſiderable than one would expect in a deſart country inhabited by a ſavage, ignorant people. They export great quantities of fiſh to the northern parts of Bothnia and White Ruſſia. They likewiſe trade with the neighbouring countries of Norway, Sweden, Muſcovy, and Finland, by ſelling rein-deer, fine furs, baſkets and toys of their own manufacture, dried pikes, and cheeſe made of the rein-deer's milk. In return for theſe commodities they receive rixdollars, woollen cloaths, linen, copper, tin, flour, oil, hides, needles, knives, ſpirituous liquors, tobacco, and other neceſſaries.

LAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſilk, oranges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

LARACHA, an ancient and ſtrong town in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It was once in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

LAREDO, a ſeaport of Spain, on the bay of Biſcay, with a large ſafe harbour. It is 30 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

LARGENTIERE, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny.

LARGO, a town of Scotland, county of Fife 6 miles S of Cupar ſituate in a large bay of the ſame name.

LARGS, a village on the W coaſt of Scotland, memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their laſt invaſion of this country with a fleet of 160 ſail and an army of 20,000 men under the command of Haquin king of Norway.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 48 N.

LARISSA, an ancient rich and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a palace, and ſome handſome moſques. It was famous as the reſidence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

LARISTAN, a province of Perſia, which lies N of the gulf of Perſia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

LARRYBUNDAR, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

LARVIGIN or LAURWIGEN, a ſeaport town of Norway capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. Its iron works are among the moſt valuable in Norway.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, a city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houſes are of ſtone, ſpacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E ſide of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the ſummit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet. Laſſa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 10 E, lat. 30 34 N.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, with a harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the moſt flouriſhing place on the coaſt and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 75 miles SW of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

LATTON, a village in Eſſex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory

of Auguſtine monks, whoſe church is now uſed for a barn.

LAVAL, a conſiderable town of France, now in the department of Maine and late province of the ſame name, with two caſtles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here, and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is ſeated on the Maine, 15 miles S of the town of that name, and 40 W of Mans. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDF, a town of Carinthia, in Auſtria with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

LAVAUR, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution it was a biſhop's ſee; and it is ſeated on the Agout, 20 miles NE or Toulouſe. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAUBACH, a ſtrong town, capital of Carniola, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in which are the largeſt crawfiſh in Europe, 32 miles S of Clagenfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 46 24 N.

LAUCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, ſituated on the confines of the Black Foreſt.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 49 28 N.

LAUDER, a borough in Berwickſhire, with a caſtle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

LAUDERDALE, a ſmall diſtrict in the county of Merſe, through which a river of the ſame name runs.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee, 30 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

LAVELT, or LAVELT, a village in the biſhopric of Liege, near Maeſtricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tueſday. Its church is a very handſome Gothic ſtructure; and it has conſiderable manufactures in ſerges, ſhaloons, ſays, ſtuffs, and fine yarn. It is ſeated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles S by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 19 N.

LAUFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, 10 miles S of Hailbron. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 3 N.

LAUFFEN, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the canton of Baſle, ſeated near the river Birs.

LAUFFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, three miles S by W of Schaffhauſen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the river precipitates itſelf in accumulated maſſes for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence.

LAUFFENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Foreſt-Towns, with a ruined caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a ſmall cataract, noted for the beauty of the ſcenery. It is 17 miles E of Baſil. Lon. 8 2 E lat. 47 35 N.

LAUGHTON, a village of Yorkſhire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whoſe tower and ſpire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is ſeen, in ſome places, at the diſtance of 60 miles.

LAVIGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wedneſday, 20 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 88 W by S of London. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 13 51 N.

LAUNCESTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, which ſends two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a caſtle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, ſtands the old priory. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymouth, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 40 N.

LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipſick to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

LAVORA, TERRA DI, a province of Naples, in Italy 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W by Campagna di Roma, on the N by Abruzzo Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by the Moliſe and Principato Ulteriore, and on the S by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent vines, and all ſorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The ſoil is excellent for tillage from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral ſprings mines of ſulphur. Naples is the capital.

LAUSANNE, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college, and a biſhop's ſee. It

contains 7000 inhabitants. It is built on ſuch a ſteep aſcent, that, in ſome places, the horſes cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot paſſengers aſcend to the upper part of the town by ſteps. Its lofty ſituation affords the moſt ſublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coaſt of Chablais. The church, formerly the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, ſtanding on the moſt elevated part of the town, the townhouſe, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is ſeated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LAUTFRBURG, a town of Poland in Weſtern Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 miles NE of Thorn. Lon. 20 39 E lat. 53 6 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but ſubject to the French. It is 10 miles SE of Weiſſemburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 48 N.

LAUTREC, a town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is ſeated on a mountain and has an ancient caſtle.

LAUTREC, a town of Germany in the Palatinate ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glaun.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

LAWENBURG, a conſiderable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle on an eminence. It is ſeated on the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

LAWENBURG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the ſame name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the duke of Neuburg. It is ſeated on the Danube, 32 miles NW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 38 N.

LAWRENCE, St. the largeſt river in N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ſhips of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is ſo full of ſhoals and rocks, that it will not admit large veſſels without danger, unleſs the channel be very well known. It is here called the Iroquois.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a village in Kincardineſhire, in Scotland. It is ſeated in a fine corn country, has ſome manufactures and an extenſive bleachfield in its vicinity it is 12 miles N W of Montroſe.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, with a palace, where the princes of the houſe of Auſtria go for pleaſure. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 48 3 N.

LAYTONSTONE. See LOW LAYTON.

LEA, a river, which riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Eſſex from Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordſhire to London.

LEADHILLS, a village in Lanerkſhire, ſituate among the mountains of Clydeſdale, and ſaid to be the higheſt human habitation in Great Britain. Here reſide many hundreds of miners, with their families. Theſe miners, though, in a great meaſure, excluded from ſociety by their ſituation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the inſtruction and amuſement of the little community belonging to the village.

LEAO-TONG, or CHEN-YANG, one of the three departments of E Chineſe Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. The inhabitants of this province are the moſt warlike people in China. Chen-yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

LEATHES WATER, called alſo WYTHBURN, or THIRLMERE WATER, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keſwick. The ſingular beauty of this lake is its being almoſt interſected in the middle by two peninſulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

LEAWAVA, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of ſalt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

LEBEDA, an ancient ſeaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

LEBRIXA, an ancient town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which pro-

duce the beſt oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Lebus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Franckfort, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Lecci, a populous and moſt beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a biſhop's ſee, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Lecco, a town of Italy in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the E ſide of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Lech, a river of Germany, which riſes in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Glouceſter, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lechnich, a town of Germany. It is ſituate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Leck, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off the Rhine at Wyck-by-Deurſtede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac. It had a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee, and is ſituate on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Condom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is inhabited by many clothiers who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E of Hereford, and 116 WNW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

Ledesma, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Leon, ſeated on the Tome, 20 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 51 W lat. 41 0 N.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which riſes on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's Channel.

Lee, a village in Kent in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great aſtronomer, is interred. It is ſix miles SE of London.

Leeds, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is ſituate in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the moſt populous ſpots in England, and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkſhire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vaſt quantities are ſold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has a manufacture of camlets, which has declined, and a flouriſhing one of carpets reſembling thoſe of Wilts and Scotland. Here are alſo ſome mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent ſtone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Leefooga, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, viſited by captain Cook, in 1776. This iſland is ſeven miles in length, and its breadth, in ſome places, not above three.

Leek, a town in Staffordſhire, ſeated in ſome barren moor lands. It is 154 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 16 N.

Leer, or Lehr, a town of Weſtphalia, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 11 miles SE of Embden, and 24 WNW of Oſnaburg.

Leerdam, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Linghe, 17 miles NE of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Leerot, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated at the confluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 miles E by S of Embden.

Leers a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. It is four miles N of Liege.

Leestown, a flouriſhing town of the ſtate of Kentucky, in the county of Fayette, ſeated on the E bank of the river Kentucky. As the banks of the river are remarkably high, there are few croſſing places; and the beſt being at Leeſtown, is a circumſtance which contributes to its increaſe. It is a few miles W of Lexington. See Kentucky River.

Leeward Islands, that part of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

LEEUW, a fortified town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated in a morais, on the Geete, 12 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LEGHORN, a ſtrong and conſiderable city of Italy, in Tuſcany. It has one of the moſt famous harbours in the Mediterranean; and, being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews have a handſome ſynagogue and ſchools, the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and no religion is diſturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, and almoſt all the houſes of the ſame height. There are ſo many canals, that ſome have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, called Li Bagni, in which they ſhut up every night the Turkiſh and the galley ſlaves. At a little diſtance is a moſt commodious light-houſe, on a ſmall iſland, on the top of which there are 12 lamps lighted every night. In 1741, this city ſuffered greatly by an earthquake. On June 27, 1796, it was entered by a French army; but the Britiſh ſubjects here, with their merchandiſe, and all their veſſels in the harbour, previouſly departed. It is 10 miles S of Piſa, 45 SW of Florence, and 145 NW of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. It ſurrendered to the French, September 12, 1796. It is ſeated on the Adige, 25 miles SSE of Verona.

LEIBNITZ, a town of Germany, ſeated on the Sulm.

LEICESTER, a borough, and the county town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, but much declined in magnitude and importance. It has five churches, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and ſpinning of wool into worſted, and manufacturing it into ſtockings and other articles, is the chief buſineſs of this town and neighbourhood. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the firſt law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolſey died. Leiceſter is ſeated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which, called Bow Bridge, was long viſited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument over the grave of Richard III; but this bridge fell in 1791. Leiceſter is 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 52 38 N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, in form almoſt circular. It has Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire to the N; Rutlandſhire and Lincolnſhire on the E; Warwickſhire on the W, from which it is ſeparted by the Roman military way called Watling-ſtreet; and by Northamptonſhire on the S; and is about 170 miles in circumference. As it lies at a great diſtance from the ſea, and is free from bogs and marſhes, the air is ſweet and wholeſome. It is a champaign country in general, and abundantly fertile in corn and graſs, being watered by ſeveral rivers, as the Soure, or Sare, which paſſes through the middle of it, and abounds in excellent ſalmon and other fiſh; the Wreke, Trent, Eye, Senſe Auker, and Aven. Theſe rivers being moſtly navigable, greatly facilitate the trade of the county. In ſome parts there is a great ſcarcity of fuel, both wood and coal; but in the more hilly parts there is plenty of both, together with great flocks of ſheep, beſides wheat, barley, oats, and peaſe, it produces the beſt beans in England. They grow ſo tall and luxuriant in ſome places, particularly about Barton in the Beans, that they look, towards the harveſt-time, like a forreſt; and the inhabitants eat them not only when they are green, as in other places, but all the year round; for which reaſon their neighbours nickname them bean-bellies. They have plenty of very good wool, of which they not only make great quantities of ſtockings, but ſend a great quantity unmanufactured into other parts of England. They make great profit of their corn and pulſe; and likewiſe breed great numbers of coach and dray horſes, moſt of the gentlemen being graziers; and it is not uncommon to rent graſs farms from 500l. to 2000l. a year. It is in the midland circuit, and dioceſe of Lincoln, and ſends four members to parliament, two for Leiceſter, and two for the county.

LEIGH, a ſeaport in Eſſex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oyſters. It has a good road for ſhipping, and is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42 E lat. 51 31 N.

LEIGH, a town in Lancaſhire, ſeven miles NNE of Warrington, and 191 NW of London.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a branch of the Ouſe, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Leiningen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles SW of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Leina, a river of Germany, which flowing through Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller

Leinster, the eaſtern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulſter on the N; St. George's, or the Iriſh Channel, on the E and S; and by the provinces of Connaught and Munſter on the W. The capital city of this province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's-county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's-county, Weſt-meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the moſt level and beſt cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 2,642,958 Iriſh plantation acres, 858 pariſhes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad, and extends from 51° 45′ to 55° 45′ N latitude. This province gives title of Duke to the ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald. In the early ages, this diſtrict was almoſt one continued foreſt, and was principally the ſeat of the Kinſelaghs.

Leipsic, a large, ſtrong, and populous town of Miſnia in Germany, with a caſtle, and a famous univerſity. It is neat, and regularly built, and the ſtreets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to ſtop and ſell the merchandizes deſigned to paſs through it, and the country for 75 miles round has the ſame privilege. The town-houſe makes an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine ſtructure. The town was taken by the king of Pruſſia, but given up by the peace in 1763. It is ſeated in a plain between the rivers Saale and Muld, near the confluence of the Playſſe, the Elſter, and the Barde.

Leith, a ſeaport in Edinburghſhire, on the frith of Forth, two miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, and being ſituate on both ſides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is ſecured by a noble ſtone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very conſiderable; and the veſſels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large ſize; but the largeſt ſhips are thoſe employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glaſswart, linen, woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods, as alſo to the other countries of Europe, the W Indies, and America. Ships of great ſize are built at this port; and here are ſeveral extenſive rope-walks. There are alſo flouriſhing manufactures of bottle-glaſs, window-glaſs, and cryſtal: a great carpet manufacture, a ſoap-work, and ſome iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hoſpital for diſabled ſeamen. Lon. 3 7 W lat. 56 0 N.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by Fermanagh, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the SE, Roſcommon on the SW and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black-cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 pariſhes and ſends ſix members to parliament.

Leitrim, the county-town of Leitrim in Ireland; pleaſantly ſituated on the river Shanon, 80 miles from Dublin and appears to have been formerly a place of ſome note. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 53 57 N.

Leixslip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, ſeated on the Liffey. It has a noble caſtle, with large gardens on one ſide of which is a fine waterfall called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and caſtle of Conſy. Leixſlip is eight miles W of Dublin.

Lemburg, or Leopold, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Ruſſia, and now of the Auſtrian kingdoms of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The ſquare, churches and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman catholic archbiſhop, and an Armenian and Ruſſian biſhop. It is ſeated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kamieneck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 2 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembro, an iſland of the Archipelago on the coaſt of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the ſame name and a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgow, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Lippe, 17 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Lemnos, one of the principal iſland of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles and has a town of the ſame name, which is capital of the iſland. It is about 2 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in corn and wine, and i

famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater eſteem among phyſicians than at preſent. It contains about 75 villages, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks, and are very induſtrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a ſmall town, ſtanding on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a caſtle, near the ſea. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 20 miles SE of mount Athos, whoſe ſhadow covers it a little before ſun-ſet, and 55 NW of Metelin. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by ſeveral mouths.

LENCICIA, a ſtrong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It ſtands in a moraſs, on the river Blura, 37 miles SE of Gneſna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidſtone, and 47 ESE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

LENNEP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 51 11 N.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It is eight miles NE of Arras and 95 of Paris.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles SW of Catania, and 20 NW of Syracuſe. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 50 28 N.

LENTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

LENZBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on a ſmall river, eight miles W of Baden.

LENZO, a ſmall river of Italy which riſes in the Appenines, and falls into the Po.

LEOGANE, a town and fort of the W Indies, with a good harbour, on the W ſide of St. Domingo. It was taken by the Engliſh and the French royaliſts in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was unſucceſsfully attacked by the Engliſh in March 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough in Herefordſhire, with a market on Friday. It is famous for its fine wool, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worceſter, and 137 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

LEO, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, eight miles SW of San Marino, and 15 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Aſturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Eſtramadura, and on the E by Old Caſtile. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almoſt two equal parts by the river Douero.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an epiſcopal ſee, and has the fineſt cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at preſent; and boaſts the honour of being the capital of the firſt Chriſtian kingdom in Spain. It is ſeated between two ſources of the river Eſla, 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and 765 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

LEON, a ſmall iſland belonging to Spain. It is ſeparated from the continent by a ſtrait about 10 miles long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW extremity.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N America, which is very populous and there are ſilver mines in it.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; the reſidence of the governor, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in ſight of a Spaniſh army, who were ſix to one. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain which is a volcano, at the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW of Niagara. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna and late territory of Limoſin, with a conſiderable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is ſeated on the Vienna, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LEONTIUM, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Auſtria and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E, of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD. See LEMBURG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665, ſeated on the Waag, 36 miles NW of Neuhauſtl, and 62 E of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 48 35 N.

LEPANTO, a ſtrong and very conſiderable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a ſugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, ſurrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a caſtle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very ſmall, and may be ſhut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the caſtle of Bomeli demoliſhed by the Venetians, in 1699, in conſequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that don John of Auſtria obtained the famous victory over the Turkiſh fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their veſſels on the inſide, which renders the taſte very diſagreeable to the Turks who are not uſed to it. The Turks have 6 or 7 moſques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is ſeated on the gulph of Lepanto, 112 miles NW of Athens, and 350 SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 38 34 N.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

LERIA, or LYRIA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 3000 inhabitants and was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coimbra, and 60 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

LERICI, a ſeaport of Italy, on the E coaſt of the gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

LERIDA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LERINS, the name of two iſlands in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of France, five miles from Antibes. That neareſt the coaſt, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, ſtate-priſoners having formerly been ſent here. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and had lately a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town in Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 42 16 N.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins, ſituate on the S coaſt of the iſland, where there is a good road, and a ſmall fort for its defence.

LERO, or LEROS, anciently Leria, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Iſlands, ſituate on the E ſide of Main land, the principal iſland. It is the rendezvous of the fiſhing buſſes from Britain Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gaſcony lately, a biſhop's ſee It is ſeated on a hill, three miles NW o Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 W, lat. 43 17 N.

LESGUIS, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Their country is indifferentl called by the Georgians, Leſguiſtan, o Dagheſtan. It is bounded on the S an E by Perſia and the Caſpian; on the SW and W by Georgia, the Oſſi, and Kiſti and on the N by the Kiſti and Tarta tribes. It is divided into a variety of diſtricts, generally independent, and gover ed by chiefs elected by the people. Th Leſguis are ſuppoſed to be deſcende from the tribes of mountaineers, known t ancient geographers under the name Leſgæ or Lygyes. The ſtrength of the country, which is a region of mountain whoſe paſſes are known only to themſelves, has probably, at all times, ſecure them from foreign invaſion. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by predator expeditions into the countries of the more wealthy neighbours. During th troubles in Perſia, toward the beginnin of this century, they repeatedly ſacke the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, an ravaged the neighbouring diſtricts. T their perſons and dreſs, and general habi of life, as far as theſe are known to u they greatly reſemble the Circaſſians.

LESKIARD, a borough in Cornwa with a market on Saturday. It had fo merly a caſtle, now in ruins, and is o

of the coinage towns for tin. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a conſiderable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly diſpoſed of at Exeter. It is 31 miles ENE of Truro, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lespare, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are found tranſparent pebbles, reſembling the falſe diamonds of Alencon, and known by the name of *cailloux de medoc*, Medoc ſtones. It is 30 miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

Lessines, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Hainault, ſeated on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is ſix miles NE of Ath, and 28 SW of Bruſſels. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Lestoff or Lostoff, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. This town conſiſts of 500 houſes, and the coaſt is very dangerous to ſtrangers. It is 7 miles S of Yarmouth and 115 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat 52 37 N.

Lestwithiel, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated in a vale, on the Fowey, not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ſhips came as far as the town; but the channel is now ſtopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture, and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Leſtwithiel is 19 miles WNW of Plymouth, and 230 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lettere, a commercial town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples.

Levant. This word properly ſignifies the East; but it is generally uſed, when ſpeaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt the iſland of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The Levant Sea means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Levantine Vallly, a valley of Swiſſerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and the lake Maggiore. The lower part is populous, rich in paſturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwic, ſubject to the canton of Uri; and Oſſogna, the reſidence of the bailiff, conſiſts only of a few houſes.

Leucate, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, ſeated near a lake of the ſame name 18 miles S of Narbonne. Lon 3 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Leuchstenberg, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Eſreinpt, 50 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Leur, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant ſeated on the river Gheet 10 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 0 5 E lat. 50 55 N.

Leven, Loch, a beautiful lake in Kinroſsſhire 12 miles in circumference, and ſomewhat of a circular form. It has ſeveral ſmall iſlands, on one of which is a ruinous caſtle. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her huſband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain ſeaſons, are ſent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a ſingular ſpecies, called the gully trout, is here ſalted and dried for winter proviſions.

Leven, a river in Dumbartonſhire, which iſſues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering courſe through a delightful vale, enters the eſtuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the ſubject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W ſide of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

Leugni, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte', lying to the E of Veloul. Here is a cavern 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which ſerves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this grotto, is an infallible ſign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, deſcend columns of ice, of a prodigious ſize. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in ſummer, but flows in winter.

Liuk, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Vallais, ſeated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the independent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its natural ſtrength, and its ſprings, whoſe water is ſo hot, that it will boil an egg, and is much frequented in the ſummer, on account of theſe ſprings, which nearly reſemble thoſe of Bath; but the accommodations are inconvenient. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N

Levroux, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a caſtle, 35 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Leuse, a town of Auſtrian Hainault,

ſeated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LEUTERIK, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 miles NE of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague, and 40 SE of Dreſden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

LEUTMUHL, a town of Germany, in Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim, 22 miles E of Chrudim and 72 from Prague.

LEUTSCH, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carniola.

LEWARDEN, a populous and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, capital of Frieſland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has ſeveral canals in the ſtreets, which are a great aſſiſtance to its trade; which is very conſiderable, eſpecially as they are continued not only to the ſea, but to the moſt conſiderable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W of Groningen, and 65 N by E of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

LEWENSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a fortreſs, 10 miles E of Hailbron. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the ſame name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 10 miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

LEWES, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday. It contains ſix pariſh churches, and is ſeated on the Ouſe, which is navigable here for barges. The aſſizes are ſometimes held here; and it ſends two members to parliament. Lewes is ſituate at the edge of the South Downs, on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient caſtle, and contains 1500 houſes and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E of Chicheſter, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

LEWIS, one of the largeſt of the Hebrides or weſtern iſlands of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 13 to 14 in breadth, conſiſting of a great number of iſles and rocks, and parted by the ſea into two diviſions, called Lewis and Harries, the former lying to the weſtward of the other. The air is temperately cold, moiſt, and healthy; great part of the low ground is flooded with lakes; the reſt is arable in many places, and has been counted fruitful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp. The inhabitants of Lewis are well-proportioned, tall, fair, ſanguine, ſtrong, and healthy. They are in general ſober, circumſpect, and hoſpitable; dexterous in ſhooting, ſwimming, and leaping; bold and ſkilful mariners; and ſo temperate, that they will tug at the oar all day, without any other proviſion than bread and water, with a ſmuſh of tobacco.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant. It is ſeated on a moraſs 10 miles from Louvain. Lon. 4 10 E lat. 50 50 N.

LEWISBURGH, the county-town of Mifflin, in Pennſylvania, ſeated on the Juniata. Lon. 77 39 W, lat. 40 35 N.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America and capital of the iſland of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demoliſhed. Lon. 61 30 W lat. 46 50 N.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, on the river Ravenſbourn, five miles SE of London, with an elegant church.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America, capital of the ſtate of Kentucky, and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be ſeen curious ſepulchres, full of human ſkeletons, which are thus fabricated. Firſt on the ground are laid large broad ſtones; on theſe are placed the bodies, ſeparated from each other by broad ſtones, covered with others, which ſerved as a baſis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing ſtill narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practiſed by the Indians. In the neighbourhood of Lexington are alſo to be ſeen the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and baſtions; one containing about ſix acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen veſſels have alſo been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. Theſe, with the fortifications, and the ſepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the preſent Indians, and further advanced than they in the arts of life; and Mr. Filſon, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that theſe people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington ſtands at the head of the river Elkhorn, 470 miles W of Waſhington. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 20 N.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America in Maſſachuſſets. Here hoſtilities were firſt

commenced between Britain and America April 1755.

Leyden, a city of the United Provinces in Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. In this city are ſaid to be eight gates, 24 canals, 50 iſlands, 180 ſtreets, and 145 bridges, the greateſt part built of freeſtone. The principal church is a ſuperb ſtructure, whoſe high roof is ſupported by three rows of columns; and the reſt of the public buildings are very handſome. There are ſeveral large hoſpitals, and a univerſity, which has generally 2000 ſtudents, though there are but two colleges; for the ſcholars board in the town, and have no dreſs to diſtinguiſh them. The ſchool is a large pile of brick building, three ſtories high; in the uppermoſt of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office; contiguous to theſe is the phyſic-garden, where the profeſſor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuſcripts; and the theatre for anatomy is one of the fineſt in Europe. Here were manufactures of the beſt cloths and ſtuffs in Holland which are now much decayed. Leyden is famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained in 1573, againſt the Spaniards. It is ſeated near the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 SW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 33, E lat. 51 10 N.

Leyna, a river of Germany, which riſing in the confines of Heſſe, runs N falls into the Allert at Batmar.

Leyte, one of the Philippine iſlands, in the E Indies about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its ſoil, on the E ſide, is very fertile; but there are very high mountains that cut it almoſt through the middle from E to W, and occaſion ſo great an alteration in the air, that when the inhabitants of one part of the iſland reap, the others ſow, and they have two plentiful harveſts in the year, to which the rivers deſcending from the above mentioned mountains not a little contribute. The iſland contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 118 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Lezina, a town of Italy in the kindom of Naples, in Capitana, ſeated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Libanus, mountains of Turkey in Aſia, which lie between Syria and Paleſtine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The ſummits of theſe mountains are ſo high that they are always covered with ſnow; but below are very fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar-trees; but now ſcarcely any remain. Geographers diſtinguiſh them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S ſide of the valley, riſing near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are ſeparated from each other at an equal diſtance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœloſyria.

Libau, a ſeaport of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Libourne, a ſmall well built town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the ſtaples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is ſeated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Lich, or Licha, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Francfort. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Lichfield, a city in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It was, in the time of the Saxons, an archbiſhopric, but is now a county of itſelf, and unites with Coventry in forming one epiſcopal ſee. It has three pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, a freeſchool, and two hoſpitals. Lichfield ſends two members to parliament, and is divided by a little river that runs through it, over which are two cauſeways with ſluices. It is ſeated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Lichstall, a handſome town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Baſle.

Lichtallen, or Liestal, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baſil. It is ſeated on the Ergetz, eight miles SE of Baſil. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in Heſſe Caſſel. It is 24 miles from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 51 1 N.

Lichtenau, a fortreſs of Franconia, ſeated on the Revel. It is ſubject to the city of Nuremburg, and it is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Lichtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenberg, a caſtle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late

province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles NNW of Haguenau. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Lichtenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles NE of Gullembach. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Lichtenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Lichtensteig, a handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of the county of Tockenburg. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zuric. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 15 N.

Licatenstein, a castle of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, in the neighbourhood of Vienna.

Lucola, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano, changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

Lida, a town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Detta, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Lidd, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Liddel, a river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that county that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

Liddisdale, a district in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a famous town, with a castle; and though now a contemptible village, its parish may compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

Liefkenstock, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, eight miles from Antwerp. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Liege, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter composed of 60 canons; and he is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats.

Liege, an ancient populous, and large city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name with a castle. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, which after having passed through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make 10 in all. The cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the arsenal; here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. It is commonly said of this city, that it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life, the purgatory of men, because they are almost all governed by their wives, and the paradise of Monks, because of their rich benefices. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes,

in enforcing their decrees: in conſequence of which, the Auſtrians entered Liege in 1791, reſtored the old magiſtracy that had been expelled, to their functions, and reinſtated the biſhop and chapter. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution; but being driven thence, in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to ſubmit. Liege is 15 miles SW of Maeſtricht, and 62 SW of Cologne. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LIEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city and ſeaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tongking, from which it is ſeparated by inacceſſible mountains. It has one city of the ſecond, and two of the third under its juriſdiction, and is 525 miles SW of Canton.

LIEOU-KIEOU, the general name of a group of iſlands, 36 in number, lying between Corea, Formoſa, and Japan. Theſe iſlands form a powerful and extenſive empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and ought not to be confounded with other ſavage nations diſperſed throughout the iſlands of Aſia. The largeſt and principal is called Lieou-kieou, the reſt have each a particular name. The largeſt iſland extends 120 miles from N to S, and 33 from E to W. Their king is tributary to China.

LIERE, a town of Brabant, in the late Auſtrian Low Countries, at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, nine miles NNE. of Mechlin, and 12 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16 E, lat. 51 9 N.

LESINA, an iſland of Dalmatia in the gulf of Venice, about 68 miles long, and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, ſaffron, and wine. It belongs to the Venetians.

LESINA, a ſeaport of Dalmatia, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fort on an inacceſſible mountain, with a harbour capable of containing veſſels of all ſorts. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims uſed to reſort. It is ſix miles E of Laon. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 49 35 N.

LIESTAL, or LIECHSTAL. See LICHTALLEN.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which riſing in the county of Wicklow, runs W thence into Kildare, then turning NE paſſes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, a little below which it falls into the Iriſh Sea.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles NE of Donegal. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 54 47 N.

LIGNY, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 55 N.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, 22 miles SSW of Bourges. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 46 47 N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany in Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the rivulet Cet, 30 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 51 10 N.

LIGNY, a handſome town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, with a caſtle, a collegiate church, and a handſome park. It is ſeated on the Ornecy, eight miles SE of Bar-le-Duc and 125 of Paris. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 48 39 N.

LIGON, a ſeaport in the peninſula of Malacca, capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company. It is ſeated on the E coaſt. Lon. 100 5 E. lat. 7 40 N.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, ſeated on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 miles SSE of Tours. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 47 3 N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E ſide of the Scheld, ſeven miles N of Antwerp. It was taken, in 1793, by the French, who ſoon after evacuated it, retaking it, however, in 1794. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LIMA, a city, capital of Peru, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is ſurrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and baſtions. The ſtreets are handſome and as ſtraight as a line: the houſes are generally only one ſtory high, on account of the earthquakes, with long galleries in the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarſe linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, becauſe it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houſes, to keep off the heat of the ſun. What the

houſes want in height they have in length and depth; for ſome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, ſo that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river which croſſes Lima forms canals in the ſtreets, which run to moſt of the houſes, and ſerve to water their gardens, &c. The churches and convents are all extremely rich; and many images of the ſaints are of maſſy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into eight pariſhes, containing only 28000 inhabitants, 9000 of whom are Spaniards. It is the ſeat of the viceroy, and contains ſeveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbiſhop, of the inquiſition, of the cruſado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and ſome have done the city much damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almoſt deſtroyed, and if it was not for this it would be a perfect paradiſe. The inhabitants are ſo rich, that when the viceroy, ſent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the ſtreets he was to paſs through with ingots of ſilver. They are alſo very debauched, but, at the ſame time, extremely ſuperſtitious; and they have a ſtrong belief in the power of charms, about a fourth of the inhabitants are monks or nuns. Lima is 800 miles S of Quito. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 12 1 S.

Lima, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

Limale, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Limavady, a town of Ireland. See Newtown Limavady.

Limbourg, or Limpurg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Naſſau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, a fertile province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, on the E by that duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the biſhopric of Liege, from which it is ſeparated by the Maeſe. It is 42 miles long and 30 broad, and contains ſome of the beſt iron mines in the Netherlands, and the ſoil is good for corn &c. It belongs in part to the Dutch and Auſtrians.

Limburg, the capital of Auſtrian Limburg. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheeſe. It is ſeated on a mountain, almoſt inacceſſible near the river Verſe, 15 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lime, a town in Dorſetſhire. See Lyme Regis.

Lime, or Limen, a village in Kent, three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the ſands, and is now a poor town. Here was formerly a caſtle, now converted into a farm-houſe.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 pariſhes, and ſent eight members to parliament before the Iriſh union. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

Limerick, or Lough Meath, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munſter. Within a century, it was reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom; at preſent it has loſt its rank; not becauſe it flouriſhes leſs, but becauſe Cork flouriſhes more. It is ſtill a commercial and populous place; and conſiſts of the Iriſh and Engliſh Town; the latter ſituate on King's iſland, formed by the Shannon. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of proviſions is very conſiderable. Here are many hoſpitals, and ſome handſome public ſtructures, beſides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert and Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, are united to the biſhoprick of Limerick. It was beſieged by King William in 1790; and in 1691, the garriſon ſurrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Limmat, a river of Swiſſerland which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former iſſuing from the NW extremity of the lake of Wallenſtadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its courſe NW, flows through the lake of Zuric, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

Limoges, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and its horſes are in great eſteem.

It is ſeated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Perigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, on the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Angoumois. It is covered with foreſts of cheſtnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade conſiſts in cattle and horſes. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUX, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth; and its environs produce excellent white wine. It is ſeated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne, and 50 SE of Toulouſe. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 4 N.

LIMPURG. See LIMBOURG.

LINCHE, or LINKE, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, ſeated on a river, 15 miles SW of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 51 0 N.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a ſteep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three ſtreams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 13, beſides the cathedral. It is a biſhop's ſee, whoſe dioceſe is the largeſt in England. The cathedral is one of the moſt ſuperb ſtructures of that kind in England, and its great bell, requires 12 men to ring it. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Foſſdike; and oats and wool, which are ſent by the Witham, and there is alſo a ſmall manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkſhire; on the E by the German Ocean; on the SE by the Waſh and part of Norfolk; on the S by Cambridge and Northamptonſhire; on the SW by Rutlandſhire; and on the W by the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham. It is 77 miles from N to S, and 45 in breadth, where wideſt. It is divided into three parts; namely, Holland on the SE, Keſteven on the SW, and Lindſey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 31 market-towns, and 630 pariſhes; and ſends 12 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. The air is unwholeſome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marſhes. The ſoil of the N and W parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and paſtures. The E and S parts are not ſo proper for corn, but then they ſupply them with fiſh and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geeſe. Lincoln is the principal town. It is in many places, very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-feed, and very rich paſtures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somerſetſhire.

LINDENFELS, or LINDENFELD, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 49 42 N.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Wenner, 12 miles NW of Skar, and 83 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 58 25 N.

LINDAU, a free imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Here is a celebrated abbey of canoneſſes, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are proteſtants. It is a trading place, ſeated on an iſland of the lake of Conſtance, 12 miles SE of Buchorn, and 75 S by W of Augſburg. It ſurrendered to the French in 1796. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LINDSEY, the largeſt of the three principal diviſions of Lincolnſhire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Foſſdike, which Henry 1 cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the moſt elevated part of the country; and the air is generally eſteemed healthy, eſpecially on the W ſide. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S part of which is well inhabited, but the N is thin of people: great flocks of ſheep are bred throughout this tract. See AXHOLM.

LINGEN, a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Embs, 30 miles W of Oſnaburgh, and 37 N of Munſter. Lon. 7 30 E lat. 52 32 N.

LIN-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſeated on the river Yu-ho. It has four cities of the third claſs in its district; but it is ſo much deſerted that the Chineſe ſay one hog would maintain the city 2 days. One of its villages being the general mart

for all the drugs ſold in the empire, makes it of ſome note. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

LIN-TCIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, ſeated on the Great Canal. It is much frequented by veſſels, and may be called a general magazine for every kind of merchandiſe. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight ſtories, the walls of which are covered on the outſide with porcelain, loaded with various figures neatly executed; a ſtair-caſe, conſtructed in the wall, conducts to all the ſtories, from which there are paſſages that lead into magnificent galleries ornamented with gilt baluſtrades.

LINLITHGOW, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowſhire. It ſtands on a riſing ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their nobleſt palaces, now in ruins; but here is ſtill ſhown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 16 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, is bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth; on the E and SE by Mid Lothian; on the SW by Lanerkſhire; and on the W by Stirlingſhire; extending about 14 miles in length and 13 in breadth. In general it is phalant, abounding with corn and paſtures, and producing coals, limeſtone, iron and ſalt; with plenty of fiſh from the rivers and Frith. It has a manufacture of linen, and the water of a lake near Linlithgow is remarkable for bleaching. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended acroſs this part of Scotland.

LINOSA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedoſa, and 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

LIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to diſtinguiſh it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds. It includes in its juriſdiction, two cities of the ſecond, and ſix of the third claſs.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtria, with two caſtles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the ſtates aſſemble, a bridge over the Danube, and ſeveral manufactures, and a great deal of gun-powder is made here. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Danube and Traun, 42 miles E of Paſſau, and 100 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 20 N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblentz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N.

LIPARI, the largeſt, moſt fertile, and populous of the Lipari iſlands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the deſcription of Ariſtotle, it appears to have been conſidered by the ſailors in his time, what Stromboli, is in ours, as a lighthouſe, as its fires were never extinguiſhed. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton alſo grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

LIPARI, an ancient town, capital of the iſland of Lipari, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbaroſſa, who carried the inhabitants into ſlavery, and demoliſhed the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the iſland; but the chief neceſſaries of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garriſon, and ſtands on the S ſide of the iſland. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group of iſlands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their ſize; namely, Liparia, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vachelule, Lifca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are ſubject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſwar, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, by the Auſtrians in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1698, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on a mountain, 22 miles NE of Temeſwar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 45 51 N.

LIPPE, a river of Weſtphalia, which waſhes Paderborn, Lipſtadt, and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Weſel.

LIPSTADT, a conſiderable town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial; afterward ſubject to its own counts, and now to the king of Pruſſia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building veſſels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe.

the river Weever; but it is chiefly for rock ſalt and Cheſhire cheeſe, of which great quantities are ſhipped off here for the W and S parts of England. Among the charitable foundations, are almſhouſes for the widows of mariners killed or loſt at ſea, or decayed ſeamen, and a new aſylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 18 miles W of Warrington, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat 53 23 N.

LIVONIA, a province of the Ruſſian, empire, which, with that of Eſthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and poſſeſſed by Ruſſia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual ſcene of the moſt bloody wars. It was finally wreſted from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Ruſſians by the peace of Nyſtadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Eſthonia, on the E by that of Pſkof, on the S by that of Polotſk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is ſo fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N. and would produce a great deal more, if it was not ſo full of lakes. The fiſh that abound here are ſalmons, carps, pikes, flat fiſh, and many others. In the foreſts there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deer, ſtags, and hares. The domeſtick animals are very numerous; but the ſheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of foreſts, which conſiſt of birch trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houſes of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandizes which they ſend abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, ſkins, and potaſhes.

LIZARD, the moſt ſouthern promontory of England, whence ſhips uſually take their departure, when bound to the weſtward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

LLANARTH, a town in Cardiganſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 17 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N.

LLANHEDER, a town in Cardiganſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenſhire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 4 8 W, lat 52 9 N.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday, on the river Towy, over which is a bridge, Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 51 55 N.

LLANELLY, a town in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It trades much in coal, and is ſeated on a creek of the Briſtol Channel. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 51 43 N.

LLANGADOC, a town in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is 185 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

LLANGOLLEN, a town in Denbighſhire, with a beautiful bridge 184 miles from London.

LLANGUNNER, a village in Carmarthenſhire, Sir Richard Steele, had a private ſeat here and here he died in 1729.

LLANROOST, a town in Denbighſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Conway, 15 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

LLANTRISSENT, a town in Glamorganſhire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is ſeated in a hilly country and is 10 miles NW of Landaff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 28 N.

LLANWILLING, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N.

LLANYDLOS, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 157 WNW of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N.

LLANYMDDOVERY, a town in Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated near the Towy, had once a caſtle, now in ruins, and it is 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Towy, near the ruins of two caſtles. It is pretty well built and is ſeven miles SW of Carmarthen, and 235, W, by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

LO, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel. It has conſiderable manufactures of cloths ſtuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is ſeated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Contances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

LOANDA, a ſmall iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the ſame name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guinea, with a very good harbour, fort, and a biſhop's ſee. It is large and

handſome, conſidering the country, and may contain about 3000 houſes, built of ſtone, and covered with tiles. Beſides theſe, there are a vaſt number of negroes huts made of ſtraw and earth. The Jeſuits have a college here, and there are ſeveral other religious houſes; but they have no freſh water. They have a prodigious number of ſlaves, inſomuch that the Jeſuits alone have at leaſt 2000. It belongs to the Portugueſe. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 8 45 S.

LOANGO, a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is ſo fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. The women cultivate the ground, ſow, and get in the harveſt. The inhabitants are black, well made, mild, and tractable, and their principal trade conſiſts in Elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and ſlaves.

LOANGO, a town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

LOANS, or LAVARO, a town of Genoa near the ſea coaſt. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 9 N.

LOBAW, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, with a caſtle, where the biſhop of Culm reſides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

LOCARRO, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, which is one of the four tranſalpine bailiwics. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a creſcent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. Locarno was once ſituate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at preſent it ſtands at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of ſand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8. 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See MAGGIORE.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged diſtrict, in the SW part of Inverneſſhire.

LOCHEM, a town of Dutch Gueldreland, in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

LOCHER MOSS, a moraſs in Dumfrieſſhire Scotland, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vaſt oak trees, and alſo canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It has a ſtrong caſtle, the proſpect from which is very extenſive. Loches is ſeated on the river Indre, near a foreſt, 15 miles S of Amboiſe, and 20 f Tours. Lon. 51 E lat. 47 10 N.

LOCHMABEN, a royal borough in Dumfrieſſhire, ſituate on the W ſide of the Annan, almoſt ſurrounded with freſh water lakes abounding with fiſh. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 55 19 N.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, ſeated on a hill, near a lake of the ſame name, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large place and well fortified; and is 62 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

LOCHTA, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, ſeated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewſhire, Scotland ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, called alſo Caſtle Semple Loch, near three miles in length. On an iſland in this lake, is an old fortreſs, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortreſſes in Scotland. From this lake iſſues the river Black Cart.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake in the SW part of Inverneſſhire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek deſcend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil, at Fort William.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norfolk, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 52 36 N.

LODESAN, a diſtrict of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda and is very fertile and populous, and its cheeſes are in high eſteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and, late province of Languedoc, was lately a biſhop's ſee. Its manufactures of cloth render it very rich, but it is ſeated in a dry barren country,

It is ſeated in a moraſs, 17 miles WSW of Paderborn, and 30 SE of Munſter. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

LIQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles W of St. Omer. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 50 43 N.

LIQUEO, or LIKEO ISLANDS. See LIEOU-KIEOU.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which has its ſource in Artois, and running NE into Flanders, paſſes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynſe, and then falls into the Scheld, at Ghent.

LISBON, a conſiderable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, a tribunal of the inquiſition, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour will contain 10,000 ſail of ſhips, which ride in the greateſt ſafety; and the city being viewed from the ſouthern ſhore of the river, affords a beautiful proſpect, as the buildings gradually riſe above each other. It contained before the earthquake at moſt 150,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, 178 W by N of Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is ſeated on the Laggan, eight miles SW of Belfaſt. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 41 N.

LISCA, one of the Lipari iſlands, three miles from Lipari. It is a ſmall deſert ſpot.

LISIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Couſerans. It is a biſhop's ſee, with a chapel, which was much reſorted to by pilgrims. It is ſeated on the Satat, 50 miles SE of Auch, and 390 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

LISIEUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. The churches, and the late epiſcopal palace and convents, are all very handſome ſtructures. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the ſea, and 40 SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49 11 N.

LISLE, a large, handſome, and ſtrong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is eſteemed one of the richeſt and moſt commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Liſle (that is L'Iſle, the iſland) becauſe it was formerly ſurrounded by marſhes, which have been drained by the induſtry of the inhabitants. Its citadel, conſtructed by Vauban is ſuppoſed to be the fineſt in Europe next to that of Turin. The ſtreets, particularly thoſe of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square, and the Little Square, are both diſtinguiſhed in this reſpect, and among the public ſtructures moſt worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine of vaſt extent, and a general hoſpital very lately built. In another hoſpital, called L'Hoſpital Comteſſe, the poor were ſerved (at leaſt before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all ſorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Liſle was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months ſiege, and the loſs of many thouſands of men, in 1708; but it was reſtored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in conſideration of their demoliſhing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it ſuſtained a ſevere bombardment from the Auſtrians; who, however, were obliged to raiſe the ſiege on the approach of a ſuperior French army. It is ſeated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, 32 SW of Ghent, 37 NW of Mons, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LISMORE, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, ſeated at the mouth of Loch Linhe, a capacious lake in Argyleſhire. It is a fertile iſland, ſeven miles long and one and a half broad; and was the reſidence of the biſhops of Argyle.

LISONZO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the ſame name.

LISSA, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fiſhery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragufa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 52 N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnia, of which it is the capital. 50 miles W of Kalifch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LISSA, a village of Sileſia, 16 miles from Breſlaw. It is ſeated on the Weiſtritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Pruſſians over the Auſtrians, in 1757

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the

title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia, and part of Red Ruſſia; on the W by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Pruſſia, and Samogikia; on the N by Livonia and Moſcovia, which alſo bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral large rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Troki, Minſki, Novogrodec, Breſta, Wilna, Mſciſlau, Vitepſk, and Polocſk. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The ſoil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vaſt quantities of wool. They have alſo excellent little horſes, which they never ſhoe, becauſe their hoofs are very hard. In the foreſts, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country ſwarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, ſeem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peaſants are in a ſtate of the moſt abject vaſſalage. In 1772, the empreſs Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Ruſſia, and including at leaſt one third of the country. This ſhe erected into the two governments of Polotſk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, ſhe effected another partition of Poland, in conſequence of which ſhe extended her dominions over almoſt the whole of Lithuania.

Litiz, a town of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Here is a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is eight miles from Lancaſter, and 70 W of Philadelphia.

Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly ſo called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

Livadia, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the ſame name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furniſhes all Greece, and is 58 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Livadosta, a town of Livadia. It is ſeated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the iſthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a biſhop's ſee.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piave and the town of Caorlo.

Liverdun, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Moſelle, eight miles NE of Toul. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Liverpool, a conſiderable borough and ſeaport in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. Its ſituation is low but extremely healthy, pleaſant, and commodious, at the mouth of the river Merſey, which is here from twelve to fifteen hundred yards wide, is a populous town, the moſt flouriſhing ſea-port in theſe parts, and pretends to rival, if not excel Briſtol. The inhabitants are univerſal merchants, and trade to all foreign parts but Turkey and the Eaſt Indies. It ſhares the trade to Ireland and Wales with Briſtol. Ships of any burden may come up with their full lading and ride before the town, which is quite open and unfortified. In 1644 it was beſieged by prince Rupert, and after a ſtout reſiſtance, taken. The Exchange, in which is the town-hall, council-room, and aſſembly room, is a handſome Corinthian edifice, with a dome built in 1749, and ſince conſiderably enlarged. All the new buildings are handſome, and the ſtreets ſpacious. Some merchants have houſes here, which in Italy would paſs for palaces. The cuſtom-houſe is a neat and commodious brick-building, too ſmall for its trade. There are eight public docks, which form an area of about twenty-four acres, and can contain above one thouſand ſhips, with the greateſt ſafety. They are bounded by quays above a mile and a half in length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of ſhipping. Theſe docks have been erected at a very great expence. One of them coſt no leſs than 21,000l. There is a library, and a theatre-royal was opened in 1772, which coſt above 6000l. The whole number of barks employed here in 1563, was only 12, with 75 men; and there were then only 130 habitations, whereas in 1786, there were upwards of 8000 habitations, and they had 2800 veſſels cleared outwards, and above 3000 inwards; ſo amazingly great has been the increaſe. The duties paid at the cuſtomhouſe in 1784 were 640,510l. There were four millions buſhels of ſalt exported, beſides what went coaſtwiſe; alſo fifteen thouſand tons of coal, were exported, and 15,500 tons ſent coaſtwiſe. The export of ſalt and ſalt-rock is from 90,000 to 100,000 tons annually. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Merſey, and that for ſhips of burden too, as high almoſt as Warrington, and alſo up the Weſt Channel, as they call

ſight, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; and the ancient bridge, called London-bridge. It is in agitation to pull this down and rebuild it on a moſt extenſive plan, making one arch the ſpan of which ſhall be ſo high as to admit veſſels of large burden under it; the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Weſtminſter. The Britiſh Muſeum in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; and the Leverian Muſeum, in Great Surry-ſtreet, are, perhaps, the nobleſt of their kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the ſtudy of the law; the colleges, learned ſocieties, and public ſeminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hoſpitals and other charitable inſtitutions; the priſons the public places of diverſion; with its fine ſquares and ſtreets, which are numerous, and built with great regularity are all too numerous to be particularly mentioned. London, then, in its large ſenſe, including Weſtminſter, Southwark, and part of Middleſex, forms one great metropolis, of vaſt extent and of prodigious wealth. When conſidered with all its advantages, it is now what ancient Rome once was; the ſeat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world. It is the centre of trade; has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; and is the grand mart of the nation, to which all parts ſend their commodities, from whence they are again ſent back into every town in the nation and to every part of the world. From hence innumerable carriages by land and water are conſtantly employed: and from hence ariſes that circulation in the national body which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a proſperous condition; a circulation that is equally beneficial to the head and the moſt diſtant members. Merchants are here as rich as noblemen: witneſs their incredible loans to government: and there is no place in the world where the ſhops of tradeſmen make ſuch a noble and elegant appearance, or are better ſtocked. The Thames, on the banks of which London is ſituated, is a river which, though not the largeſt, is the richeſt and moſt commodious for commerce of any in the world. It is continually filled with fleets, ſailing to or from the moſt diſtant climates: and its banks, from London-bridge to Blackwall, form almoſt one continued great magazine of naval ſtores; containing three large wet-docks, 32 dry-docks, and 33 yards for the building of ſhips for the uſe of the merchants; beſides the places allotted for the building of boats and lighters, and the king's yards lower down the river for the building of men of war. As the city is about 60 miles diſtant from the ſea, it enjoys, by means of this beautiful river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being ſurpriſed by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moiſt vapours of the ſea. It riſes regularly from the water-ſide, and, extending itſelf on both ſides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from E to W in a kind of amphitheatre towards the N, and is continued for near 20 miles on all ſides, in a ſucceſſion of magnificent villas and populous villages, the country-ſeats of gentlemen and tradeſmen; whither the latter retire for the benefit of freſh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of buſineſs. The regard paid by the legiſlature to the property of the ſubject, has hitherto prevented any bounds being fixed for its extenſion. The irregular form of London makes it difficult to aſcertain its extent. However, its length from E to W is generally allowed to be above ſeven miles from Hyde-park corner to Poplar; and its breadth in ſome places three, in others two, and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is almoſt 18 miles; or, according to a later meaſurement, the extent of continued buildings is 35 miles two furlongs and 39 roods. But it is much eaſier to form an idea of the large extent of a city ſo irregularly built by the number of the people, who are computed to be above a million; and from the number of edifices devoted to the ſervice of religion. Of theſe, there are 305 in the compaſs of this vaſt pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out-pariſhes uſually included in the bills of mortality, and a great number of methodiſt tabernacles. There are alſo in and near this city 100 alms-houſes, about 20 hoſpitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public priſons, 15 fleſh-markets; one market for live cattle; two other markets more particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, &c.; 15 inns of court, 27 public ſquares, beſides thoſe within ſingle buildings, as the Temple, &c., 3 bridges, 55 halls for companies, 8 public ſchools, called free-ſchools; and 131 charity-ſchools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffeehouſes, 5975 alehouſes; 1000 hackney-coaches; 400 ditto chairs, 700 ſtreets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 150,000 dwelling-houſes, containing, as has been already obſerved, above 1,000,000 inhabitants; who, according to a moderate eſtimate, are ſup-

posed to consume weekly, provisions, clothing, &c. to the amount of £ 500,000. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 766,880 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westminster for lamps, amounts to 400,000l. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home-consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,176,856 barrels. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, both with respect to opulence and to number of inhabitants. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits: we shall only mention therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which it received damage to the amount of L10,689000. London is 165 miles NW of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 SE of Dublin. Lat. 51 31 N.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It is defended by two forts, and seated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles NE of New York, Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 15 N.

LONDON, NEW, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James River.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. It is a mountainous champaign county; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 194 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Linster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E and S by W Meath, on the NW by Leitrim, on the NE by Cavan, and on the W by the Shannon which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792 contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea, in N America, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONGINICO, a town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant.

on the river Logue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 43 47 N.

LODI, a ſtrong town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodeſan. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country on the Adda, 15 miles NW of Placentia, and 20 SE of Milan. In 1798 the French under Buonoparte in attempting to force the paſſage of a bridge at this place which was vigorouſly defended by the Auſtrians, after being three times repulſed, at laſt carried it with the loſs of 6000 men; 1500 were ſaid to have been killed by the firſt diſcharge of the Auſtrian artillery. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the biſhopric of Trent, ſeated on the ſmall lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiele, 31 miles SW of Trent Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Lower Volhunia, ſeated on the W bank of the Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is ſeated on the Ebro, 115 N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 29 N.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, including the late province of Blaſois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the firſt of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the laſt empties itſelf into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, the principal river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; and is joined to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans, falls into the bay of Biſcay, below Painbœuf.

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the bay of Biſcay. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which riſes near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late the province of Orleanois. It takes its name from a ſmall river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the N and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the dutchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eaſtern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bologneſe, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veroneſe, the Breſſan, the Cremaſe, and the Bergameſe. In the preſent war, nearly the whole of theſe provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but alſo demanded many of their fineſt pictures and ſtatues, which they tranſported to Paris.

LOMBEZ, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony, lately a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 29 N.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain, in the N of Stirlingſhire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It ſtretches along the E ſide of Loch Lomond ſeveral miles; and its broad baſe extends ſo far into the country, that the aſcent of this mountain, though ſteep, is computed to be ſix miles. Ptarmigans, and other heath-fowls, frequent its upper regions; its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its baſe. From this lofty mountain are ſeen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cheviot Fells, the iſles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailſa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Dumbartonſhire, Loch-lomond, the laſt, the moſt beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The firſt view of it from Tarbat preſents an extenſive ſerpentine winding amidſt lofty hills; on the N, barren, black, and rocky, which darken with their ſhade that contracted part of the water. On the W ſide, the mountains are cloathed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water-edge; their ſummits lofty, naked and craggy. On the eaſt ſide, the mountains are equally high, but the tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where Ben-lomond, like Saul amidſt his companions, overtops the reſt. The upper parts were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at leaſt of induſtry, for the yellow corn was finely contraſted with the verdure of the

groves intermixed with it. The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles; its greateſt breadth 8; its greateſt depth, which is between the point of Firkin and Ben-lomond, is 120 fathoms. In 1755, when Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

LON, or LUNE, a beautiful and romantic river which riſes in Weſtmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonſdale in that county, falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Lancaſter. Its banks are beautiful.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largeſt and moſt opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a conſiderable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its moſt extenſive view, as the metropolis, it conſiſts of the City, properly ſo called, the city of Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, beſides the ſuburbs in Middleſex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Weſtminſter are in Middleſex, on the N ſide of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the oppoſite bank, in Surry. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually choſen. There are likewiſe 236 common-council-men, a recorder, a common-ſerjeant, two ſheriffs, (who are alſo ſheriffs of Middleſex) a chamberlain, a town clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water bailiff, and many inferior officers. Weſtminſter, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high ſteward, who is generally a nobleman, choſen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under ſteward who officiates for him. The ſuburbs are under the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates; and thoſe of Middleſex, beſides the county-hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-ſtreet, long diſtinguiſhed for public ſpirit and activity, and ſeven other public offices. In the reign of Edward VI, Southwark was formed into a twenty-ſixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is ſucceeded by the next in ſeniority. The city has likewiſe a high bailiff and ſteward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul, is the moſt conſpicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. Weſtminſter Abby, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic architecture. Here moſt of the Engliſh ſovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains alſo a great number of monuments of kings, ſtateſmen, heroes, poets, and perſons diſtinguiſhed by genius, learning, and ſcience. The royal palace of St. James' is an ancient building, on the N ſide of a ſmall park, mean in external appearance: but the apartments are ſaid to be the beſt calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town reſidence is a houſe at the W ſide of St. James's park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchaſed by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is ſtill frequently called Buckingham Houſe. Carlton Houſe, the reſidence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James's palace, is a ſtately building, on which vaſt ſums have been expended, but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting Houſe, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a ſmall part of the vaſt plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the reſidence of the Britiſh monarchs, but left incomplete. Beſides the royal palaces, there are many fine houſes of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Weſtminſter Hall, containing the ſupreme courts of juſtice, and adjoining to which are the houſes of lord and commons. The former was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, and there is a gallery where ſtrangers are permitted to ſit and hear the debates, but ſince the Iriſh Union it has been enlarged for the reception and accomodation of the repreſentatives of the three kingdoms as has alſo the houſe of Lords, which is an oblong room not quite ſo large as the houſe of Commons, and is hung with fine old tapeſtry repreſentingthe defeat of the Spaniſh Armada in 1588. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious day form a matchleſs border round the work, animating poſterity to emulate their glorious example. There are alſo likewiſe the Guildhall; the Seſſion's Houſe in the Old Bailey; the Tower an ancient fortreſs, once a royal palace, now containing ſome public offices, a magazine and arſenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horſe Guards, the Treaſury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent ſtructure called Somerſet Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-ſtreet; the Cuſtom-houſe, in Thames-ſtreet; the Exciſe Office, in Broad-ſtreet; the Eaſt India Houſe, in Leadenhall-ſtreet; the South Sea Houſe, in Throgmorton-ſtreet; the Manſion Houſe for the lord mayor; the Mona-

It is now a ſmall place, ſeated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N of Carliſle, and 307 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 55 8 N.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, ſeated on a ſmall river 23 miles N of Rouen.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late duchy of Lorrain, with a caſtle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 167 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Lonsdale. See Kirby Lonsdale.

Lons-le-Saulnier, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the ſalt ſprings with which it abounds, and is ſeated on the Solvan, 30 miles SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Loo, a town of Dutch Guelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace, eight miles W of Deventer. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Looe, East and West, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, ſeparated by a creek, over which is a narrow ſtone bridge. They ſend together 22 many members to parliament as London. The market held at Eaſt Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and oppoſite Core Sound.

Loots, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Liege 16 miles W of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Lopatka, Cape, the S extremity of the Peninſula of Kamtſchatka. See Kurils.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenſtein, 30 miles N of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Lorr, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Lorbus, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a caſtle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is ſeated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Guadalantin, 30 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Lorca, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whoſe revenues now belong to the univerſity of Tubingen. It is a poor place though ſeated in a fertile country on the Remms. 20 miles NW of Eſlingen.

Lord Howe's Group, an extenſive group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who from the maſt head diſtinctly deſcried 32 of them, ſome of conſiderable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very diſtinguiſhable. The natives are a ſtout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean-ſhaved. The arms and thighs were tattowed, and ſome were painted with red and white ſtreaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

Lord Howe's Island, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here, and it abounds with a variety of birds. The iſland is 140 leagues E of New South Wales, three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 S.

Lorido, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and in the Polefino, ſeated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains the Caſa Santa, or Houſe of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jeſus Chriſt was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now ſtands. Four walls of white Parian marble have been erected to ſurround the holy chamber, which itſelf is built of bricks of unequal ſize; it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high, without any roof or covering; in it is an image of the bleſſed virgin, placed in a niche, with the heavenly infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole ſtatue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round is a ſort of

rainbow of precious ſtones of divers colours; all the altars, utenſils, and ornaments in the place are immenſely rich. The ſacriſta, or treaſury, is filled with jewels, gold veſſels, and ornaments more precious than gold itſelf, the votive preſents of emperors, kings, princes, queens, popes, and other perſons of both ſexes for theſe many hundred years paſt. Works in ſilver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth 9 millions of rix-dollars. And we ought not to omit the wine cellar belonging to the holy houſe, which is very richly ſtored. The town itſelf, excluſive of the chapel, is neither conſiderable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almoſt all ſhoemakers, tailors, or ſellers of chaplets. It is ſeated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

LORGUES, a very populous town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, ſeated on the Argens, five miles W by S of Draguignan, and 430 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LORN, the N diſtrict of Argyleſhire in Scotland, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxemburgh and the archbiſhoprick of Treves, on the E by Alſace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comté, and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all ſorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape ſeed, and in general in all the neceſſaries of life. There are fine meadows and large foreſts, with mines of iron, ſilver, and copper, and ſalt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maeſe or Meuſe, the Moſelle, the Seilles, the Meurthe, and the Sare. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moſelle, and the Voſges.

LORRICH, a ſmall town of Germany, in the diſtrict of Rheingau, ſeated on the E ſide of the Rhine, eight miles NW of Bingen.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois. It is 15 miles W by S of Montargis.

LOT, a river of France, which riſes in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, falls into the Garonne, at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOT, a department of France, including the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and ſo called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTAIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOUANS, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, ſituate in a kind of iſland, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles SE of Chalons.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows near the foreſt of Charwood, on the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leiceſter, and 109 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 48 N.

LOUISA, a town of Swediſh Finland, with a fortreſs, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houſes are all of wood, two ſtories high, and painted red.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N America, capital of the iſland of Cape Breton. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763: ſince which the fortifications have been deſtroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N America, bounded on the E by the Miſſiſſippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably ſituate between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, aſh, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypreſs, and cedar, are aſtoniſhing. The neighbourhood of the Miſſiſſippi, beſides, furniſhes the richeſt fruits in great variety. The ſoil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a ſtaple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is interſected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. This country

was diſcovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traverſed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and ſettled by Lewis XIV, in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Jefferſon. Its unhealthineſs, owing to ſtagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded, its growth. It is ſeated on the Ohio, oppoſite Clarkſvile, in a fertile country and promiſes to be a place of great trade 95 miles SW of Lexington. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 38 3 N.

LOUI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, ſeparated, by a narrow ſtrait from the iſle of Hai-nan, where pearls are ſaid to have been formerly fiſhed up. It is 345 miles SW of Canton.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gneſna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

LOU-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-ſi, agreeably ſituate near the ſource of the river Tſo-tſang-ho. It is 375 miles SW of Pekin.

LOUNG, LOCH, a great arm of the ſea, in Argyleſhire, which communicates, on the S, with the frith of Clyde.

LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, with an ancient and ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock, on the Gave de Pau, almoſt 15 miles S of Tarbes. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 8 N.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlinford Bay, on the E by the Iriſh Sea, on the W by Monaghan and E by Meath, from which it is parted, by the Boyne. It is a ſmall but fruitful country, and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 pariſhes, and ſends 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a large, well built town, the market well frequented and here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty ſpire, and a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOUVAIN, a large and pleaſant city of Auſtrian Brabant, with an old caſtle, and a celebrated univerſity. Its walls are nearly ſeven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the univerſity conſiſts of a great number of colleges, they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it ſerves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Bruſſels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E lat. 50 53 N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortreſs of the United Provinces in Holland, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maeſe, on the W end of an iſland called Bommel Waert. It is 16 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

LOUVIERS, a handſome town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, and ſeated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 0 N.

LOUVO, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, and ſeated on a fertile plain, 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

LOWDORE, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E ſide of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keſwick, formed by the ruſhing of the waters of Watanlath through a chaſm made by two vaſt rocks; but it fails entirely in a dry ſeaſon.

LOWES-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch. In oppoſition to all the other lakes, it has its courſe from N to S, and under the lofty Mellbreak, falls into Cromack-water.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a ſtrong fortreſs, ſeated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plockſko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Eſſex, which, with that of Laytonſtone, forms one pariſh, on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt. Here a great many Roman antiquities have been dug up. It is ſix miles NE of London.

LOXA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles

W of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

LOXA, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 4 50 S.

LOYTZ, a town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, ſeated on the Pene, 30 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LOZERE, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

LUBAN, a town of the Ruſſian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or the LAKE of LUBAN, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Roſitta falls into this lake.

LUBBIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle. It belongs to the duke of Merſenburg, and is ſeated on the Spree, 60 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LUBEC, a ſeaport town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a free, imperial, Hanſeatic town, and the ſtreets are handſome, large, and neat. The houſes are all built with free ſtone, and have large apartments, with ſpacious cellars. The doors of the houſes are ſo high and ſo wide, that a cart loaded with hay may paſs through them. The town houſe is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has ſeveral towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furniſhed, and where the ſenate aſſembles regularly three times a-week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanſeatic League formerly held their aſſemblies. Here is alſo a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The ſenate is compoſed of 20 perſons, 4 of which are burgo-maſters, the others conſiſt of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to theſe a ſyndic, a prothonotary, and 4 ſecretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whoſe chief has the title of Superintendant. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whoſe body is of an extraordinary length, containing ſeveral curioſities: ſuch as, an handſome ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There are 14 hoſpitals, one for lunatics, a poſt-houſe, and 4 others for ſick perſons. It is ſeated on the river Trave, 10 miles SW of the Baltic Sea, and 37 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 53 57 N.

LUBEC, BISHOPRIC OF, a ſmall biſhopric, in the duchy of Holſtein. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein.

LUBEC, an iſland of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in the province of Sileſia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles NW of Breſlaw. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, an academy, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. It is ſeated on the Weiprz, 75 miles SE of Warſaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 44 40 N.

LUCAR-DE-BARAMEDA, ST. a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a very large, fine harbour, well defended; and is ſeated at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, ST. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, ST. a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadiana, 10 miles NW of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W, lat. 37 36 N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and the churches are very handſome. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs, in which they drive a great trade. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and will not ſuffer any one to wear a ſword within it. It is ſeated in the middle of a fruitful plain, ſurrounded with pleaſant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two

bridges. It is 10 miles NE of Piſa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

LUCCA, the republic of, a ſmall territory of Italy, lying on the Tuſcan Sea; about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, wool, and cheſnuts; their oil in particular is in high eſteem, and the common people uſually eat cheſnuts inſtead of bread. It is a ſovereign ſtate, under the protection of the emperor, and the government ariſtocratic. The uſual revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum, and they can raiſe and pay 10,000 men upon occaſion.

LUCE, a great bay in Wigtonſhire, lying to the E of the Mull of Galloway.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia and 65 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the moſt conſiderable except Zuric and Bern. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schwitz, and Zug, and on all the other ſides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman catholics. The government was formerly ariſtocratical, conſiſting of a ſenate of 36, and a council of 64, in which ſome plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the conſtitution of the ſeveral cantons is now diſſolved, the French having cruelly and unjuſtly enſlaved this brave and virtuous people.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Swiſſerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuſs, which falls into the lake, on the NW end of which the town is ſeated, and commands an extenſive proſpect. It ſcarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of conſequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio reſident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary ſize; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges which ſkirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the faſhionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarſe paintings, repreſenting the hiſtories of the Old Teſtament, the battles of the Swiſs, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles SW of Zuric, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See WALDSTATTER SEE.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 52 N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 38 53 N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, 22 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It conſiſts of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furniſhed with timber; and has ſeveral good bays, and commodious harbours. It was taken by the Engliſh in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this iſland may be known at a conſiderable diſtance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, about 450 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, 10 miles S of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extenſive place, but meanly built: the houſes are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many conſiſt entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and ſometimes with ſtraw. Very few of the houſes of the natives are built with brick: the ſtreets are crooked, narrow, and worſe than moſt in India. In the dry ſeaſon, the duſt and heat are intolerable; in the rainy ſeaſon, the mire is ſo deep as to be ſcarcely paſſable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the Nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually paſſing the ſtreets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot paſſenger, as well as the inferior claſs of ſhopkeepers. The comforts, conveniency, or property of this claſs of people, are indeed little attended to, either by the great men or their ſervants; the elephant itſelf being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he paſſes, and to children in particular. The palace of the Nabob is ſeated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extenſive view both of that river and the country on the eaſtern ſide. Lucknow is 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lat. 26 35 N, long. 81 25 E.

LUCKO, a conſiderable town of Poland, capital of Volhynia, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Stel, 75 mile

NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warſaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, ſeated on the lake Celano.

Lucon, or Luzon, a town of France, in the department of Vende'e and late province of Poitou, and lately an epiſcopal ſee, ſeated in an unwholeſome morafs, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not ſo hot as may be expected, becauſe it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are ſeveral volcanos in the mountains, which occaſion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this iſland is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, ſulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horſes, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a ſcheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Iſlands, which had been neglected ſince the diſcovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this iſland, was the ſtation choſen for the capital of the new eſtabliſhments. Hence an active commercial intercourſe began with the Chineſe, a conſiderable number of whom ſettled in the Philippine Iſlands, under the Spaniſh protection. Theſe ſupplied the colony ſo amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Aſia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct courſe of navigation, the longeſt from land to land on our globe. This trade, at firſt, was carried on with Callao, on the coaſt of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco on the coaſt of New Spain. From this port annually ſail one or two ſhips, which are permitted to carry out ſilver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla, ſpices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muſlins, ſilks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, beſides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, diſtinct from any of the reſt. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their ſkins, and draw figures on them, as they do in moſt other countries where they go naked. See Manilla.

Ludlersburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, ſeated on the Elbe, five above the the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltſhire, 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by W of London. It ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropſhire, with a market on Monday. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompaſſed by a wall, having ſeven gates. It has likewiſe a caſtle, where all buſineſs was formerly tranſacted for the principality of Wales; and a ſtately church, formerly collegiate. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Tame, 29 miles S of Shrewſbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Lugano, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, which is the principal of the four tranſalpine bailiwics. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills, and being the emporium of the greateſt part of the merchandiſe, which paſſes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It is pretty populous containing 8000 inhabitants. It is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Swiſſerland, on the Italian ſide of the Alps, 25 in length and from two to four in breadth. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Corno and Locarno.

Lugo, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſprings in this city boiling hot. It is ſeated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

Lula, a town of Swediſh Lapland; ſeated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 64 30 N.

Lula Lapmark, a province of Swediſh Lapland bounded on the N by Tornea of the E by the Bothnic gulph on the S by Pithia and on the W by Norway. Lumella, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin a ſmall diſtrict lying the river Po, belonging to the Duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Lund, a conſiderable town in Gothland and capital of Schonen, with an archbiſhopric, and a univerſity. It is an inconſiderable place containing little more than 800 houſes, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a univerſity here which is its chief ſupport. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles SE of Landſcrona, and 225 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N.

Lunden, a town of Germany in the

duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluckſtadt. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 26 N.

LUNDY, an iſland in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel, near the middle, between Devonſhire and Pembrokeſhire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

LUNE. See LON.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muſcadine wine, and is 16 miles E of Montpellier. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 38 N.

LUNEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia 20 miles from Munſter. Lon. 7 49 E lat. 51 40 N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the Elbe, which ſeparates it from Holſtein and Lawenburg, on the E by the marquiſate of Brandenburg, on the S by the duchy of Brunſwick, and on the W by the duchies of Bremen and Weſtphalia, being about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau, and part of it is full of heaths and foreſts, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. The chief public edifices are three pariſh churches, the ducal palace, three hoſpitals, the townhouſe, the ſalt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes; it alſo contains a famous table, eight feet long and four wide, plated over with chaſed gold, and the rim embelliſhed with precious ſtones, of an immenſe value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers ſtripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and moſt of the gold. The ſalt ſprings near this place produce great quantities of ſalt, which bring in a good revenue to the ſovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is ſeated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunſwick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 55 16 N.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of ſulphur and alum; and the ſprings that riſe from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a handſome town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorrain, with a caſtle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Staniſlaus. It is now converted into barracks. Here Staniſlaus founded a military ſchool, a large library, and a fine hoſpital. It is ſeated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles SE of Nanci, and 62 W of Straſburg. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria, ſeated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W of St. Veit.

LURE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It is ſeated on the river l'Ongnon 39 miles NE of Beſancon. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LURI, an ancient town of Corſica, between Cape Corſe and the towns of Baſtia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquiſate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Sileſia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Miſnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is ſubject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienna and late province of Poitou, ſeated on the Vonne, 15 miles SSW of Poitiers and 200 of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Urbino, croſſes part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

LUTANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle, 11 miles from Mentz. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 49 11 N.

LUTFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and duchy of Stiria, ſeated on the Muehr, 34 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 27 N.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland, formed by the junction of two ſtreams; the one called the Weiſs Lutſchinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutſchinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy ſeaſon, the river forms a torrent, which rushes impetuouſly through the great maſſes of rock that obſtruct its courſe, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the moſt enormous fragments. The

road to Zwey Lutſchinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed againſt the ſides of rocks, that are almoſt in a leaning poſition. A huge vertical ſtone, raiſed in the middle of the river, ſupports ſome thick planks, ſo badly joined, as to be neither ſteady nor ſolid, and theſe form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily paſs, with a firm ſtep and undaunted eye; a paſſage, which the traveller, unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutſchinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brientz.

LUTTER, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialiſts, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles NW of Goſlar, and 13 SE of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the river Swift, in a fertile ſoil, and is adorned with a large handſome church, with a fine lofty ſteeple. Here Wickliff, the firſt reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S of Leiceſter, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, famous for a battle, in 1632, in which Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in the moment of victory. It is ſeated on the Elſter, 12 miles NW of Leipſick. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 48 55 N.

LUXEMBURG, a dutchy of the Auſtrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by the archbiſhopric of Treves; on the S by Lorrain; on the W by Champagne, and Liege, and on the N by Limburgh and Liege. It lies in the foreſt of Ardenne, which is one of the moſt famous in Europe. In ſome places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moſelle, the Seur, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications ſo much, that it is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. It was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria in 1715. In the preſent war, it ſurrendered by capitulation to the French June 1, 1795. It is divided by the Alſitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almoſt quite ſurrounded by rocks, but the lower ſeated in a plain. It is 25 miles SW of Treves, and 100 W of Mentz. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte', remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inſcriptions, found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable place in the time of the Romans. It was deſtroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Iriſhman. It is ſeated at the foot of the Voſges, 15 miles W of Veſoul. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

LUZERNE, a county of Pennſylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkeſborough is the capital.

LUZZARA, a ſtrong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guaſtalla, near the confluence of the Croſtolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each ſide claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 0 N.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, three miles S of Biſignano.

LYCHAM, a town in Norfolk, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is 24 miles W by N of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

LYDD, a populous town in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and ſeated in Romney Marſh, 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Graveſend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the ſons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take poſſeſſion of their father's throne, were maſſacred by Godwin earl of Kent.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, 15 miles E of Landrecy. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.

LYME REGIS, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet; and from which it takes its name, and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 28 miles E by S of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 40 N.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in Hants, with a market on Saturday. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It is seated on a high hill and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles SSW of Southampton, and 90 SW of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

LYNDHURST, a village in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The situation of this town near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ive's, Huntingdon, St Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St Edmundsbury, and the N part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine, of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal and formerly they drove a good trade to France till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. It is 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 48 N.

LYONOIS, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

LYONS, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 150,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the mischiefs of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June 1793 it revolted against the National convention, and being obliged to surrender in October following, became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. It is reckoned that not less than 70,000 in this city alone were either massacred or forced into exile. It was also decreed by the convention that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of VILLE AFFRANCHI. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce;

This city is 15 miles N of Vienne and 290 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 46 N.

M.

MAATEA, one of the Society isles in the S. Sea, see Society isles.

MABRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates, exerciſing their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chineſe mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

MACARSCA, a ſeaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that iſland is called Macaſſar. See CELEBES.

MACASSAR, a large town of the iſland of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. The houſes are all of wood, ſupported by thick poſts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to aſcend into them, which they draw up as ſoon as they have entered. It is ſeated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

MACCLESFIELD, a corporate town in Cheſhire, with a market on Monday. It is ſeated at the edge of a foreſt of the ſame name, near the river Bolin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twiſt, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of ſilk. It is 36 miles E of Cheſter, and 172 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a handſome populous town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It is ſeated near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles SW of Loretto. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

MARCHECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 47 2 N.

MACHERRY, a town of Hindooſtan proper, ſituate in the province of Mewat about 72 miles diſtant from Delhi.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands, 20 miles in circumference, and the moſt fertile of them all. It produces the beſt cloves) and the Dutch have here three inacceſſible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biſcay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

MACHYNLETH, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Douay, over which is a ſtone bridge leading into Merionethſhire. It is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 52 24 N.

MACKERAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N by Segeſtan and Sableſtan, on the E by Hindooſtan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar, and the capital, of the ſame name, is 100 miles NW of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia to the E of Congo, and 5 of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for ſlaves elephants teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, lately a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its good wine; and is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyons, and 188 SE of Paris.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs acroſs the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E of Lebeda.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or MACRONISSE, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens.

MACUMA, one of the Navigators Iſlands,

in the S Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouſe, commander of the French ſhips, the Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, on a voyage of diſcovery, met with a dreadful accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the Aſtrolabe, with eight officers and five ſailors, being maſſacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S.

MACZUA, a ſmall iſland on the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, a large iſland of Africa, diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Moſambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and ſome of them pretty black. They are a civil and good natured people but eaſily provoked, and apt to ſhew their reſentment on the leaſt provocation. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the moſt part curls naturally: their noſe is ſmall though not flat, and they have not thick lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a ſmall diſtance from each other. Their houſes are pitiful huts, without windows or chimnies, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. All the women of Madagaſcar, except the pooreſt ſort, wear a covering over their breaſts and ſhoulders, ornamented with glaſs beads, and none go without a cloth about their loins, the men are allowed polygamy. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with ſtinking greaſe or oil. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to ſay what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor prieſts. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for ſome time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locuſts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. The abundance and variety of proviſions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile ſoil can produce are on no part of the globe ſuperior to thoſe of Madagaſcar. The French have attempted to ſettle here, but have always been repelled. There are only ſome parts on the coaſt yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26° S.

MADEIRA, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 340 N by E of Teneriff. In 1419, when the Portugueſe, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their ſecond voyage to their recently-diſcovered iſland of Porto Santo, they obſerved toward the S, a fixed ſpot in the horizon, like a ſmall black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and ſteering toward it, they arrived at a conſiderable iſland, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, ſettled a colony here, and not only furniſhed it with the ſeeds and plants, and domeſtic animals, common in Europe, but he procured ſlips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great requeſt, and plants of the ſugar-cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. Theſe throve ſo proſperouſly, that the ſugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of ſome conſequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the higheſt eſtimation, eſpecially ſuch as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures beſt in the hotteſt climate. The ſcorching heat of ſummer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for ſpring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and ſmall rivulets deſcend from the mountains in deep chaſms or glens, which ſeparate the various parts of the iſland. The beds of the brooks are in ſome places covered with ſtones of all ſizes, carried down from the higher parts by the violence of winter rains or floods of melted ſnow. The water is conducted by wears and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the uſe of it for a certain time; ſome being allowed to keep a conſtant ſupply of it, ſome to uſe it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the climate renders this ſupply of water to the vineyards abſolutely neceſſary, it is not without great expence that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners muſt purchaſe water at a high price, from thoſe who are conſtantly ſupplied, and are thus enabled to ſpare ſome of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: moſt of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant ſmell. The dragon tree is a native of this iſland. Flowers nurſed in the Engliſh greenhouſes grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are moſtly formed of the myrtle, roſe, jaſmine, and honeyſuckle; while the larkſpur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. ſpring up

ſpontaneouſly in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be ſeen in the iſland; the lizard is the moſt common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former numbers are ſent every year to England. This iſland is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

MADIA, or MAGGIA, a town, river, valley, and bailiwic of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth tranſalpine bailiwic. The town is 10 miles NW of Locarno.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh E India Company, on the E ſide of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is a fortreſs of great ſtrength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is cloſe on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houſes being covered with a ſtucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the fineſt marble, and bears as high a poliſh. They conſiſt of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handſome and ſpacious ſtreets. But the inner apartments of the houſes are not highly decorated, preſenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the ſtucco, give a freſhneſs grateful in ſo hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impoſſible to find any which will reſiſt the ravages of the white ant. Theſe animals are chiefly formidable from the immenſity of their numbers, which are ſuch as to deſtroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimenſions, and it is the wood work which ſerves for the baſis of the ceilings, ſuch as the laths, beams, &c. that theſe inſects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the ſea (ſays Mr. Hodges) offers to the eye an appearance ſimilar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudleſs ſky, the poliſhed, white buildings, the bright ſandy beach, and the dark green ſea, preſent a combination totally new to the eye of an Engliſhman, juſt arrived from London, who, accuſtomed to the ſight of rolling maſſes of clouds floating in a damp atmoſphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind ſoon aſſumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleaſing objects with which it is ſurrounded. Some time before the ſhip arrives at her anchoring ground, ſhe is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of buſineſs, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great diſtinction between Aſia and his own country. The ruſtling of fine linen, and the general hum of unuſual converſation, preſents to his mind for a moment the idea of an aſſembly of females. When he aſcends upon the deck, he is ſtruck with the long muſlin dreſſes, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The firſt ſalutation he receives from theſe ſtrangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives firſt ſeen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninſula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like thoſe of tender females; and do not appear to be what is conſidered a proper proportion to the reſt of the perſon, which is uſually above the middle ſize. Correſpondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and ſedulouſly attentive; in this laſt reſpect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any perſon who is ſpeaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then anſwer with the moſt perfect reſpect and compoſure. From the ſhip a ſtranger is conveyed on ſhore in a boat of the country, called a Maſſoolah boat; a work of curious conſtruction, and well calculated to elude the violent ſhocks of the ſurf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the ſides raiſed high, are ſewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the ſame material; they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are uſually attended by two kattumarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, ſhould the boat be overſet by the violence of the ſurf, the perſons in it may be preſerved. The boat is driven, as the ſailors ſay, high and dry; and the paſſengers are landed on a fine, ſandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; ſome are wholly naked, and others ſo clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be diſcovered; beſides this, the European is ſtruck with many other objects, ſuch as women carried on men's ſhoulders, on palankeens, and men

riding on horſeback clothed in linen dreſſes like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever ſeen, or conceived of, excite the ſtrongeſt emotions of ſurpriſe!" There is a ſecond city, called the Black Town, ſeparated from Madras by the breadth of a proper eſplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in ſuch a manner as to prevent a ſurpriſe from the enemy's horſe; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is ſubject, from the dryneſs and evenneſs of the country. Madras was ſettled by the Engliſh about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but reſtored in 1748. The preſent fort, which was erected ſince the deſtruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the beſt fortreſſes in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation. Madras, in common with all the European ſettlements on this coaſt, has no port for ſhipping; the coaſt forming nearly a ſtraight line; and it is incommoded alſo with a high and dangerous ſurf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 758 SE of Bombay, and 1030 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the Rio-Grande, 20 miles E of Carthagena. It is almoſt as much reſorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the ſeafaring people. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 10 40 N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Caſtile. It was formerly an inconſiderable place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a conſiderable city, and very populous. The houſes are all built with brick, and the ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, and adorned, at proper diſtances, with handſome fountains. There are above 100 towers or ſteeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embelliſhment of the city. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two ſtories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almoſt reduced it to aſhes. The fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Plaça Mayor, or Market Place, which is ſurrounded with 300 houſes, five ſtories high, all of an equal height; every ſtory being adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts ſupported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the market is held; and here they have their famous bull-fights. The fineſt houſes have no glaſs windows, there being only lattices in place of them. Caſa-del-Campo, is a royal houſe of pleaſure, a little more than half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleaſant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of ſummer, there being a great number of fiſh-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is ſeated on the river Manzanares, which, though ſmall, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE of Liſbon, 590 S by W of London, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

MADRID, NEW, a city in a new Spaniſh ſettlement, in Louiſiana, on the Miſſiſſippi, oppoſite the mouth of the Ohio. The people here enjoy a free toleration in religion.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

MADRISIO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, 32 miles from Venice.

MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious royal palace. The upper part of the houſes is in the ſhape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

MADURA, a large town, and capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 9 50 N.

MADURA, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

MAELAR, a lake of Sweden, ſituated between the provinces of Weſtmania and Sudermania, containing ſeveral fine iſlands. It is uſually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and an eaſy communication is opened by means of ſledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coaſt of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and diſtrict of Lofoden, near the iſland of Moſkoe, whence it is alſo named MOSKOESTROM. The mount. s

of Helleggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the iſland of Moſkoe, and between theſe two, runs this large and dreadful ſtream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the ſtream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moſkoe with a boiſterous rapidity: but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the ſea is ſcarce equalled by the loudeſt and moſt dreadful cataracts; and the vortices or pits are of ſuch an extent and depth, that if a ſhip comes within its attraction, it is inevitably abſorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces againſt the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But theſe intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and laſt but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the ſtream is moſt boiſterous, and its fury heightened by a ſtorm, it is dangerous to come within ſix miles of it; boats and ſhips having been carried away, by not guarding againſt it before they were within its reach. It likewiſe happens frequently, that whales come too near the ſtream, and are overpowered by its violence: and then it is impoſſible to deſcribe the noiſe they make in their fruitleſs ſtruggles to diſengage themſelves. A bear once attempting to ſwim from Lofoden to Moſkoe, with a deſign of preying upon the ſheep in that iſland, the ſtream caught him and bore him down, while he roared ſo terribly, as to be heard on ſhore. Large ſtocks of fir and pine trees, after being abſorbed by the current, riſe again, broken and torn to ſuch a degree as if briſtles grew on them. This plainly ſhows the bottom to conſiſt of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a river, which takes its riſe in France, near the village of Meuſe, in the department of Upper Marne, and watering Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; enters the Netherlands at Givet, flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maeſtricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravenſtein, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Wahal. At Dort it divides into four principal branches. Theſe form the iſlands of Yſſelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetſluys, and Goree.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles SW of Delft. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and ſtrong town of the Netherland, about four miles in circumference. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papiſts and proteſtants are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, and the magiſtrates are compoſed of both. It is ſeated on the Maeſe, oppoſite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge. This city revolted from Spain in 1570. It was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of Orange reduced it, after a memorable ſiege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange inveſted it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was reſtored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was beſieged by the French, who were permitted to take poſſeſſion of it on condition of its being reſtored at the peace then negotiating. In 1794, it was again taken by the French. Maeſtricht is 15 miles N of Liege, and 55 E of Bruſſels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

MAESYCK, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Maeſe, eight miles SW of Ruremonde.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan; ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MAGDALEN'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, in Carinthia, ten miles E of Goritz. It is divided into ſeveral apartments, with a vaſt number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as ſnow, and almoſt tranſparent. The bottom is of the ſame ſubſtance.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and on the W by Brunſwick. The parts which are not marſhy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It is 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a handſome palace, a fine arſenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the ſuperb maſoleum of Otho the Great. This city is happily ſituated for trade having an eaſy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, therefore they carry on manufactures of cotton linen &c. to a great extent but

their principal merchandiſe is ſilk and woollen. It is the ſtrongeſt place belonging to his Pruſſian majeſty, where his principal magazines and foundries are eſtabliſhed. It was taken by ſtorm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and maſſacred the inhabitants, of whom only 80 eſcaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to eſcape violation. It is 40 miles W of Brandenburg, and 125 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N.

MAGDELENA, a river of N America, in Louiſiana. It has its ſource in the mountains which ſeparate Louiſiana from New Mexico, and falls into the Pacific Ocean below Madre de Popa to the SW of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous ſtrait of S America, diſcovered, in 1520, by Magellan, a Portugueſe in the ſervice of Spain, ſince which time it has been ſailed through by ſeveral navigators; but the paſſage being dangerous and troubleſome, they now ſail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the N of this ſtrait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

MAGGIA, See MADIA.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grifons, being about 35 miles in length and ſix in breadth.

MAGLIANO, a ſmall but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and diſtrict of Sabina, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles SW of Spoletto, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

MAGNAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, with a fort, ſeated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MAGNESIA. See MANACHIA.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 32 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 49 10 N.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, waſhes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

MAGRA, a valley in the duchy of Tuſcany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, near a town of the ſame name, which is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, into which the lake diſcharges by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

MAHADIA. See ELMADIA.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a conſiderable trade in linen, cottons, and ſal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30 32 E, lat 31 30 N.

MAHANUDDY, or MAHANADY, a river of Hindooſtan, which takes its riſe in the NW part of Berar. It falls by ſeveral mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack, theſe mouths form an aſſemblage of low woody iſlands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near Falſe Point, is a fortified iſland, named Cajung or Codjung.

MAHRATTAS, two large and powerful ſtates of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Weſtern Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eaſtern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindooſtan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Oriſſa, Candeiſh, and Viſapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a ſmall part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are compriſed within their empire, which extends from ſea to ſea, acroſs the wideſt part of the peninſula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kiſtna ſouthward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The weſtern ſtate, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whoſe obedience to the paiſhwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in ſome caſes, an oppoſition of intereſts begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themſelves, but alſo between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. Both theſe ſtates, with the nizam of the Deccan, where in alliance with the Engliſh E India Company, in the late war againſt Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, from whoſe territories, on the termination of the war, they gained ſome conſiderable acquiſitions. Their armies are principally compoſed of light horſe.

MAIDENHEAD, a corporate town in Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It carries on a pretty conſiderable trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is governed by a mayor. It is ſeated on the Thame, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 51 32 N.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, and the county-town of Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a briſk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewiſe paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 ESE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 31 16 N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, ſeated in a morais on an iſland formed by the Seure and Autive, 22 miles NE of Rochelle, and 210 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 46 27 N.

MAIN, a province of N America in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, 300 miles long and 104 broad; lying between 68 and 72° W lon. and 43 and 46° N lat. It is bounded on the NW by New Hampſhire, on the E by the river St. Croix, and Nova Scotia; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampſhire. It is divided into three counties. The heat in ſummer is ſcorching and the cold in winter intenſe all the lakes and rivers are for the moſt part paſſable on ice, from Chriſtmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

MAINA, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, betwen two chains of mountains which advance into the ſea. The inhabitants could never be ſubdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greateſt traffic conſiſts in ſlaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Chriſtians. They have a harbour and a town of the ſame name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

MAINE, or MAYENNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of the ſame name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, ſoon after its junction with the Sarte, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the ſame name. Angers is the capital.

MAINVILLE, a town of France in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 2 N.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Iſles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth ſeldom exceeds ſix. The face of the country exhibits a proſpect of black craggy mountains, and marſhy plains, interſperſed with ſome verdant ſpots, which appear ſmooth and fertile. Neither tree nor ſhrub is to be ſeen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath ſhelter ſeals and otters, and to the winding bays reſort ſwans, geeſe, ſcarfs, and other aquatic birds. The ſeas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain ſeaſons, with ſhoals of herrings of incredible extent. They are viſited at the ſame time, by whales, and other voracious fiſhes. Lobſters, oyſters, muſcles, &c. are alſo plentiful. The hills are covered with ſheep of a ſmall breed, the wool of which is uncommonly ſoft and fine. The inhabitants are a ſtout, well-made, comely people; the lower ſort of a ſwarthy complexion. The gentry are allowed, by all who have converſed with them, to be moſt of them polite, ſhrewd, ſenſible, lively, active, and intelligent perſons; they manufacture a ſtrong coarſe cloth for their own uſe, as alſo linen. They make likewiſe of their own wool very fine ſtockings. They export, beſides the different kinds of fiſh already mentioned, ſome herrings, a conſiderable quantity of butter and train-oil, otter and ſeal ſkins, and no inconſiderable quantity of the fine ſtockings juſt mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburgh, Spain, and to the Straits. They import timbers, deals, and ſome of their beſt oats, from Norway; corn and flour from the Orkneys, and from North Britain; ſpirits and ſome other things from Hamburgh.

MAINLAND, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Iſlands, 24 miles long and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The ſoil, however, is more fertile, and in ſome parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See ORCADES.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, ſeated on the Eure between two mountains with a caſtle, a late collegiate church, and a late priory. It is five miles N by E of Chartres. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 48 31 N.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Franconia, capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to the

house of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles N of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 48 N.

MAJORCA, an island, formerly subject to the king of Spain, but in 1799 it was taken by the British; it is situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

MAJORCA, a large rich and strong city, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches, besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the SW side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of S America, between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55° S. Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

MAISSY, a town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 49 24 N.

MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It is a bishop's see and carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

MAKRAN. See MACKERAN.

MALABAR, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14° N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states; but as these are mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here; especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions However, it may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or at least, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places, they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article HINDOOSTAN.

MALACCA, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the ocean, and on the SW by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pine-apples are the best in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

MALACCA, a seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malacca. The Dutch had a factory here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English, in August 1795. Malacca is seated on the straits of its own name, 480 miles SE of Achéen. Lon. 101 50 E. lat. 2 30 N.

MALAGA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S of Cordova and 235 of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

MALAMOCCO, a small island and seaport town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of that city.

MALATHIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

MALDEN, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a freeschool. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden sends two members to parliament, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum.

It is 12 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, two miles SE of Kingſton, with ſome gunpowder mills, on a ſtream that flows from Ewel to Kingſton.

MALDIVES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands 533 miles SW of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmoſt, called Head of the Iſles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king reſides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. Of theſe there are no leſs than 1000 in number; all low, ſandy, and barren, having only a few cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh, whoſe ſhells ſerve inſtead of money.

MALESHERBES, a town of France in the department of Loiret. Lon. 26 E, lat. 48 20 N.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the Ouſt, 37 miles E of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

MALIO, CAPE of, or ST. ANGELO a cape of the Morea at the S entrance of the Gulph of Napoli 15 miles E of Malvaſia.

MALICOLLO, one of the largeſt of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with foreſts. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa nuts, bread fruit, bananas, ſugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domeſtic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally diſtinct from thoſe of the Friendly and Society Iſlands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They ſeem to correſpond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almoſt quite naked, are of a ſlender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope faſt round their belly. They uſe bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are ſaid to be ſometimes poiſoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably diſtinguiſhes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean.

MALLING, WEST, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, ſix miles W of Maidſtone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 16 N.

MALLOW, a ſmall town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſeated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 10 N.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Leige, with an abbey. It was taken by the French in 1794, ſeated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Aſia in Natolia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Teraſſo. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MALMOE, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, ſeated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a ſtrong citadel. It is 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MALMSBURY, an ancient borough in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, on the river Avon which almoſt ſurrounds it, over which it has ſix bridges. In its church, is to be ſeen the ſepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles E by N of Briſtol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 34 N.

MALO, ST. a ſeaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an epiſcopal ſee of the province of Bretagne. It has a ſpacious harbour, but difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks that ſurround it; it is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1693, but without ſucceſs. In 1758, they landed in Cancalle Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt about 100 ſhips. St. Malo is ſeated on an iſland, united to the mainland by a cauſeway. It is chiefly inhabited by ſea faring men who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruiſe upon the Engliſh coaſt, 17 miles NW of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

MOLORIA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 14 miles S of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MALPAS, a town in Cheſhire, with a

market on Monday. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 166 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Austrian Hainault. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village, and is 7 miles from Mons.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily, that it is now become a fertile island, though it does not grow corn sufficient to support the inhabitants. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles v gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. In 1798 the grand master treacherously delivered up Malta to the French under the command of Buonaparte, but it was taken by the English after a blockade of near 2 years, and is still possessed by them. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, the English having forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is 60 miles S of Sicily. Valetta is the capital.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient city of the island of Malta. The city of Valetta has certainly the happiest situation that can be imagined. It stands upon a peninsula between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the south side of the city is the largest. It runs about two miles into the heart of the island; and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that they assured us the largest ships of war might ride here in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful bason is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing an immense number of shipping. The mouth of the harbour is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each side by batteries that would tear the strongest ship to pieces before she could enter. Besides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is a *fleur d'eau*, or on a level with the water. These are mounted with about 80 of their heaviest artillery: so that this harbour, I think, may really be considered as impregnable: and indeed the Turks have ever found it so, and I believe ever will. The harbour on the N side of the city, although they only use it for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be considered as inestimable. It is likewise defended by very strong works; and in the centre of the bason is an island on which they have built a castle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a most stupendous work. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are a trifle to the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. The ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock. These extend for a great many miles, and raise our astonishment to think that so small a state has ever been able to make them. It is seated on a hill in the centre of the island, and was formerly twice as large as at present. It is the residence of the bishop, and the cathedral is a very fine structure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt; and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

MALTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles NE of York, and 216 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 54 9 N.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines, that called Malmsey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

MALVERN, GREAT, a village in Wor-

ceſterſhire, eight miles W by S of Worceſter. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate ſprings, recommended as excellent in ſcrofulous complaints.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a village in Worceſterſhire, ſeated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, adorned the church with a great number of painted glaſs windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated ſtate.

MALVERN CHASE, an extenſive chaſe in Worceſterſhire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Herefordſhire, and 103 in Glouceſterſhire.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty mountains in the SW of Worceſterſhire, dividing this part of the county from Herefordſhire. They riſe one above another for about ſeven miles, and run from N to S; the higheſt point is 1313 feet above the ſurface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limeſtone and quartz. On the ſummit of one of theſe hills, on the Herefordſhire ſide, is the camp of Owen Glendowr; a famous Welſh chief.

MALUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

MALWA, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Gurzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Allahabad and Oriſſa, and on the S by Candeiſh. It is one of the moſt extenſive, elevated, and highly diverſified tracts in Hindooſtan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, ſeated on the Dive.

MAN, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, 30 miles in length and eight in breadth. It contains 17 pariſhes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, the ſoil produces more corn than is ſufficient to maintain them. They have a biſhop, called the biſhop of Sodor and Man; but he has no ſeat in the Britiſh parliament. The commodities of this iſland are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this iſland, the ſovereignty of which he ſold, in 1765, to the crown, reſerving, however, the manoral rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Angleſey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

MANACHIA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magneſia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is ſeated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

MANAR, an iſland of the E Indies, on the E coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. The Engliſh took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

MANATAULIN, an iſland of N America, 100 miles long and eight broad, on the N ſide of Lake Huron. Its name ſignifies a Place of Spirits; and it is held ſacred by the Indians.

MANBED, a ſmall town of Perſia, 160 miles from Iſpahan.

MANBONE, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, ſeated at the mouth of the channel of Moſambique, Lon. 32 19 E, lat. 20 55 N.

MANCESTER, a village in Warwickſhire, near Atherſtone and the river Anker. It was a Roman ſtation on the Watling-ſtreet, and here ſeveral coins have been dug up.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in New Caſtile, between the river Guadiana and Andaluſia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

MANCHE, or CHANNEL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Engliſh Channel, and Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large and populous town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, ſilk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conſpicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dying and printing. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are ſent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. Theſe conſiſt of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, of which they export vaſt quantities particularly to the W Indies, and the coaſt of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other ſmall wares, of ſilk goods, and of hats, are alſo carried on at Manchester; from which various ſources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almoſt any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the ex-

change, the collegiate church, another large church, and a ſpacious market-place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty ſtone bridge, it has a communication with the Merſey, and all the late various extenſions of inland navigation, particularly the duke of Bridgewater's canal which is ſeven miles from it. It ſends no members to parliament and is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on James River.

MANCIET, a town of France in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

MANDAL, a ſeaport town of Chriſtianſand in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

MANDRIA, a ſmall deſert iſland, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the ſea near it.

MANEBACH, a ſmall village of Suabia, pleaſantly ſeated on the lake of Conſtance.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a caſtle, a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 50 miles N of Cirenza, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

MANGALORE, a ſeaport of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, with an excellent road for ſhips to anchor in while the rainy ſeaſon laſts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former, on their feſtival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers; and on the wheels are ſeveral ſharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves, and are cruſhed to pieces. It is the moſt trading place in the kingdom, and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, ſandal wood, iron, and ſteel. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, 100 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

MANGIREA, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it riſes into ſmall hills, and captain Cook repreſents it as a fine iſland, and the interior of the country is diverſified by hills and vallies. The hoſtile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it ſoon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. Its commerce is conſiderable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bukharia; ſuch as cotton, yarn, ſtuffs, furs, ſkins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles SW of Aſtracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Auſtria, ſeparated from the ſouthern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Auſtria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a ſtrong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handſome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, the ſtreets being all ſtraight, interſecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good; and the town is almoſt ſurrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent ſtructure. Manheim ſurrendered to the French, in September 1795, but was retaken by the Auſtrians in November following. It is ſix miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 26 N.

MANICA, an inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N Monomotapa, on the E Sofola, and on the S and W unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is ſaid to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

MANICKDURG, a ſmall town of the Deccan, in the county of Berar.

MANICKPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, 68 miles diſtant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 E, lat. 37 26 N.

MANIEL, a mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and ſo high and craggy, that it is almoſt inacceſſible.

MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

MANILLA, a large and populous city, capital of Lucania and the other Philippine Iſlands. Moſt of the public ſtructures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 perſons periſhed in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another leſs violent. This city is ſeated on

the SE ſide of the iſland, where a large river falls into the ſea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compaſs, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahia, becauſe the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the diſtance of ſix leagues behind it. In compaſs it is two miles, in length one third of a mile; the ſhape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle. On the S it is waſhed by the ſea, and on the N and E by the river; being alſo ſtrongly fortified with walls, baſtions, forts and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 ſouls, who are a very motely race. Here ſtands the arſenal where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men conſtantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expence. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight, excluſive of caſualties. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

MANNINGTREE, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a caſtle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is ſeated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the confluence of the Cardonera and Lobbregat, 15 miles SE of Cardona, and 20 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MANS, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It formerly contained 18000, but now only 14000 inhabitants. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and ſtuffs are famous. It is ſeated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huiſne, 20 miles S of Alencon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

MANSAROAR, a lake of Thibet, from which, (according to major Rennel) iſſues the ſouthernmoſt head of the Ganges. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79° E lon. and 34° N lat.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt: and participates in the flocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is ſeated on the edge of the foreſt of Sherwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 53 10 N.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles SW of the city of Leon. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 42 30 N.

MANTACA. See MATACA.

MANTCHEW TARTARS, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whoſe anceſtors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chineſe in 1368. Their country is divided into three diſtricts, viz. E Chineſe Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Kirin, and Teitcicar. They retain the cuſtoms they brought from China.

MANTES, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. It is famous for its wines, and is ſeated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MANTUA, or MANTUAN, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veroneſe, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrareſe; and on the W by the Cremoneſe. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, paſtures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the diſpute relating to the ſucceſſion of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by ſubſequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldeſt daughter the empreſs queen, kept poſſeſſion of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milaneſe had the adminiſtration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Caſtiglione Solferina, and Boſſolo; likewiſe the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

MANTUA, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Italy, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, ſeated on an iſland in the middle of a lake. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and it has eight gates, 21 pariſhes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live

is, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two cauſeways, which croſs the lake; for which reaſon it is one of the moſt conſiderable fortreſſes in Europe. It was greatly noted for its ſilks, and ſilk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the ſummer is very unwholeſome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was beſieged by the French, for above 6 months, in 1796, and ſurrendered to them, the 2d. February, 1797. On the recommencement of the next campaign, it ſurrendered to the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies after a ſhort ſiege on the 30th July, 1799. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, 22 SW of Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MARACAYBO, a lake, or arm of the ſea, in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W lon. and 10° N lat. It opens into the Carribbean Sea, is defended by ſtrong forts, and has ſeveral Spaniſh towns ſeated on the coaſt.

MARACAYBO, a conſiderable town of S America, capital of the province of Venezula. It carries on a great trade in ſkins and chocolate, which is the beſt in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 10 0 N.

MARAGAL, a town of Perſia, 42 miles from Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 36 N.

MARAGNAN, a province of S America, in Braſil, which comprehends a fertile populous iſland, 112 miles in circumference. The French ſettled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were ſoon expelled by the Portugueſe, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince. It has a caſtle, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated in a marſh, which renders it difficult of acceſs, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MARANS, a rich town of France in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Angoumois, ſeated among ſalt marſhes near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn and is 12 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W lat. 46 20 N.

MARASCH, a populous town of Natolia, encompaſſed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

MARATHON, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with, 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Perſians, who loſt above 100,000 men.

MARAWINA, a river of Guiana, which ſeparates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here which, when poliſhed, is often ſet in rings, &c. It falls into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

MARBACH, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles SW of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

MARCA, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Raguſa, on which it depends. It had formerly a biſhop's ſee; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCELLIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny. It is a handſome place agreeably ſeated on the Iſere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

MARCELLINO, a ſmall river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the ſea, two miles from Auguſta.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, on the E by Auvergne, on the W by Angoumois, and on the S by Limoſin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuſe.

MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S by W of Toul. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

MARCHE, or MARCHE-EN-FAMINE, a town of Luxemburg, ſeated on the Marſette, 45 miles NNW of Luxemburgh.

MARCHENA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a duchy and a ſuburb as large as the town; ſeated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 37 34 N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſeated on both ſides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy, and 22 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, with a late abbey, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHFURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Drave, 18 miles W of Pettaw, and 25 SSW of Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 44 N.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, ſeven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the E by the duchy of Weſtphalia, and on the S and W by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Ham is the capital.

MARCKECK, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, 24 miles diſtant from Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 17 N.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MARCO, St. a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Senito, 22 miles N of Coſenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

MARCOU, St. two iſlands in the Engliſh Channel; 7 miles from the coaſt of France. They are ſubject to the Engliſh, and in 1798 they were attacked by the French who were repulſed. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 49 31 N.

MARDIKE, a village of France, in the department of the North, a celebrated canal, on which it is ſeated takes its name from it; it is four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

MAREB, a ſmall town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

MAREE, LOCH, a freſh-water lake of Roſſſhire. It is 18 miles long, and, in ſome parts, four broad. It contains many ſmall iſlands, and abounds with ſalmon, char, and trout.

MARENGO, a village in Italy, near Milan remarkable for a bloody and deſperate action between the French and Auſtrians under Generals Melas and Buonoparte, in July, 1800, which laſted all day, wherein the former were victorious, though the loſs was pretty equal on both ſides. This battle was deciſive of the campaign and for the preſent of the fate of Italy.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for the green finned oyſters found near the coaſt, and the ſalt, it ſends to other places. It is ſeated near the Atlantic, 32 miles NW of Saints, and 272 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

MARETIMO, an iſland of Italy, on the W coaſt of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a caſtle, with a few farmhouſes, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

MARGARETTA, an iſland of S America, in Andaluſia near Terra Firma, diſcovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth The continual verdure renders it pleaſant; but it is not conſiderable ſince the Spaniards retired thence to Terra Firma. The preſent inhabitants are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demoliſhed the caſtle. Lon. 63 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

MARGATE, a ſeaport in Kent, in the iſle of Thanet. It has much increaſed of late years, by the great reſort to it for ſea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and veſſels are frequently paſſing to and from the coaſt of Flanders. There are alſo regular paſſage boats, to and from London, ſome of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſubject to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order, ſeated on the river Tauber, 16 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

MARGOZZA, a town of Italy in the Milaneſe, ſituate near a ſmall lake from which it takes its name.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIA, ST, an iſland of the Indian Ocean, five miles from Madagaſcar. It is 27 miles in length and five in breadth; well-watered, and ſurrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moiſt, for it rains almoſt every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but ſeldom viſited by ſhips paſſing that way.

MARIA, ST. the moſt ſouthern of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, in the Atlantick, producing plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of

Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall caſtle. It was taken by the Engliſh and Dutch in 1702; and is ſeated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had diſcovered the gold mines that are near it, and ſoon after taken by the Engliſh. It is ſeated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a navigable river of the ſame name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, ſubject to the French, extending 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W. It is full of hills, and along the E ſhore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that ſhelter vaſt numbers of tropical birds. It has ſeveral large caverns, with many little ſtreams, and ponds of freſh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles N of Dominica, and 40 E of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61 12 W, lat. 15 52 N.

MARCELLO, a ſmall town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Bari.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its ſilver mines, and is 25 miles NW of New Briſach. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, remarkable for its rich ſilver mines. It is ſeated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles SSW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 50 49 N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and ſtrong town of Poland, in Weſtern Pruſſia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Naget, on a branch of the Viſtula, 30 miles SW of Elbing, and 30 SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, formerly a ſtrong place, but diſmantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles SW of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſeated on the lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carliſtadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in Pomerania, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Viſtula, 20 miles SSW of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiſs, by the French, in 1515. It is ſeated on the Lambro, 10 miles S of Milan.

MARINO, ST. a ſtrong town of Italy, capital of a ſmall republic, ſurrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three caſtles. It chuſes its own magiſtrates and officers, and is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Rimini, and 14 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a caſtle, 10 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 34 N.

MARK, ST. a ſeaport on the W ſide of St. Domingo. The houſes are all built of freeſtone, which is found in great plenty, in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the Engliſh in January, 1794, and is 45 miles NNW of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

MARKET-JEW. See MERAZION.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. This town has often ſuffered by fire, particularly in 1690. It gives title to a duke, contains two churches, and about 500 houſes, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a chalky ſoil, on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Briſtol, and 74 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

MARLBOROUGH, FORT, an Engliſh factory, on the W coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

MARLOW, a borough in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkſhire. It ſends two members to parliament, has a manufacture of bonelace, and is 17 miles S of Aileſbury, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 35 N.

MARLI, a village of France, between Verſailles and St. Germain, ſeated in a valley, near a foreſt of the ſame name. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only ſupplied them with water, but alſo thoſe of Verſailles. It is 10 miles NW of Paris.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great

trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and is ſeated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

MARMORA, a ſea between Europe and Aſia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the ſtrait of Gallipoli on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by the ſtrait of Conſtantinople on the NE. It has two caſtles, one on the Aſian, and one on the European ſide, is 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMORA, the name of four iſlands in the ſea of the ſame name. The largeſt is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

MARMORA, a celebrated caſcade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, three miles from Terni.

MARNE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorazin.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which riſes near Langres, and flowing NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiſcopal ſee, but Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorſetſhire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine ſervice, but was handſomely rebuilt.

MARO, a town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, in a valley of the ſame name, eight miles NW of Oneglia, and 48 WSW of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated near the Mediterranean, 130 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MAROTIER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles NW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

MARPURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, with a univerſity, a caſtle, a palace, a handſome ſquare, and a magnificent town-houſe. It is ſeated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 SW of Caſſel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

MARQUESAS, a group of Iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the moſt conſiderable are. St. Chriſtina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his ſecond voyage, lay ſome time at the firſt of theſe, which is ſituate in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. The products of theſe iſlands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, ſcarlet beans, paper mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, cabaranas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have alſo plenty of fiſh. Mr. Forſter ſays he never ſaw a ſingle deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were ſtrong, tall, well limbed, and active in the higheſt degree. Their arms are clubs and ſpears, and their government, like that of the Society Iſlands, monarchical. But they are not quite ſo cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Iſles, who, in that reſpect, ſurpaſs, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marqueſans is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather ſcarce. They are much given to pilfering, like the lower ſort among the Otaheitans. Their muſic, muſical inſtruments, dances, and canoes, very much reſemble thoſe of Otaheite. In ſhort, the inhabitants of the Marqueſas, Society, and Friendly Iſlands, Eaſter Iſland, and New Zealand, ſeem to have all the ſame origin, their language, manners, cuſtoms, &c. bearing a great affinity in many reſpects.

MAR-FOREST, a diſtrict in Aberdeenſhire, conſiſting of vaſt woodland mountains, which occupy the weſtern angle of the county. The river Dee riſes among theſe mountains.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-works, and ſeated on the Selle, in a marſh of difficult acceſs; which, with the fortifications, renders it an important place. It is 17 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 48 49 N.

MARSALA, a populous and ſtrong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles SW of Palermo. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, a ſtrong and ancient town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers, with one of the beſt harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; and is ſeated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

MARSEILLES, a ſtrong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee; and the inhabitants, before the late revolution were computed at 100,000, but now are only 80000. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the mo-

per end of a gulf, covered and defended by many ſmall iſlands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old and the New Town. The houſes are not ſo well built in the Old as in the New, the firſt appears like an amphitheatre to the veſſels which enter the port; but the ſtreets are dirty, narrow, and ſteep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a perfect contraſt to the Old, with which it communicates by a moſt beautiful ſtreet; and its other ſtreets, the ſquares, and the public buildings are beautiful. The variety of dreſſes and languages which are ſeen and heard here, are ſurpriſing, and on that account this city has been called Europe in Miniature. The port is a baſin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its wideſt part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with ſtill greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marſeilles revolted againſt the French National Convention, but was very ſoon reduced. It is 13 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Coteſwold Hills, 11 miles E of Briſtol, and 102 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 30 N.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 73 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

MARSTRAND, a ſmall iſland in the Cattegate, which for its ſtrength is called the Gibraltar of Sweden, is a rocky iſland, about two miles in circumference; the town, which lies on the eaſtern ſide, contains about 160 houſes, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Since the peace the commerce has greatly diminiſhed, and the inhabitants now chiefly ſubſiſt by the herring fiſhery. The harbour is extremely ſecure and commodious, but of difficult entrance, and in tempeſtuous weather dangerous, without a pilot of the place. It is capable of containing 200 veſſels, and of ſufficient depth for the largeſt. It is 23 miles NW of Gothenburg. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Caſtro, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, called alſo Bolſena, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MARTABAN, a province of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The ſoil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is ſubject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, ſubdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province.

MARTABAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Pegu. In the wars between Pegu and Siam, ſhips were ſunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, before which it was a trading place. It is ſeated on the bay of Bengal, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

MORTAGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, ſeated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Venezuela, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Indus, or the Andes, which run the whole length of S America, from N to S. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious ſtones, and ſalt-works.

MARTHA, ST. the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour ſurrounded by high mountains. It was once flouriſhing and populous, when the Spaniſh galleons were ſent thither, but is now almoſt come to nothing. The air about the town is wholeſome and the houſes are built of canes, and covered moſtly with palmeto leaves. It is ſeated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 1000 miles W by S of Rio-de la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an iſland of N America, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſets, 80 miles S of Boſton. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to their fiſheries, in which they have great ſucceſs. Lon. 70 22 W, lat. 41 16 N.

MARTHALEN, a conſiderable town of Swiſſerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, ſubject to Zuric. It is ſeated near the Rhine, ſix miles S of Scaffhauſen.

MARTIGUES, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is ſeated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is navigable through-

ent, but leſs conſiderable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fiſh and excellent ſalt. Martigues is 20 miles NW of Marſeilles. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 43 29 N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which ſeparates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

MARTIN, ST. a town of France, in the iſle of Rhe, with a harbour and ſtrong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

MARTIN, ST. one of the Leeward Caribbean Iſlands, in the W Indies, lying to the NW of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but ſeveral ſalt-pits. It was long jointly poſſeſſed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the preſent war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 8 14 N.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. It was taken by the Engliſh from the French in 1794. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as ſeveral rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer caſſava to wheat bread. It produces ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, ſome of the ancient inhabitants ſtill remain. It has ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, eight miles from the ſea, and 15 S of Coſenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a fortreſs ſeated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARVEJOLS, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, ſeated in a valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, ſeated on the Othain, three miles N of Jametz.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's County, 17 miles S of Philipſtown. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, 274 miles long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennſylvania, on the E by the ſtate of Delaware, on the SE and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the weſtern, and eight on the eaſtern ſhore of the Cheſapeak. Wheat and tobacco are the ſtaple commodities of this ſtate, which, in moſt reſpects, reſembles Virginia. Anapolis is the capital.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of the United States, in Georgia. It is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immenſe quantities of fine timber ſuited to the W India markets. It forms a part of the ſouthern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30 44 N.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a ſtrait in N America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be deſcended without danger.

MARZA SIROCCO, a gulf on the S ſide of the iſle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to beſiege Valetta; for which reaſon the grand maſter ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a handſome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, ſeated near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pampeluna.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, almoſt in the centre of the reſt. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

MASBROUGH, a flouriſhing village, in Yorkſhire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. All ſorts of hammered and caſt iron goods are made here, from the moſt trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

MASCATE, a town of Aſia on the coaſt of Arabia Felix, with a caſtle on a rock. It is ſeated at the bottom of a ſmall bay, and was fortified, in 1650, by the Portugueſe; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garriſon to the ſword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very ſtrong both by nature and art, though

the buildings are mean. The cathedral, built by the Portugueſe, is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, ſhrubs, nor graſs to be ſeen on the ſeacoaſt near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is ſo hot from May to September, that no people are to be ſeen in the ſtreets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the houſe-tops on one ſide to thoſe on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometaniſm, and yet, contrary to the cuſtom of the Turks, they ſuffer any one to go into their moſques. The products of the country are horſes, dates, fine brimſtone, coffee, and ruinoſs, a root that dies red. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

MAS-D'-AZIL, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the rivulet Riſe, eight miles SW of Pamiers.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of ſmall but beautiful iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying off the SE point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

MASSA, an ancient and populous town of Italy in Tuſcany, capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with the title of a principality, whoſe ſovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is ſeated on a plain, three miles from the ſea, and 55 W by N of Florence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

MASSA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the ſea, 20 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 40 31 N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 25 miles SW of Sienna. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

MASSA or MAZZI, a town of the Veroneſe, in Italy, ſituated on the N ſide of the Po 40 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 45 20 N.

MASSACHUSETS, one of the United States of America, 150 miles long and 65 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampſhire and Vermont, on the W by New York, on the S by Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E by that ocean and Maſſachuſets Bay. It is divided into 14 counties; produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, hemp, copper, and iron, and they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth. Boſton is the capital.

MASSACHUSETS BAY, a bay of N America, which ſpreads eaſtward of Boſton, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is ſo named, as well as the whole ſtate of Maſſachuſets, from a tribe of Indians of the ſame name, that formerly lived round this bay.

MASSAFRA, a ſtrong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 miles NNW of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a ſmall principality of the ſame name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is ſeated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

MASTICO, or CAPO MASTICO, a cape on the S ſide of Scio, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

MASUAH, a town of Abyſſinia, ſituate on an iſland on the coaſt of the Red Sea. The houſes, in general, are built of poles and bent graſs, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of ſtone, ſome of them two ſtories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

MASULIPATAM, a populous and formerly a commercial ſeaport of Hindooſtan, ſeated near the mouth of the Kiſtna, on the coaſt of Coromandel, but its trade has now declined. It is 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay on the N coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

MATAGORDA, a fortreſs of Spain, ſeated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

MATALONA, a town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavori, eight miles NW of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

MATAMAN, a county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miſerable huts, it being a deſert country, little viſited by the Europeans.

MATAN, or MACTAN, one of the Philippine Iſlands. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain and Fer. Magellan was killed in 1521.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

MATARM, a large town of Aſia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the iſland of Java. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and ſeated in a fertile and populous country, ſurrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glaſs-works, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MATCOWITZ, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, ſeated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Preſburgh.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jeſi.

MATERA, a conſiderable town of Italy in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Canapro, 35 miles NW of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyſhire, ſituate on the Derwent, with a bath whoſe water is milk warm, which is pretty much frequented, four miles N of Wirkſworth. It is an extenſive ſtraggling place, built in a romantic ſtyle, on the ſteep ſide of a mountain, the houſes riſing regularly one above another. There are excellent accommodation for the company who reſort to the baths: and the poorer inhabitants are ſupported by the ſale of petrifactions, cryſtals, and notwithſtanding the rockineſs of the ſoil the cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whoſe foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATMAI. See JESO.

MATTHEO, ST. a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 22 N.

MATTHEW, St. an iſland of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coaſt of Guinea. It was planted by the Portugueſe, but is now deſerted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

MATTHEW, ST. a ſmall iſland in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

MATUMAY, a ſeaport in the iſland of Jeſo, capital of a province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault. In September 1793, the Auſtrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their poſition, in the following month. It is fortified according to Vauban and is ſeated on the Sambre, 12 miles S of Mons, and 40 SW of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 15 N.

MAULDAH, a handſome city of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſituate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It aroſe out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in ſilk. It is 190 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a caſtle. It is ſituate on the river Gare on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles SW of Pau, and 40 SE of Dax. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

MAULFON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, with a late famous Auguſtine abbey. It is ſeated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 NW of Poitiers. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 46 54 N.

MAURA, ST. an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania, 15 miles NE of the iſland of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

MAURE, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

MAURIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, with ſome trade and famous for excellent horſes. It is ſeated near the Dordogne, 27 miles SE of Tulles. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.

MAURICE, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It lies between two high mountains and is ſituate on the Rhone 16 miles NW of Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

MAURIENNE, a village of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which ſeparates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAURUA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 45 S.

MAWS, ST. a borough in Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament, but has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a caſtle here, oppoſite

Pendennis caſtle, on the E ſide of Falmouth haven, for the better ſecurity of that important port. It ſends two members to parliament and is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

MAXIMIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, on which they pretended to preſerve the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the reſort of ſuperſtitious viſitors. It is ſeated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, ſeven miles SE of Crail. It is ſurrounded by rocks which render it almoſt inacceſſible. It has a lighthouſe, of great benefit to veſſels entering the frith.

MAY, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the N ſide of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 W, lat 39 0 N.

MAYAHOUN, a very ancient city of Pegue, ſituated on the Irrawaddy. It ſtretches two miles along the margin of the river, and is diſtinguiſhed by numerous gilded temples and ſpacious convents, and a great variety of tall wide-ſpreading trees gives it an air of venerable grandeur. Its quays are frequented by great numbers of trading boats ſome of them of 60 tons burden. The neighbourhood is fruitful in rice, of which large quantities are exported to Ummerrampoora, the capital of the Birman dominions.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYENNE. See MAINE.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roſcommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the ſame name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The ſoil in general is very barren, and water ſcarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and aſſes; as alſo ſome corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is ſalt, with which many Engliſh ſhips are freighted in the ſummer time. Pinoſa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueſe language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

MAZAGAN, a ſtrong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily capital of a fertile valley of the ſame name, with a good harbour and a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles SW of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

MEACO, a city of the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temeſwar, ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was diſmantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

MEAO, a ſmall iſland, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

MEARNS. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Iriſh Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by Weſt Meath. It contains 139 pariſhes and ſends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by Eaſt Meath, on the S by King's County, on the W by Roſcommon, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon, and on the NW by Longford. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 pariſhes, and ſends ten members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

MEAUX, an ancient and lately an epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Marne which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles NW of Colomiers, and 25 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MECAN, a large river of Thibet. It riſes in that country and flowing SE through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eaſtern Ocean and, forms an

iſland below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eaſtern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy; ſeated on a barren ſpot, in a valley, ſurrounded with little hills, about 2 days journey from the Red-Sea. It is a place of no ſtrength, having neither walls, nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which ſupports it is the reſort of a great many thouſand pilgrims annually, for the ſhops are ſcarcely open all the year beſides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and ſwarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all conſiſt of a blackiſh rock, and ſome of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet uſually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greateſt part of the alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water and yet little garden-ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruit to be had, ſuch as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are alſo plenty of ſheep brought thither to be ſold to the pilgrims. It ſtands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants uſually ſleep on the tops of their houſes, for the ſake of coolneſs: The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form reſembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that led to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and theſe are paved with ſhort ſtones. There are cloiſters all round, and in the ſides are little rooms or cells for thoſe that live a monaſtick life. The Beat-Allah ſtands in the middle of the temple, is a ſquare ſtructure, each ſide about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick ſort of ſilk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with ſilver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the ſpace of ſix weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there is only two wooden pillars in the middle to ſupport the roof, with a bar of iron faſtened thereto, on which hang three or four ſilver lamps. The walls on the inſide are marble, and covered with ſilk, unleſs when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the ſepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handſome enough, and not unlike thoſe of people of faſhion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no leſs than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or ſaints, and the next morning they move to a place where they ſay Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw ſeven ſmall ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchaſes a ſheep, which is brought for that purpoſe, eating ſome of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to the poor people who attend upon the occaſion. It is 45 miles from Jodda, the ſeaport town of Mecca, and 220 SE of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

MECKLENBURGH, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holſtein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadeſt. It is a fruitful country well watered with inland lakes and rivers, and abounds in corn, paſtures, and game. Its ſituation on the Baltic renders it very convenient for foreign trade. This country was formerly ſubject to one prince, but in 1592 on the death of the ſovereign it was divided between his two ſons, the one poſſeſſing the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the other the duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

MECHLIN, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a very high ſteeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace, and a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordſhip, which comprehends two ſmall diſtricts containing nine towns of little conſequence, and ſome villages. It ſubmitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but reſtored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is ſeated on the Dender, 10 miles NE

of Brufſels, and 15 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the NW by New Biſcay, on the NE by Panuco, on the E by Mexico Proper, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. It has alſo mines of ſilver and copper, great plenty of cocoa-nuts, and much ſilk.

MECHOACHAN, or VALLADOLID, a conſiderable town of New Spain, capital of the province of Mechoacan, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near a great lake, 110 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 5 N.

MECKLEY, a province of Aſia, ſubject to the king of Burmah. It is bounded on the N by Aſſam, on the E by China, on the W by Bengal, and on the S by Roſhaan and Burmah.

MECRAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N by Segeſtan and Candahar, on the E by Hindooſtan, on the S by the Indian ocean and on the W by Kerman. The country is almoſt a deſert and very little known.

MECRINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 41 8 N.

MEDEBACH, a town of Weſtphalia, 32 miles W of Caſſiel. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 51 8 N.

MEDELIN, a ſmall town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 34 41 N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody with fruitful vallies and fine paſtures. Sundſwall is the capital.

MEDIA, now the province of Ghilan in Perſia, once the ſeat of a powerful empire.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deſerta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is a ſmall, poor place, but walled round, and has a large moſque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 24 paces ſquare, with great windows, and braſs gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet, incloſed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not expoſed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps; but the ſtory of its being ſuſpended in the air by a loadſtone is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, becauſe here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is ſeated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

MEDINA-CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, capital of a duchy of the ſame name; ſeated near the Xalong, 10 miles NE of Siguenza, and 75 SW of Saragoſſa. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, an ancient, but ſmall town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with an old caſtle, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is ſeated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles SE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, ſeated on a fertile plain, 35 miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a caſtle, 36 miles NNW of Gibraltar, and 20 NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

MEDITERRANEAN, a ſea between Aſia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the ſtraits of Gibraltar to the coaſts of Syria and Paleſtine above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the ſtraits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtrait of Conſtantinople. There is no tide in this ſea and a conſtant current ſets in from the Atlantic through the ſtraits of Gibraltar. It contains many iſlands, ſeveral of them large, as Majorca, Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eaſtern part of it, bordering upon Aſia, is ſometimes called the LEVANT SEA, Lon. 6° W to 72° E, lat. 31 to 44° N.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

MEDUA, a town of the kingdom of Al-

giers, ſeated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of ſheep. It is 175 miles SW of Algiers. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

MEDWAY, a river which riſes in Aſhdown Foreſt, in Suſſex; entering Kent, it paſſes by Tunbridge, and Maidſtone. It is navigable to Rocheſter; below which it divides itſelf into two branches, the weſtern one enters the Thames, between the iſles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerneſs; in this branch at Chatham is a ſtation for the royal navy. The eaſtern branch called the Eaſt Swale, runs to Milton, and Feverſham, below which it falls into the German ocean.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, called the Swediſh Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and ſulphureous. The lodging-houſes form one ſtreet of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadſtena.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, ſeated on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Conſtantinow.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconſiderable. Here are ſome fine remains of antiquity, and it is 20 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the Maeſe, 15 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

MEGESVAR, a town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name, remarkable for its good wines. It is ſeated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

MEGIERS, a town of Tranſylvania ſubject to Auſtria 28 miles N of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

MEHRAN, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itſelf, near Tatta, in Hindooſtan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. Here are the ruins of a caſtle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 miles NW of Bourges, and 105 S of Paris. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loret and late province of Orleanois, ſeated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans. Lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

MEILLERIE, a village of the duchy of Chablais. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the lake of Geneva, in the receſs of a ſmall bay, at the foot of impending mountains in Savoy. This place is an intereſting ſcene in the Eloiſa of Rouſſeau.

MEINAU, an iſland in the bay of the Bodmer See, or middle lake of Conſtance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Conſtance.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Luſatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleaſure of life. The capital is Dreſden.

MEISSEN, a conſiderable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the margravate of Meiſſen, with a caſtle, and a famous manufacture of Porcelain. It is ſeated on the Elbe, 10 miles NNW of Dreſden, and 37 ESE of Leipſick. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolia. It has a biſhop's ſee, and here are alſo ſome curious monuments of antiquity. It is ſeated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MELCK, a ſmall, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Auſtria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, ſeated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat 48 11 N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a borough in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Friday. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, and is united to Weymouth by a wooden bridge, in which there is a drawbridge for the admiſſion of ſhips into the weſtern part of the harbour. Melcomb is ſeated in a flat, and has a market place, with good ſtreets and yards for their merchandiſe. The two towns were incorporated together, in the reign of Elizabeth, are governed by a mayor; and ſend four members to parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S of Dorcester, and 129 WSW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 50 37 N. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDOLA, a town of Italy, in Romagna belonging to its own prince. It is eight miles SW of Ravenna. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 44 22 N

MELBERT, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 10 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 45 N.

MELDORP, a conſiderable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Tonningen, and 45 W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 54 10 N.

MELFI, a conſiderable town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with an ancient caſtle ſeated on a rock, and a biſhop's ſee, 16 miles NE of Conza and 72 of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 2 N.

MELIDA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Raguſa. It is 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fiſh. It has a Benedictine abbey, ſix villages, and ſeveral harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but it was reſtored to the Moors. It is ſeated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremeſen. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguabar. It produces plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. The capital town is of the ſame name, and ſeated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portugueſe have 17 churches, 9 convents, and ware-houſes, well provided with European goods. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chriſtians and negroes, which laſt have their own king and religion, and the number of both is ſaid to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2 15 S.

MELITA. See MALTA.

MELITELLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 40 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

MELLE, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, 10 miles E of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 25 N.

MELLE, a town France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

MELLER. See MAELER.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwic of Baden, which, before their late ſubjugation, depended on the cantons of Zuric and Bern. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Reuſs, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, ſeated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, 18 miles N of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

MELOUR, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the Nile, from whence it has a fine appearance. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland in Roxburghſhire, cloſe by which are the magnificent remains of Melroſe Abbey, founded, in 1136, by David I. Nothing of this Abbey, the moſt magnificent in the kingdom now remains, excepting a part of the cloiſter walls, elegantly carved; but the ruins of the church are of uncommon beauty and elegance. Part is ſtill uſed for divine ſervice, the reſt is uncovered. Melroſe is ſeated near the Tweed, 28 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 55 38 N.

MELRICHSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg. It is ſeated on the Strat, 20 miles N of Schweinfurt.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, conſiderable for cattle, hogs, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil on the river Eye, over which are two ſtone bridges, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 48 N.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 39 12 N.

MEMBURY, a town in Devonſhire, on the SW ſide of the Chard, has the ruins of a caſtle, is noted for the beſt Devonſhire cheeſe, and has a fair on Auguſt 10.

MEMEL, a ſtrong town of Eaſtern Pruſſia, with a caſtle. It has the fineſt harbour in the Baltic, and an extenſive commerce. It is ſeated on the N extremity of the Curiſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the ſea by a narrow ſtrait. On the NE ſide of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouſe, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles NNE of Konnigſberg, and 140 NE of Dantzick. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

MEMMINGEN, a ſtrong town of Suabia, near which the emigrants under the prince of Conde', were in Auguſt 1795

defeated by the French republicans. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 24 miles SE of Ulm, and 35 SW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MENAN, a large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, paſſes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bancock. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſides crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

MENANCABO, a town in the iſland of Sumatra. It is the capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, and ſeated on the S coaſt, oppoſite the iſle of Naſſau, 250 miles from the ſtrait of Sunda.

MENAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the late dioceſe of Clermont.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, with a biſhop's ſee. It is very populous; has manufactures of ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs; and is ſeated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

MENDIP-HILLS, a mountainous tract, in the NE of Somerſetſhire, famous for its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter ſaid to be of a harder quality than that of other counties. Copper, manganeſe, bole, and red ochre, are alſo found in theſe hills. On their ſummits are large ſwampy flats, dangerous to croſs.

MENDLESHAM, a ſmall town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 18 miles E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE of London. Lon 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the ſame name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren ſoil, the quantity of trona, a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurface, or ſettles on the banks of its numerous ſmoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the moſt fertile diſtricts.

MENEHOULD, ST. an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Aiſne, between two rocks, with a caſtle advantageouſly ſituate; it has ſuffered ſeveral ſieges, but its fortifications are now demoliſhed. It was here, on September 20, 1792, the victorious Pruſſians were firſt checked by the French, by which they were at laſt compelled to a diſgraceful retreat. St. Menehould is 20 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 49 2 N.

MENIF. See MUNIA.

MENIN, a ſtrongly fortified town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Lis. In 1585, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. It is the key of the country: and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the poſſeſſion of it has been always of the utmoſt conſequence. It was taken by the French in April 1794, when the garriſon (in order to ſave the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy. It is eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Liſle. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

MENTON, a city of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a caſtle, and a conſiderable trade in fruit and oil. It is ſeated near the ſea, five miles ENE of Monaco, and eight WSW of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

MENTZ, an archbiſhopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N by Weteravia and Heſſe, on the S by Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W by the electorate of Treves; is 50 miles long, and 20 broad; and is very fertile. The elector is alſo ſovereign of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, or Eifeld (a country ſurrounded by Heſſe, Thuringia, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg) and of the city and territory of Erfort, in Thuringia.

MENTZ, or MAYENCE, a conſiderable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is an elector and arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. The northern part of the city is built in an irregular manner, but there are three regular ſtreets called the Blachen, which run parallel to each other from the Rhine, and are cut regularly by croſs ſtreets. Here is a cathedral, which is ſaid to be the largeſt in Germany, in which there is a valuable treaſury. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. It was attacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Auſtrians, who alſo relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September 1796. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houſes, were deſtroyed, or greatly injured, during the ſiege, as well as ſome fine villages, vineyards, and country houſes. Mentz is ſeated on the Rhine,

MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortreſs and city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſituate near the N bank of the river Kiſtna, 70 miles SW of Viſiapour.

MERK, a river of Auſtrian Brabant, which running N by Breda, afterward turns W, and falls into the Maeſe, oppoſite the iſland of Overflackee, in Holland.

MERO, a ſtrong town of Aſia in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

MEROU, a town of Perſia, in Koraſan, ſeated in a fertile country, which produces ſalt, 112 miles SW of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town of the circle of Saxony, in Miſnia, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a Lutheran biſhoprick and is ſeated on the Sala, 10 miles S of Halle, and 56 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 51 28 N.

MERSEY, a river, which riſes in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyſhire, paſſes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodſham, where it forms a broad eſtuary, below Liverpool, and enters the Iriſh Sea. This river not only affords ſalmon, but is viſited by annual ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of a remarkable ſize and flavour. It is connected by the Staffordſhire canal with the Trent and in courſe with the Iriſh Sea and the German Ocean.

MERSEY-ISLAND, an iſland in Eſſex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two pariſhes called E and W Merſey.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and biſhopric of Conſtance, ſeated on the N ſide of the lake of Conſtance. It is the biſhop's uſual place of reſidence and is 11 miles from the town of that name. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 47 45 N.

MERTOLA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated near the Gaudiano, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, ſituated near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, ſuppoſed to be thrown up by king Ethelred or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

MERTON, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Wandle, ſeven miles SW of London. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. in which ſeveral important tranſactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the famous Proviſions of Merton (the moſt ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) and the barons gave that celebrated anſwer to the clergy, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*—We will not change the laws of England. Nothing remains of this abbey, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that ſurrounded the premiſes, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the ſite of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill; and about 1000 perſons are now employed on a ſpot once the abode of monaſtic indolence. Merton is 7 miles SW of London.

MERVE, the N branch of the river Maeſe, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is ſeated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Caſſel. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 50 57 N.

MESCHED, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Koraſan, fortified with ſeveral towers and famous for the magnificent ſepulchre of Iman Riſa, of the family of Ali, to which the Perſians pay great devotion. It is ſeated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois ſtones, 180 miles SE of the Caſpian ſea. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

MESEN, a ſmall ſeaport of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Meſen, on the E coaſt of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

MESKIRK, a handſome town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the country of Furſtenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is compoſed of three fortified towns, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and a temple, built (as the inhabitants ſuppoſe) with the bones of the whale which ſwallowed Jonah. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 165 miles SW of Morocco.

MESSINA, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, ſeveral forts, a ſpacious harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large ſuburbs. The harbour, whoſe quay is above a mile in length, is one of the ſafeſt in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon, five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily, re-

juſt below its confluence with the Maine; and oppoſite to it, on the E ſide, is the ſtrong town of Caſſel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W of Francfort, and 75 E of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 56 N.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, which depends on the biſhop of Munſter, ſeated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingen, and 50 NW of Munſter. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 52 45 N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, ſtrongly defended by a good caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country, 39 miles NW of Tortoſa, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, ſeated in a delightful plain, having a ſerene and clear air; for which reaſon the emperor reſides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themſelves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to protect them againſt the common people, who otherwiſe would plunder their ſubſtance. It is death for them to curſe, or lift up a hand againſt the meaneſt Moor; and they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their ſhoes whenever they paſs by a moſque. Cloſe by Mequinez, on the NW ſide, ſtands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houſes are not ſo high, nor ſo well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the ſoldiers for his court. The palace ſtands on the S ſide, and is guarded by ſeveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dreſſed, and their knives and ſcimitars are covered with wrought ſilver. The houſes are very good, but the ſtreets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be ſeen. The light comes in the back of the houſes, where there is a ſquare court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the houſe belong to a perſon of any rank. They are flat at the top; ſo that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often viſit each other from the tops of the houſes. When theſe go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down cloſe to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a ſingle fillet over their foreheads. Their cuſtoms and manners are much the ſame as thoſe of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 26 N.

MER, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaiſois, 10 miles NE of Blois.

MERAN, a handſome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erſchland, ſeated on the Adige, 12 miles W of Saliſbury, and 100 W by S of Longon. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N.

MERDIN, a town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a caſtle which paſſes for impregnable and an archbiſhop's ſee. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MERECZ, a town of Poland in Lithuania, ſeated at the confluence of the Berezino and Merecz, 30 miles N of Grodno. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

MERIDA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſaid to have been built by the Romans, before the birth of Chriſt. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is ſeated in an extenſive and fertile plain, 45 miles S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MERIDA, a town of N America in New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan, with a biſhop's ſee. It is inhabited by the Spaniards and native Americans; and is 30 miles S of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 NE of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 20 45 N.

MERIDA, a town of S America, in New Granada, ſeated in a country abounding which all kinds of fruits, 130 miles NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire, on the E by the county of Montgomery, on the S by Cardiganſhire, and on the W by the Iriſh Sea. It is 36 miles long and 34 broad. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar ſcenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the higheſt in Wales. The air of this county is ſharp but it feeds great herds of cattle. Merionethſhire contains ſix hundreds, four market-towns, 37 pariſhes, and ſends one member to parliament. Harleeh is the capital.

ſides here ſix months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in ſilk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, eſpecially ſince it has been declared a free port. Meſſina, in 1783 was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake, moſt of the public places and ſtreets being laid in ruins, but the buildings have ſince been conſiderably increaſed, ſo that more than one half of the city has been rebuilt, and the people have taken poſſeſſion of the new houſes. It is ſeated on the ſeaſide, 210 miles E of Palermo, and 180 SE of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Mestre, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles NE of Padua. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Mesurata, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. The caravan to Fezzan, and other interior parts towards the S of Africa, departs from this place. It is 262 miles N of Mouzrook. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 32 3 N.

Metelin, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Leſbos, to the N of Scio, and almoſt at the entrance of the gulf of Gueſtro. The ſoil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the beſt figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines loſt any thing of their ancient reputation. It is ſubject to the Turks, and Caſtro is the capital.

Methwold, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 86 NNE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Melting, a ſtrong town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola, ſeated on the Kulp, 40 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Metro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the territory of the Church, runs into the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metz, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late province of Lorrain, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop aſſumed the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in Europe. The Jews live in a part of the town by themſelves, where they have a ſynagogue, and they may may amount to 3000. The ſweetmeats they make here are in high eſteem. Metz is ſtrongly fortified, and it has one of the ſtrongeſt citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beſides a numerous garriſon, who have noble barracks. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Moſelle and Seille, 25 miles NW of Nanci, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meulan, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe, and late province of the Iſle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

Meurs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Duſſeldorf. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

Meurthe, a department in France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It is ſo called from a river that riſes in the department of the Voſges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Moſelle. Nanci is the epiſcopal ſee of this department.

Meuse, a department in France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuſe, or Maeſe. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See Marne.

Mewari, a conſiderable town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a royal palace, where the king ſometimes reſides. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of which are vaſt fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindooſtan Proper, lying on the SW of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow ſlip, and extending weſtward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although ſituate in the heart of Hindooſtan, within 25 miles of its former capital, (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the moſt ſavage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of theſe wretches were put to the ſword; but they are ſtill ſo famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindooſtan, in order to diſtreſs the countries that are the ſeat of warfare. Mewat contains ſome ſtrong fortreſſes on ſteep or inacceſſible hills, and was almoſt entirely ſubject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mepat-Ali, a town of Perſia, in Irac-Arabia, famous for the ſuperb and rich moſque of Ali, to which the Perſians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However it is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles SW of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

MEXAT-OCEM, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Perſia, which takes its name from a moſque dedicated to Ocem, the ſon of Ali. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, about 40 miles from Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

MEXICANO, or ADAYES, a river of N America, in Louiſiana, which empties itſelf into the gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a town of N America, capital of New Spain. It was a flouriſhing place before the Spaniards entered the country, ſeated on an iſland, in a ſalt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three cauſeways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houſes, with ſeveral large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor reſided. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521. As the Mexicans defended themſelves from ſtreet to ſtreet, it was almoſt ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico and of all New Spain. The ſtreets are ſo ſtraight, and ſo exactly diſpoſed, that, in point of regularity, it is the fineſt city in the world; and the great cauſeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great ſquare in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000l. a year, of which the archbiſhop has 15,000l. There is alſo a tribunal of the inquiſition, a mint, and a univerſity. The goldſmiths here are immenſely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ulhua, and to Aſia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation, in 1629, in which 40,000 perſons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake: which being done, part of the town became ſeated on dry land. Mexico is ſupplied with freſh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles ENE of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 NE of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 20 2 N.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, an extenſive country of N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the iſthmus of Darien, on the W by the Pacific Ocean, on the E by the gulf of Mexico and the Carribbean Sea. It lies between 83 and 110° W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N. lat. being 2000 miles long, and from 600 to 60 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich vallies; but the higheſt mountains are near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eaſtern ſhore is a flat country, full of bogs and moraſſes, overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, which is at the ſame time as our ſummer. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at leaſt, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and ſilver, and has quarries of jaſper, porphyry, and exquiſite marble. Cochineal is almoſt peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are ſuperior to any in America; and its logwood has long been an important article of commerce. The domeſtic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almoſt with incredible rapidity. Numbers of theſe having been ſuffered to run wild, now range over the vaſt plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the ſake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vaſt quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala. The whole country is governed by a viceroy, the extent of whoſe juriſdiction, however, has been wiſely circumſcribed, in the courſe of this century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, Caleſornia, and New Navarre, into a ſeparate government.

MEXICO, NEW, a large country of N America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, on the S by New Spain, on the E by Louiſiana, and on the N by unknown countries, ſo that its extent cannot be aſcertained. The air is very temperate, and the ſoil generally fertile, its mines are rich and its productions various and valuable. This country lies within the temperate zone, and it is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unſubdued by the Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

MEXICO, GULF OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of N America, bounded on the S and W by Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S coaſt of E Florida, and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEYENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Pregnitz, 60 miles NNW of Berlin.

MEYENFELDT, a town in the country of the Griſons, ſeated on the Rhine, in a

pleaſant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NE of Coire. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, ſeated on the Meuſe, 12 miles NW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; ſeated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they ſell both in its natural ſtate, and in corks. It is nine miles NW of Condom.

MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, ſeated on the S coaſt of the iſle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL, ST. the moſt fertile and populous of the Azores or Weſtern Iſlands containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the iſland. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair but ſends two members to parliament. It is eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hoſpital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, 20 miles NE of Bar le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a ſeaport of New Spain in the province of Guatimala, ſeated on a ſmall river, 180 miles SE of New Guatimala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a town of Peru in the province of Quito. It was the firſt Spaniſh colony in Peru and is ſeated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

MICHAEL DE IBARRA, ST. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles NE of Quito.

MICHAEL, GULF OF ST. that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama. It was firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, after their march acroſs the iſthmus of Darien.

MICHELONIA, a country of Pruſſia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and ſeparated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the caſtle of Michelow.

MICHIGAN, a large lake of N America, whoſe NE extremity communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the ſtrait of Michillimackinac.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a ſtrait of N America, which unites the lake Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

MIDDLEBURG, a large and ſtrong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the iſland of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The ſquares and public buildings are magnificent. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the ſea by a canal, which will bear the largeſt veſſels. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants. It is 20 miles NE of Bruges, 30 NW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amſterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iſſenghein. It is five miles SE of Sluys, Lon. 3 26 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MIDDLEBURG. See EADOW.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire. It is ſeated on the Ure, 10 miles S of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London, and has a market on Monday. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 54 17 N.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordſhire, on the E by Eſſex, on the S by Surry and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamſhire. It is the ſmalleſt county in England, except Rutlandſhire, extending only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but as it contains the two cities of London and Weſtminſter is by far the richeſt and moſt populous county of England. It contains 126 pariſhes, beſides London, and four market towns, and ſends eight members to parliament. The air is very pleaſant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly ſoil does not a little contribute. The ſoil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is ſo prodigiouſly aſſiſted by the rich compoſt from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be conſidered as a garden. Beſides the Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, which are its boundaries to the S and SE, and the W, Middleſex is watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams; one of which called the

New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpoſe of ſupplying London with water.

MIDDLESEX, a county of N America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middleton and Haddam are the county towns.

MIDDLETON, a commercial town of N America, in the ſtate of Connecticut. It is ſeated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county towns of Middleſex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of N America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey. Sandy Hook is included in this townſhip. On the point of the Hook ſtands the lighthouſe, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 30 miles SW of New York, and 50 E by N of Trenton.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Croke, and noted for its ſalt-pits, and making fine ſalt. It is 24 miles E of Cheſter, 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 N.

MIDHURST, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a ſmall river which almoſt ſurrounds it, ſends two members to parliament, and is 11 miles N by E of Chicheſter, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

MIECHAU, or MIETZAVA, a handſome town of Poland, in Cujavia, ſeated on the Viſtula river, 10 miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in ſize, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Teſin; is 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the moſt magnificent; and a great number of churches, convents, hoſpitals, and ſchools. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not ſo large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far excells it in the number and excellence of its ſculptures and beauty of its ornaments. This vaſt fabric, which the Milaneſe call the eighth wonder of the world, is entirely built of ſolid white marble, and the roof which is vaſtly high is ſupported by 160 columns of marble ſo large that 3 men cannot fathom them. From the roof hangs a caſe of cryſtal, incloſing a nail, which, they ſay, is one of thoſe by which our Saviour was fixed to the croſs. The treaſury belonging to this church is reckoned the richeſt in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambroſe has a library, which, beſides a prodigious number of manuſcripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its ſuperb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has conſiderable commerce in grain (eſpecially rice) cattle, and cheeſe; and has manufactures of ſilk and velvet ſtuffs, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and ſilver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glaſs, and earthenware in imitation of China. It was taken by the French from the Auſtrians in 1800. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop; and is 70 miles N of Genoa, 72 NE of Turin, and 145 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

MILAN, the duchy of, a conſiderable country of Italy, bounded on the N by the Swiſs and Griſons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The ſoil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are alſo plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Teſin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewiſe ſeveral lakes, the three principal of which are thoſe of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was formerly poſſeſſed by the French, Spaniards, and Germans, who have ſtamped a character on the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy. This duchy was entirely ſubdued by the French in 1796, but was reconquered in 1799 by the Allies under Suwarrow, and taken poſſeſſion of by Buonaparte in 1800.

MILAZZO, a ſtrong ſeaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very ſtrong, and the lower has a fine ſquare, with a ſuperb fountain. It is ſeated on a rock, on the W ſide of a bay of the ſame name, 13 miles W of Meſſina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

MILDORN-PORT, a borough in Somerſetſhire, which has no markets. It ſends two members to parliament and is ſeated on a branch of the Parret, two miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 50 53 N.

MILDENHALL, a large populous town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouſe, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket,

and 69 NNE of London. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MILETO, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, five miles from the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD, a town of N America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Suſſex, of which it is the little emporium. It is seated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 150 S of Philadelphia.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, generally allowed to be the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. It branches off into 16 deep and safe creeks, five bays and 13 roads, in which it is said 1000 ships may ride in perfect security and at a sufficient distance from one another. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a blockhouse. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A packetboat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

MILIANE, a town of the state of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle. It is seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Rouergue, seated on the Tarn, 50 miles NW of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 44 3 N.

MILO, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and delicate wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring, the fields are enamelled with anemonies of all sorts. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls on each side, which are six feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E side of the island is a dirty town of the same name, containing 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 36 41 N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 miles SE of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

MILTHORP, a village in Westmorland, seated on a river, near the mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. It is the only port in the county, the navigation of the Ken being obstructed by a cataract near its mouth. From this place the fine Westmorland slates are exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is one mile distant. Henry VIII. raised a blockhouse here, for the defence of Gravesend.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is an ancient place, and famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles NE of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 50 50 N.

MINCH, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Bara, on the W; and on the E by the isle of Skye.

MINDANOA, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby-trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit, proper to the climate, besides plenty of rice. The air is temperate; and the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other: while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built

on poſts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the ſtreets. they have but one floor, which is divided into ſeveral rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city, of the ſame name, ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a caſtle. It is the capital of a ſmall territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, ſubject to the houſe of Bavaria. It was taken by the Auſtrians after the battle of Blenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to the houſe of Bavaria, by the treaty of Raſtadt. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MINDEN, a conſiderable town of Weſtphalia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the Weſer, which renders it a trading place. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick defeated the French, in 1759. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, who ſecularized the biſhopric, 27 miles E by S of Oſnabrug, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 52 22 N.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Iſlands, 50 miles in circumference, ſeparated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all ſorts of fruit. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this iſland belongs.

MINEHEAD, a borough in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has a good harbour for ſhips of large burden: and carries on a conſiderable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Aſia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Imeritia, on the S by a part of Georgia, and on the N by Circaſſia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the ſovereign of Imeritia. The face of this country is covered with trees, and it has very little ground fit for tillage; its products, and the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants, are ſimilar to thoſe of Georgia.

MINO, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in Galicia, near Caſtro del Rey, and paſſing by Lugo, Orenſe, and Trey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Camunha.

MINIATO, St. an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, ſeated on the Arno, 20 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 43 40 N.

MINORBINO, a ſmall town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 26 miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

MINORCA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with ſome fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital; but greater conſequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole iſland depends. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards by the Engliſh in 1799. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MINSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with two citadels, one of which is ſeated in a moraſs. The country is pretty fertile, and has foreſts containing vaſt numbers of bees, whoſe honey makes part of its riches. Minſki is 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

MIOLANS, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, ſeated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barceloncetta. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

MIOES, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninſula, and is from 12 to 18 miles broad. It contains one iſland about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, paſture, and wood, and ſprinkled with ſeveral farm houſes.

MIQUELON, a ſmall deſert iſland, SW of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1793. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

MIRANDA-DE-DOURO, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra-los-Montes, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Freſna, 208 miles N by E of Liſbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated

in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handſome bridge. It is 34 miles S of Bilboa, and 160 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Baiſe. Its principal articles of commerce, are wool, down, and geeſe feathers. It is 15 miles SW of Auch, and 340 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is a well fortified place, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and 20 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its aſſes have long been famous for their beauty and ſtrength. It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 SW of Paris.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is ſeated on the river Modon, 27 miles S of Nanci, and 30 SE of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it, is a remarkable cavern, called Cluſeau. It is ſeated near the river Vizere, 15 miles E of Bergerac.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was lately an epiſcopal town, and is ſeated on the Gere, 15 miles N of Foix.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, in the Terra di Lavori, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Miſenum.

MISERDEN, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſix miles NW of Cirencester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the ſite of an ancient caſtle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the moat, which encompaſſed the building, is ſtill to be ſeen.

MISITRA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is divided into four parts, the caſtle, the town, and two large ſuburbs. The church is one of the fineſt in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a moſque, near which is a magnificent hoſpital. There is a great number of Chriſtians, and ſo many Jews, that they have three ſynagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is ſeated on the Vaſilipotamo, 100 miles SW of Athens, and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of N America, which receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois from the E, and of the Miſſouri, and other rivers, from the W. It riſes from a conſiderable lake in the central mountains; its length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico, is ſuppoſed to be upward of 3000 miles. It is the E boundary of Louiſiana. In this river, in lat. 44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony, where the ſtream, more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

MISSOURI, a river of N America, whoſe ſource is unknown. It joins the Miſſiſſippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer, broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact, the principal ſtream. It has been aſcended by the French traders upwards of 1200 miles, and from its depth and breadth at that diſtance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Wandle, on which are ſome ſnuff-mills, and two calico-printing manufactures. It is eight miles SW of London.

MITTAU, a ſtrong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is ſeated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

MOCHA, or MOFA, a conſiderable town of Arabia Felix, ſurrounded by walls. The women, except a ſmall number of the common ſort, never appear in the ſtreets in the day time, but viſit each other in the evening. When they meet any man in the way, they ſtand cloſe up againſt the wall to let them paſs. Their dreſs is much like that of other women of the Eaſt, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, ſo thin that they can ſee through it without being ſeen. They have alſo little buſkins of Morocco leather. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews who inhabit the ſuburbs. Mocha is ſeated in a ſandy country, near the ſtraits of Babelmandel 240 miles SSW of Sanna, and 560 SSE of Mecca. Lon. 44 35 E, lat. 14 0 N.

MODBURRY, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated in a bottom, between two hills, 36 miles SSW of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 50 23 N.

MODENA, an ancient city of Italy,

capital of the Modeneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the duke, and ſtands in a pleaſant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the ſtreets are narrow and the houſes unequal. The cathedral, ſeveral of the churches, and ſome of the monaſteries are handſome ſtructures; and the ducal palace is an elegant ſtructure, richly furniſhed, and contains fine paintings; among others, a famous night-piece of Correggio. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 40,000; and they make here the beſt maſks for maſquerades in all Italy. It is ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 22 miles W by N of Bologna, 34 S by E of Mantua, and 60 NNW of Florence. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

MODENA, or MODENESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bologneſe and Ferrareſe, and on the S by Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles SW of Syracuſe. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 36 48 N.

MODON, a ſtrong town of the Morea, with a ſafe harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a promontory, projecting into the ſea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of Coron, and 95 SW of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

MODZIK, a town of Poland in Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Prypec in a fertile country, 85 miles SE of Sluczk. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

MOFFAT, a town in Dumfrieſſhire, near the river Annan, noted for its mineral ſprings, which were formerly of great repute, and attracted numbers of genteel company. It has a manufacture of coarſe woollen ſtuffs, and is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the higheſt mountains in the S of Scotland. They occupy the N part of Annandale; and from theſe deſcend in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whoſe ſources are but little diſtance from each other.

MOGADOR, an iſland and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and ſilver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 31 38 N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF THE, or WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eaſtern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Leao-tong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houſes: they form themſelves only into wandering hordes, and live under tents, which they tranſport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different ſeaſons, or the wants of their flocks require: they paſs the ſummer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of ſome mountain, or hill, which ſhelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clowniſh, and dirty in their dreſs, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they uſe for fuel inſtead of wood. Enemies to labour, they chooſe rather to be ſatisfied with the food with which their flocks ſupply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the ſummer, they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, uſing without diſtinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarſe tea has been infuſed; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumſtances. They have alſo a method of making a kind of ſpirituous liquor of four milk, eſpecially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and ſincere. They pride themſelves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horſeback, and hunting wild beaſts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They are unacquainted with the uſe of money, and trade only by barter. They uſe ſheepſkins for clothing, wearing the wool inmoſt, and the ſkin on the outſide, from which exhales a rank and diſagreeable ſmell, on which account they are called by the Chineſe, Stinking Tartars. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worſhip of Fo. They have the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration for their lamas, who are clowniſh, ignorant, and licentious prieſts, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain. All the Moguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all ſubject to the emperor of China, whom they conſider as the grand kan of the Tartars. The limits of their reſpective territories, and the laws by which they are

at preſent governed, were ſettled by the emperor of China. Theſe tributary kans have not the power of condemning their ſubjects to death, nor of confiſcation; theſe two caſes are reſerved for the ſupreme tribunal eſtabliſhed at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the ſentence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in perſon wherever he is cited. The beſt cultivated canton of all the Mogul territories is the diſtrict of Cart-ching, near the great wall, where the emperor goes every year to enjoy the pleaſure of hunting, and where he generally paſſes the ſummer; for that purpoſe he has cauſed ſeveral beautiful pleaſure houſes to be built there, the principal of which is Geho. All the Mogul nations under the Chineſe government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly ſo called, the Kalkas, the Ortons, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Coraſſe, 17 miles NW of Eſſeck. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

MOHAWK RIVER, a river of N America, which riſes in the ſtate of New York, and empties itſelf, by two mouths, into Huſdon's River. About two miles above its junction with that river it has a cataract where the ſtream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

MOHAWKS, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family are left of them in the ſtate of New York, the reſt having, in 1776, emigrated, with ſir John Johnſon, into Canada.

MOHILLA, or MOHILIA, one of the Comora iſlands, between the N end of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages ſcattered here and there, whoſe houſes are made of reeds and ſtraw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noſes, ſharp chins, and ſtrong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their ſkins are cut and pricked, ſo as to make ſeveral figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched moſques, built of wood and ſtraw without, and matted neatly within. This iſland abounds in animals, ſuch as buffaloes, goats, tortoiſes, hens, large bats, and camelions; and here are a great number of birds, whoſe names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and ſugar-canes. There are ſeveral fine ſtreams, and the graſs and trees are green all the year ſo that in ſhort it is a kind of paradiſe. Lon. 45 0 E, lat. 11 55 S.

MOHILEF, a government of the Ruſſian empire, part of Lithuania, diſmembered from Poland, in 1772; which contains 11 diſtricts.

MOHILEF, a populous ſtrong and well built town of Lithuania, in the Ruſſian government of the ſame name. It has a conſiderable trade, and is ſeated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Ortza. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

MOISSAC, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is ſeated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Montauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, where they pretend to ſhew the ruins of Cicero's houſe, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E of Bari.

MOLD, a town in Flintſhire, where the aſſizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turky in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is alſo divided on the NE by the Dnieſter; on the E by New Ruſſia; on the SE by Beſſarabia; on the S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the SW by Walachia; and on the W by Tranſylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The ſoil is rich, and it abounds in good paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes, oxen, and ſheep: it alſo produces corn, pulſe, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The ſovereign, who is ſtyled hoſpodar, is tributary to the grand ſeignior, and is obliged to raiſe a large body of troops at his own expence in time of war. The inhabitants are Chriſtians of the Greek church, and Jaſſy is the principal town.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and paſſing beneath Box Hill, is believed to diſappear in its vicinity, and to riſe again near Leatherhead. Hence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name: but the fact is, that in very dry ſeaſons the waſte water is abſorbed by a tract of ſoft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in caverns in the ſides of the banks, but not ſo as to prevent a

conſtant ſtream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, enters the Thames at E Moulſey.

MOLE, ST. NICHOLAS. See NICHOLAS, ST.

MOLEN, a ſtrong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, belonging to the city of Lubec. It is ſeated on the Stekineſs, 12 miles E of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 52 E, lat. 41 28 N.

MOLURES, a town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Quera. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N.

MOLINA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in paſtures, 35 miles SE of Siguenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whoſe ſides are 39 miles in length and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the ſame name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the Bruſch. It is 10 miles W by S of Straſburg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largeſt of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are moſt remarkable for ſpices, eſpecially cloves. They have large ſnakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahometans. They were diſcovered, in 1511, by the Portugueſe, who formed ſome ſettlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See BANDA.

MOLWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the province of Grotſka, remarkable for a battle which the Pruſſians gained over the Auſtrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

MOMBAZA, a town of Africa, with a citadel, ſeated in an iſland of the ſame name, on the eaſtern coaſt oppoſite to Zanguebar, 75 miles SSW of Melinda, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa ſubject to the Portugueſe; hence they export ſlaves, gold, ivory, rice, fleſh, and other proviſions, with which they ſupply the ſettlements in Braſil. The king of Melinda, being a Chriſtian, had a quarrel with the Portugueſe governor, took the caſtle of Mombaza by aſſault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Chriſtians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portugueſe became maſters of this territory again.

MONA, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, ſeated to the SW of the iſle of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

MONACO, a ſmall, but handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very ſtrong, being ſeated on a craggy rock that projects into the ſea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is eight miles WSW of Ventimiglia, and 12 ENE of Nice. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the SE by Louth, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament.

MONAGHAN, a borough in Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 40 miles SW of Belfaſt, and 60 NNW of Dublin.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſeated near the ſea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MONTCALLIER, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia, and ſeated on the Po, five miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

MONCALVO, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Caſal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MONCAON, or MONZON, a very ſtrongly fortified town of Portugal, in

Batre-Douero-e-Minho, with a caſtle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is eight miles SE of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 8 N.

MONCHABOU, a city of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah, which, in 1755, was the reſidence of the king, before the court removed to Ava the preſent capital, from which it is diſtant 39 miles.

MONCON, or MONZON, a ſtrongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca, ſix miles S of Balbaſtro, and 50 NE of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 42 2 N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Iſle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles SW of St. Malo. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its ſource near Guarda, and croſſing the province Beira, paſſes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the ſame name.

MONDIDIER, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, where there was formerly a palace. It is ſeated on a mountain, 24 miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 49 39 N.

MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a fertile country, on a ſmall river, 60 miles NE of Compoſtella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaſois. It has a caſtle, and is 13 miles N of Vendome.

MONDOVI, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French in April 1766. It is the largeſt and moſt populous town of Piedmont and is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Elero, eight miles NW of Ceva, and 35 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

MONGHIR, a large town of Hindooſtan Proper, with an old fort. It is generally made a ſtation for part of the Engliſh troops, and is ſeated on the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 275 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

MONGULS. See MOGULS.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weiſſemberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MONICKEDAM, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland. Seated at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider-Zee, eight miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MONJOY, a ſmall town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers, 20 miles from Juliers. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 50 39 N.

MONISTROL, a town of France in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 43 17 N.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the confluence of the Wye and Mynnow, which almoſt ſurround it and over each of which there is a bridge. It contains two pariſh churches, and here was born the warlike Henry V. It is a handſome town, carries on a good trade with Briſtol by the Wye, ſends one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W of Glouceſter, and 128 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, in the dioceſe of Landaff bounded on the N by Hertfordſhire, on the E by Glouceſterſhire, on the SE by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is about 24 miles, and from E to W 20. The air is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. This county is extremely well watered by ſeveral fine rivers; for, beſides the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almoſt peculiar to itſelf the river Uſk, which runs ſouthward and falls into the Severn, and divides it into two unequal portions; all theſe rivers particularly the Wye and Uſk, abound with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon and trout. The eaſtern part, and the largeſt, is a tract fertile in corn and paſture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limeſtone. The weſtern portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of ſheep and goats. Monmouthſhire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and it is now comprehended in the civil diviſion of the former. The higher ranks generally ſpeak Engliſh, but the common people uſe the Welſh language. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom on the E coaſt of Africa, bounded on the N by

Monomugi, on the E by the Mofambique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by feveral rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the foil fertile in rice and fugar canes, which laft grow without cultivation. There are a great many oftriches and elephants, with feveral mines of gold and filver. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganifm; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king conſiſts only of foot, for they have no horſes in the country. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 33° E lon. and 14 and 19° S lat.

Monomugi, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyſſinia on the N, Zanguebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Mononganela, a river of N America, which takes its riſe in Virginia, and running N meets the Allegany where their united ſtreams are called the Ohio. It is deep and gentle, and navigable for barges 50 miles from its mouth.

Monopoli, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Mons, an ancient large and ſtrong city of Auſtrian Hainault, with a conſiderable manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, and a good trade. It has been frequently taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French in 1794. It ſtands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haiſne and Trouille, by which the country around it may be overflowed at pleaſure. It is 17 miles NE of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 143 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monsanto, a ſtrongly fortified frontier town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Monsaraz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on the Guadiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 38 26 N.

Monsterberg, or Munsterberg, a town of Germany in Sileſia, in a province of the ſame name, 20 miles NE of Glatz, and 17 S of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

Monstier. See Moutier.

Montabour, a ſmall fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limbourg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Montacniac, a conſiderable town of Natolia, on the ſea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in fruits, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 70 miles SSE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat 40 0 N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean near Sandwich Iſland. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 27 26 S.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W of Maulcon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Montalban, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, ſeated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragoſſa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Montalcino, a ſmall populous town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Sienna, and 45 SE of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Montalto, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, ſeated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N of Aſcoli, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Montarras, a frontier town of Portugal in Alentejo about 32 miles diſtant from Liſbon. Lon. 6 24 W lat. 39 30 N.

Montargil, a ſmall town of Portugal in the province of Eſtramadura. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Mont St. André, a town of Brabant in the late Auſtrian Netherlands 3 miles N of Ramillies. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 5 41 N.

Montargis, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, famous for its excellent muſtard and cutlery. It is ſeated on the river Loire from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine foreſt, 25 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

Montauban, a conſiderable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the epiſcopal ſee of the province of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 20,000: and have manufactures of ſilk ſtockings and ſtuffs, ſerges, ſhaloons, &c. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouſe, and 30 S of Cahors.

Montbazon, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, agreeably ſeated at

th foot of a hill, on which is an ancient caſtle, 135 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 47 1 N.

MONTBELLIARD, a handſome ſtrong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the ſame name, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is ſeated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demoliſhed the fortifications; but it was reſtored to the prince. It is ſeated near the Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles W of Baſle, and 45 NE of Beſancon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 4 31 N.

MONT BLANC, the higheſt mountains of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet about the level of the ſea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance. The ſummit was deemed inacceſſible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard aſcended it.

MONT BLANC, the French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as eighty fourth department of France.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 41 10 N.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, ſeated on the Velize, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 2 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 45 32 N.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on a craggy mountain, almoſt ſurrounded by the Durance, eight miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, and capital of the department of Landes and late province of Gaſcony. It is ſeated on the Midouſe, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

MONTE-CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

MONTECCHIO, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Auſtrians near this place, Auguſt 3, 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 38 8 N.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and duchy of Spalatto, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spalatto. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a caſtle near the river Ponzano, 12 miles NW of Trieſt. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a ſmall populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain, near the lake Boſſena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MONTEGO, a town of Jamaica, and next to Kingſtown the moſt flouriſhing in the iſland; the harbour is capacious, but inconveniently expoſed to the N wind, and it carries on a conſiderable commerce with Britain and America.

MONTE-LEONE, a town of Italy in Naples, which was almoſt entirely ruined by the earthquake of 1638.

MONTELIMAR, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It has an ancient citadel and is ſeated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S of Valence, and 325 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy in Naples, ſeated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, a conſiderable town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 50 miles E by S of Liſbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large caſtle. It is ſeated in a very fertile country, and is 83 miles N of Liſbon. Lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

MONTE-PELOSA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Baſilicata, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Baſiento, 14 miles E of Cirenza. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MONTE-PULSIANO, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 miles S by E of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

MONTESA, a very ſtrong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the ſeat of an order of knighthood of the ſame name; and is five miles NW of Kativa. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Conteſſa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, becauſe there are 22 monaſteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never ſuffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

MONTE-VERDE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MONT-FERRAND. See CLERMONT.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy; bounded on the E by the Milaneſe and Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is ſeparated by the Appennines. It contains 200 towns and caſtles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk; and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Caſal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 16 miles W of Verſailles. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 48 45 N.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Iſle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is ſeated on the river Men, and is 12 miles W of Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

MONTFORT, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the Yſſel, ſeven miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, capital of a country of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 16 miles S of Lindau and the lake of Conſtance. Lon. 9 54 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 25 miles NE of Orenſe, and 55 SE of Compoſtella. Lon. 7 9 W, lat. 42 28 N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortreſs compoſed of three caſtles, ſeated on a craggy rock. It is encompaſſed by a great moraſs; and art and nature have rendered it almoſt impregnable. It was defended by the princeſs Ragotſky, wife of count Tekili, when beſieged by an army of Imperialiſts, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Pennſylvania, 33 miles long and 16 broad. It contains upwards of 25000 inhabitants. Norriſtown is the capital.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends one member to parliament; and had once a tower and a caſtle, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars. It is pleaſantly and healthfully ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, and in a fertile ſoil, 26 miles SW of Hereford, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 36 miles long, and 36 broad, bounded on the N by Merionethſhire and Denbighſhire, on the NE and E by Shropſhire, on the S by Radnorſhire, and Cardiganſhire, and on the W by Merionethſhire. It contains five market towns and 47 pariſhes; and ſends two members to parliament. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and paſture. Its riches proceed from its ſheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almoſt entirely ſheepwalks; and the flocks, like thoſe of Spain, are driven from diſtant parts to feed on them during the ſummer. This county alſo affords mineral treaſures, particularly lead; and it abounds with ſlate and lime; but there is no coal. The river Severn has its riſe on the top of Plumilion hill, beſides which it has the Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for ſalmon.

MONTIEL, formerly an epiſcopal town of Spain in New Caſtile, 18 miles from Mearza.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain in the province of Cordova, 51 miles N of Granada.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 95 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 49 35 N.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, with a ſtrong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

MONTLUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, ſeated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 miles NE of Lyons, and 205 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 45 49 N.

MONTLUZON, or MONTLUCON, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Cher, 150 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 46 22 N.

MONTMEDI, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, ſeated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a ſtrong town of Savoy, but the French, in 1705, demoliſhed the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chamberry, and 27 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is ſeated on a hill,

near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is seven miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

MONTPELLIER, a city of the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. Its trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, but it is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nismes, 47 NE of Narbonne, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 270 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of N America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles long, and 10 broad. It was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760, without firing a gun. It has a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The inhabitants carry on a trade in skins with the savages. It is 110 miles N of Albany, and 180 SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles NNW of Terruel, and 40 S by E of Calatajud. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

MONTREAL, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 NE of Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 38 14 N.

MONTREAL, or MONTROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 59 N.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy. It has a castle and is seated on a hill, near the river Canche, 10 miles NW of Hesdin, and 117 N of Paris. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Touet, 155 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 6 N.

MONTRICHARD, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blasois. It has a castle and is seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise, and 112 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport in Angusshire, near the estuary of the South Esk. Over this river, a new bridge was erected in 1795. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the townhouse, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Scotland except the parish church of Glasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this town and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Riga, Archangel &c. Malt is likewise made here in great quantities, and its manufactures of sailcloth, linen and thread of late years have become very extensive. The salmon fisheries on the the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10000 and it is 48 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

MON, ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel, founded by Lewis XI, 1479. It is 10 miles SW of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MONTSUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, of 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous mo-

nastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high, and the country around is seen for 150 miles. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 30,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to England and Ireland in rum &c. belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

MONZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W on Creutznach, and 42 E of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 50 N.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOORSHEDABAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 25 N.

MOOTAPILLEY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MORANT, POINT, the most easterly promontory, of Jamaica. Lon. 75 36 W, lat. 17 56 N.

MORAT, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles W of Bern, and 10 NE of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

MORAT, a lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwic of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

MORATALAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 40 32 N.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 38 31 N.

MORAVA, or MORAW, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORAVE, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

MORAVIA, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

MORBEGNO, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 20 NE of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E, lat 46 10 N.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise. Lon. 14 54 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Morea, the ancient Peloponneſus, a peninſula on the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the iſthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad, and divided into three large provinces. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, except the middle where there are many mountains. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vaſili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The ſangiack of the Morea reſides at Modon.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almoſt deſtroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is ſeated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

Moresby, a harbour, a little N of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, ſuch as altars and ſtones, with inſcriptions on them; and ſeveral caverns have been found called Picts' Holes.

Moret, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Moretta, a town of Piedmont, ſituate on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 48 N.

Morges, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwic, ſeated in a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal, merchandiſe is tranſported from Geneva to other parts. And it is five miles WSW of Lauſanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 27 N.

Morhange, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late province of Lorrain, 200 miles E of Paris. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleaſant vallies of Koter, along the rivers Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are ſaid, by ſome, to be of Walachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkneſs of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are ſo different from the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſts in dialect, dreſs, diſpoſition, and cuſtoms, that they ſeem clearly to be of a different original. With regard to their character, we are informed that they are much injured by their neareſt, time neighbours. The inhabitants of the ſea-coaſt of Dalmatia tell many frightful ſtories of their avarice and cruelty; but theſe are all either of an ancient date, or if any have happened in latter times, they ought rather to be aſcribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad diſpoſition of the nation in general; and though thieviſh tricks are frequent among them, a ſtranger may travel ſecurely through their country, where he is faithfully eſcorted, and hoſpitably treated. Friendſhip, that among us is ſo ſubject to change on the ſlighteſt motives, is laſting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the ſacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Sclavonian ritual, contains a particular benediction for the ſolemn union of two male or two female friends in the preſence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called Pobratimi, and the female Poſeſtreme, which mean half-brothers and half-ſiſters. Friendſhips between theſe of different ſexes are not at this day bound with ſo much ſolemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was alſo the cuſtom. If diſcord happens to ariſe between two friends, it is talked of over all the country as a ſcandalous novelty; and there has been ſome examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravation of their countrymen to their intercourſe with the Italians. Wine and ſtrong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuſe, will of courſe produce the ſame bad effects as among others. But as the friendſhips of the Morlacchi are ſtrong and ſacred, ſo their quarrels are commonly unextinguiſhable. They paſs from the father to the ſon; and ſo deeply is revenge rooted in the minds of this nation, that all the miſſionaries in the world would not be able to eradicate it.

Morlaix, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, with a caſtle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a ſingular ſtructure, and the hoſpital very handſome. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles NE of Breſt. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 33 N.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which ſeparates it from Algiers;

ed the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by Mount Atlas. Its greateſt length, from NE to SW, is above 590 miles, and, where wideſt, not more than 480 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tafilet, Sugelmeſſa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, eſpecially near Mount Atlas. The ſoil, though ſandy and dry in ſome places, is ſo fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the paſtures, ſo good, that it would be a delightful country if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robuſt, and very ſkilful in managing a horſe, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, ſuperſtitious, and cruel. There are two ſorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, compoſed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Chriſtian ſlaves, and ſome merchants, upon the coaſt, beſides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almoſt all the trade; eſpecially by land with the Negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, which travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, ſilk, ſalt, &c. and, in return, have ſlaves, gold, and elephants teeth, and out of them the emperor recruits his cavalry. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules. Their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers; in return for which they have ſilks, muſlins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. The deſerts abound with lions, tigers, leopards, and ſerpents of ſeveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is alſo flax, and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is abſolute, his will being a law, and he often exerciſes great cruelties. His naval force conſiſts chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horſe; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez and Fez.

MOROCCO, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and thoſe of the Atlas on the S and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up ſo much ground that it reſembles a ſmall city. It is incloſed by ſtrong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles; they are flanked by ſquare towers, and ſurrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The moſques are more numerous than magnificent. The beſt houſes are incloſed in gardens; but the generality of them ſerve only to impreſs the traveller with the idea of a miſerable and deſerted city. The Jews have a market of their own, and live in a ſeparate town, walled in, and ſhut up every evening at nine, after which no perſon can enter or depart, till next morning. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious ſtones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Iſles, ſeven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coaſt, on the S and W ſides, forms ſeveral bays, which are tolerably ſheltered from the trade-winds. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

MORPETH, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wedneſday. It is an ill built, ſtraggling place, ſeated on the N bank of the Wentſbeck, and on the oppoſite ſide is the church, and a caſtle in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament, has a free-ſchool founded by Edward VI, and is 15 miles N of Newcaſtle, and 287 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 55 15 N.

MORRISTOWN, a town of N America, in the State of New Jerſey, 100 miles from Philadelphia. Lon. 72 24 W, lat. 40 45 N.

MORS, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the duchy of Cleves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 57 23 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, famous for its ſerges, tanneries, and coarſe linen cloth. It is 19 miles E of Seez, and 70 W of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 33 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, ſeated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles SE of Tournay. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the rivulet Lances, almoſt ſurrounded by craggy rocks, 20

miles E of Avranches. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MORTARA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is 22 miles SW of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 22 N.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surry, ſeated on the river Thames, ſix miles W of London. Great part of this pariſh is incloſed in Richmond Park; and his majeſty has a farm here of 80 acres, in his own occupation, and in excellent cultivation.

MORTLICH, a village in Banffſhire, ſix miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a biſhopric, which was tranſlated to Aberdeen by David I.

MORTON, or MORTON HAMPSTEAD, a town in Devonſhire, with a noted market for yarn on Saturday. It is ſeated on the ſkirts of Dartmoor, 185 miles W by S of London. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 50 39 N.

MORTON, or MORTON IN MARSH, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated in a boſſway, and is 83 miles WNW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 52 0 N.

MORVIDRO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the ſite of the ancient Saguntum. There are ſtill to be ſeen, the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 38 N.

MORVEN, a diſtrict in Argyleſhire, whoſe mountains are beautifully celebrated in the ſongs of Oſſian, as the country of Fingal.

MOSA, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles NE of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUI, a ſtrait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coaſt of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar, and between 11 and 25° S lat. It is 240 miles over, in its narroweſt place.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the W ſide of a channel of the ſame name and on the coaſt of Zanguebar, conſiſting of three iſlands. The principal iſland, called Moſambique, is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about two miles from the continent. The air of this country is very unwholeſome where it is but thin of people, and the Portugueſe ſtay only on account of their trade. It was ſeized by the Portugueſe in 1497, and they have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, on the E coaſt of Africa. It is a large well-fortified place, having a ſtrong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portugueſe, who have generally a good garriſon here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and ſlaves. They have built ſeveral churches and monaſteries. Their ſhips always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their veſſels, as well as provide themſelves with all neceſſaries, and they have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Lon. 40 10 E, lat 15 5 S.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant caſtle, ſeated on the Neckar, 26 miles ENE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iſer and Ambert, 9 miles W of Landſchut. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MOSCOVY. See Ruſſia.

MOSCOW, one of the moſt conſiderable governments of Ruſſia, containing 15 diſtricts, bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of Great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kalugo and Reſan, and on the W by thoſe of Tver and Smolenſko. Its capital is of the ſame name.

MOSCOW, a large city of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Moſcow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be conſidered as a town built upon the Aſiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its preſent ſtate, a motely mixture of diſcordant architecture. It is divided into five parts. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and higheſt part of the city, near the confluence of the Moſkva and Neglina, which waſh two of its ſides, is of a triangular form, ſurrounded by high walls of ſtone and brick, about two miles in circumference. This diviſion is not deformed by wooden houſes. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; alſo ſeveral churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arſenal now in ruins. 2. The ſecond diviſion, called Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin, it contains the univerſity, the printing-houſe, and many other public buildings, with all the tradeſmen's ſhops. The houſes are moſtly ſtuccoed or white-waſhed; and it has the only ſtreet in Moſcow in which the houſes ſtand cloſe to each other. 3. The Biefgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding diviſions. It is ſuppoſed

to derive its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly furrounded, and of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen. 4. Semlainogorod, which encircles all the other three quarters, is ſo denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompaſſed. The laſt two diviſions exhibit a groteſque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houſes, and mean hovels. 5. The Slobiода, or ſuburbs, which form a vaſt exterior circle round all the parts already deſcribed, and are inveſted by a low rampart and ditch. Theſe ſuburbs contain, beſides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open paſture, and ſome ſmall lakes, which give riſe to the Neglina. The Moſkva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in ſpring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yauſa in the Semlanogorod, and the Neglina at the weſtern extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both theſe laſt-mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in ſummer. Moſcow exhibits an aſtoniſhing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contraſt. The ſtreets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the ſuburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one ſtory ſtand next to the moſt ſtately manſions; many brick ſtructures are covered with wooden tops; ſome of the wooden houſes are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar ſtyle of architecture: ſome with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, ſome parts of this vaſt city have the appearance of a ſequeſtered deſert; other quarters, of a populous town; ſome, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moſcow is certainly the largeſt city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, which incloſes the ſuburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in ſo diſjointed and ſtraggling a manner, that its population correſponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, and in the adjacent villages, 300,000 ſouls, and is the moſt populous city in the empire. The places of divine worſhip, at Moſcow are extremely numerous; including the chapels, they amount to above 1000; there are 484 public churches; 199 of which are of brick, ſtuccoed, or white waſhed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells which form no inconſiderable part of divine worſhip, are of a ſtupendous ſize; they are hung in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been eſteemed a meritorious act of religion to preſent a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been meaſured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moſcow, was the moſt pious ſovereign of Ruſſia, till he was ſurpaſſed by the empreſs Anne, at whoſe expence a bell was caſt, weighing 432,000 pounds, and is the largeſt in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the ſovereigns of Ruſſia were formerly interred: the bodies are depoſited in raiſed ſepulchres, moſtly of brick, in the ſhape of a coffin, above the pavement, and about two feet in height. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a ſmall ſilver plate, upon which is engraved, the name of the deceaſed prince, and the era of his death. They are covered with palls of red cloth or red velvet; but upon great feſtivals, all theſe ſepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or ſilver brocade, ſtudded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary is the moſt magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Ruſſian ſovereigns; from the centre of the roof hangs an enormous chandelier of maſſy ſilver of Engliſh workmanſhip. Moſcow is the centre of the inland commerce of Ruſſia, particularly conducting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed ſolely by the Moſkva, which falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the ſpring only, upon the melting of the ſnows, the principal merchandiſe is conveyed upon ſledges in winter. This city is 555 miles SSE of Peterſburg, and 1200 N by E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

MOSELLE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the Voſges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nanci, and paſſing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine, at Coblentz. Metz is the capital.

MOSKOE. See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, in N America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. The interior part of the country is bounded by the lake Nicaragua, and fenced by mountains ſtretching to the weſt.

in magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock, on plantations of every kind and to any extent: and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands: the air and climate are more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Spaniards esteem it a part of the principality of Honduras, though they have no colonies in the Mosquito country. When they first invaded this part of Mexico, they massacred the greatest part of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible part of the country an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join any Europeans that come upon their coasts against the Spaniards, and particularly the English, who frequently come hither; and the Mosquito men being excellent marksmen, the English employ them in striking the maratee fish, &c. and many of the Mosquito Indians come to Jamaica, and sail with the English in their voyages. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive people, of great probity, and will never trust a man who has once deceived them. They had so great a veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Great Britain. This was first done, when the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica; and the king of the Mosquitos received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; since which time, they were not only steady in their alliance with the English, but warm in their affection, and very useful to them on many occasions. When the king died, the male heir went to Jamaica, to certify that he was next in blood, and received a commission in form from the governor of Jamaica, to be king of the Mosquitos; till which, he could not be acknowledged as such by his countrymen. So fond were they of every thing English, that the common people were proud of every Christian or surname given them by our seamen, who conferred on their chief men the titles of some of our nobility. But the connexion between the English and the Mosquitos no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, 20 miles NE of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL.

MOTALA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NW of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MOTYA, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

MOTRIL, a seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

MOUAB, a town of Asia in Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

MOUDON, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the canton of Bern, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain. It was formerly called Minodunum. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

MOUG-DEN, or CHEN-YAN, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary. It is built on an eminence and walled in by walls 3 leagues in circumference. It is 440 miles NE of Pekin. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is five miles SW of Chateau-Chinon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan

Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Perſia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, ſugar, opium, galls, brimſtone, &c. It was ſubject to the Selks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garriſoned by the king of Candahar, ever ſince 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the moſt ancient cities of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is of ſmall extent for a capital, but ſtrongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moultan has been greatly leſſened on account of the river having been choaked up. Here is a particular ſect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, ſuppoſed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is ſeated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a corporate town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. In the reign of Edward I. N and S Moulton had the privilege of ſending members to parliament, and was a royal demeſne. It is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of ſerges, ſhaloons, and felt. It is ſeated on the Mouſ, 12 miles SE of Barnſtaple, and 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 51 5 N.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious peak, on the W ſide of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is ſuppoſed to be very little inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S coaſt of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is ſo named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which riſes within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coaſt, breeds the Corniſh chough, or red legged crow, noted for ſtealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a conſiderable pilchard fiſhery.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leiceſterſhire, ſo named from a high mount or rock, of a ſorrel-coloured ſtone, extremely hard. Of rough ſtones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday, and is ſeated on the Stour, 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, ſituated on a ſmall river, and ſupplied with water from a multitude of ſprings and wells. Being formerly built of ſtone, it ſtill retains the appellation of a Chriſtian town; and the medley which it preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and ſand that form the dwellings of its preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (proviſions excepted) that are brought for the ſupply of its people. A caravan ſets out annually from Meſurata to this place; and hence the Fezzaners themſelves diſpatch, every year, a caravan to Caſhna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S of Meſurata, 650 NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Caſhna. Lat. 27 20 N, lon. 15 5 E.

MOSSY, a river of Hindooſtan, which croſſing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kiſtnah on the confines of the circar of Palnaud.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, ſeated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Mouſtiers is five miles NE of Riez, and 47 WNW of Nice.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the W bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place, ſurrounded by high walls, and defended by a caſtle and citadel: but the houſes are in ſeveral places gone to ruin. It has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. At ſome diſtance from Mouſul is a moſque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Chriſtians. In 1743, it was beſieged by the Perſians, but to no purpoſe. In 1758 this city and the adjacent country were viſited by a dreadful famine, the conſequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locuſts by which the fruits of the earth were deſtroyed. It is 230 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 290 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

MOUTIER, or MOUSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarenteſia, with an archiepiſcopal palace. It is ſeated on the Iſere, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MOUSON, an ancient town of France,

in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, eight miles SE of Sedan, and 110 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, diſcovered by Captain Cook, is 162 miles, in circumference. A low iſthmus divides it into two circular peninſulas, of which the eaſtern is double the ſize of the weſtern. The mountains in both riſe to a very great height, and may be ſeen at more than the diſtance of 30 leagues. The N ſhores afford no ſoundings, but the country preſents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W point of the ſmaller peninſula is a ſpacious bay, with a ſandy beach ſhaded with cocoa-nut trees: the country behind has a moſt romantic appearance, the hills riſing in a great variety of peaked forms; and their ſteep ſides, and the deep chaſms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-pits. It is three miles from Vic, and 10 SSE of Nanci.

MOZCISLAW, a ſtrong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It was almoſt ruined by the Ruſſians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is ſeated on the Sofz, 22 miles S of Smolenſko. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

MUCHELN, a town of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, ſix miles N of Freyburg, and eight SW of Merſburg. This town was burned 1642, by the Imperialiſts, under the command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MUCHELNEY, a village in Somerſetſhire, where are the remains of a rich and ancient abbey, part of which is now changed to a farm houſe. It is two miles S by E of Langport.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the river Iſle, 18 miles SW of Perigueux.

MUTHER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, croſſes Stiria, paſſing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kaniſca, in Hungary.

MUEHR, or MUERAW, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, 25 miles NW of Gratz, and 40 SW of Neuſtadt. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 16 N.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, with a caſtle, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, five miles SE of Trieſt. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MUHLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony in the margravate of Meiſſen. It is ſituate on the Elbe, has a caſtle, and is 19 miles NW of Meiſſen and 32 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 51 25 N.

MUHLROSE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently ſituated nine miles SW of Frankfort on the Oder, on a canal which forms a navigable communication from Hamburg to Breſlaw.

MUIRKIRK, a town in Ayrſhire, ſeated on the river Ayr, and noted for a conſiderable iron-work.

MULL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, is an iſland of conſiderable ſize being 25 miles in length, and, in ſome places, of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fiſhing ſtation has been lately eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh ſociety. The ſoil is, for the moſt part, rocky and barren; it is fertile in corn and graſs but has no wood; the hills abound with ſprings, and are covered with cattle: theſe, with the fiſhery, and a conſiderable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of ſeveral ancient caſtles are ſeen on this iſland.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See CANTYRE.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the moſt ſoutherly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which riſes on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltsburg, ſeated on the Inn, 37 miles NW of Saltzburg, and 40 E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and hanſeatic town of Germany in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the Unſtruth, 15 miles NE of Eiſenach, and 45 E by S of Caſſel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

MULHAUSEN, a conſiderable town of Germany in Alſace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiſs, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town incloſe a circumference of not more than two miles, and its whole territory

is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are proteſtants; and there are 4000 ſubjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its preſent flouriſhing ſtate to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is ariſto-democratical. The ſupreme power reſides in the great and little council, conſiſting together of 78 perſons, and drawn from the burghers, whoſe number amounts to 700, diſtributed into ſix tribes. It is well built, adorned with handſome ſtructures and ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country on an iſland formed by the river Ill. It is 15 miles NW of Baſle, and 30 E of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few proteſtants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine ſervice.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, ſeated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

MULLINGAR, the county town of Weſt Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. It is ſeated on the Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has its ſource in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W of Marſalquiver.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, 25 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MUNDU, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 32 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, in a bold ſituation 46 miles S of Ougein, and 454 NE of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

MUNCATS, or MUNKATS, an epiſcopal town of Upper Hungary, with an impregnable caſtle, erected on a high and ſteep rock, 50 miles NE of Tockay. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MUCLORE, a town of Cabul in Hindooſtan, 130 miles from Caſhmere, Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and conſiderable town of Egypt. The veſſels that go down the Nile are obliged to ſtop here and pay certain duties. There are ſeveral moſques and a great number of granite pillars. It is ſeated on the Nile 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

MUNICH, one of the moſt elegant and populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets large, and ſpacious, with canals, running through many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a ſtupendous ſtructure, magnificently adorned, and is thought to be one of the largeſt and moſt commodious palaces in Europe. The cabinet of curioſities, the library, the arſenal, and ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and 30 altars; alſo the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of Bronze. The market place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of ſilk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapeſtry. This place has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Auſtrians compelled them to retreat. It is ſeated on the Iſer, 15 miles SE of Augſburg, and 62 S by W of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MUNNERSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia. It is ſeated on the Lauer and is 31 miles from Bamberg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 50 7 N.

MUNNY-POUR, a town of Aſia in the diſtrict of Meckley 264 miles from Aracan. Lon 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia and dutchy of Wurtemburg. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leinſter, and on the S and W by the Weſtern ocean. The chief rivers are the Sure, Audluffe, Lee, Bande, Leane, and Cathoy. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are fruitful. The moſt general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh. It contains ſix counties, viz. Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick and Kerry, one archbiſhopric, and five biſhopricks. The principal town is Cork.

Munster, a ſovereign biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Embs runs through it from E to W. It is bounded on the N by the counties of Bentheim and Stenfort, on the E by the biſhoprics of Oſnaburgh and Paderborn, on the S by the county of Marck, and on the W by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

Munster, a large and populous city of Germany, capital of the biſhopric of Munſter and of all Weſtphalia, whoſe biſhop is one of the ſovereigns of the empire. It was a free and imperial city; but a citadel was built in 1661, to keep the inhabitants in awe, which ſtands diſtinct from the city. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Weſtphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is ſeated on the Aa, 70 miles N by E of Cologne, and 77 S by W of Bremen. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Munster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, with a late rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles SW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Munsterburg. See Monsterberg.

Munster-Meinfeld, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Murano, an iſland and town of Italy, a mile from Venice, formerly a very flouriſhing place, but it is now in a ſtate of decay. The iſland is ſaid to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Caſtile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andaluſia and Granada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The ſoil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine: but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulſe, and ſugar. It has alſo a great deal of ſilk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

Murcia, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a ſuperb cathedral, the ſtairs of whoſe ſteeple are ſo contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horſeback or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the beſt fruits in Spain. It is ſeated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthagena, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouſe. Lon. 1,38 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Muro, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Baſilicata, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Murray Frith, a conſiderable inlet of the ſea, on the E coaſt of Scotland, between Tarbetneſs, in Roſſhire, on the N, and Brough Head, in Murrayſhire, on the S.

Murrayshire, or Elginshire, is ſub-divided into Murray and Strathſpey, and is bounded on the E and SE by the river Spey which divides it from Bamffſhire; on the S by Aberdeenſhire and Inverneſſhire; on the weſt by Inverneſſhire and Nairnſhire; and on the N by Nairnſhire, and the Firth of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W and nearly the ſame from N to S. Its air is ſalutary, and the Winter milder than any other part in the N of the kingdom. The S ſide is mountainous, but abounds with paſture, as the low country does with corn. Here are ſeveral woods of firs and oaks. The ſoil is generally fruitful and produces the fruits ripe ſoon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Loſſie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vaſt quantities of ſalmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

Murrhart, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Musidan, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which ſuſtained a famous ſiege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Musa, a populous town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and ſurrounded with walls 18 miles E of Mocha.

Musselburg, a ſeaport in Edinburghſhire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk. Here a victory was obtained by the Engliſh over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is ſix miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Muswell Hill, a village in Middle-

ſex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jeruſalem, in Clerkenwell. This well ſtill belongs to the pariſh of Clerkenwell.

Mustagan, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a caſtle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musacra, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Musuela, a town of Spain in the province of Andaluſia, ſeated on the banks of the Guadalquiver 50 miles N of Granada.

Mutschen, a town of Germany in the Circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Leipſic in the vicinity of which they find a ſpecies of chryſtal called Mutchen diamonds. It is 20 miles ENE of Leipſic. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Muyden, a town of Holland, ſeated on the Vecht, on the S coaſt of the Zuider-Zee, ſeven miles E of Amſterdam. Lon. 5 1 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Mycenæ, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, which is now reduced to a ſmall village.

Mycone, an iſland of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips, where they may ride ſecure from the N wind. The ſoil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very ſcarce in ſummer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the iſland. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; alſo excellent grapes and figs. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels; and ſome monaſteries. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Mysore, a kingdom in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ſubject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who ſtyles himſelf regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Myſore Proper, Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, and Dindigul; beſides the conqueſts of his father Hyder Ally (who uſurped the throne) to the northward which are Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from N to S, is 550 miles; its breadth, in the wideſt place (the N part of the peninſula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S, it diminiſhes till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquiſh all but his ancient poſſeſſions. How far his ſucceſſor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot eaſily be aſcertained; but, on the termination of the war in 1792, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the Engliſh E India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. A new war broke out in 1799; when Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital was taken by the Engliſh troops and he himſelf killed in the aſſault; in conſequence of which his dominions have been divided between the Eaſt India company and their allies. Myſore, in general is dry, rugged mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

Mysore, a town and fortified poſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, eight miles S of Seringapatam, the preſent capital.

N.

Naas, a borough of Ireland in the county of Kildare, 17 miles SW of Dublin and 26 NW of Leinſter. It is the ſhire town of that county and alternately with Athy the aſſizes town. It has five fairs in the year, and ſends two members to parliament. This place was anciently the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter.

Nabal, a town in the kingdom of Tunis remarkable for remains of antiquity. Near it are ſeveral celebrated potteries. It is ſituated near the ſeacoaſt 32 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Nablous, a town of Turkey in Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name in Syria, which was anciently celebrated under the name of the kingdom of Samaria. It is ſituated on the ruins of the Neapolis of the Greeks, and is the reſidence of a ſheik, who is ſubordinate to the pacha of Damaſcus, from whom he farms the tribute of the province. The ſoil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, olives, and ſome

ſilk. It is 24 miles N of Jeruſalem, and 90 SSW of Damaſcus. Lon. 35 24 E, lat. 32 20 N.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Nab, 10 miles SE of Amberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

NADEGUDA. See KURILES.

NAEFELS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. It is remarkable for a celebrated victory gained by the inhabitants over the Auſtrians, in memory of which a chapel was built on the ſpot, which was rebuilt in 1799.

NAERDEN, a ſtrong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It was taken by Fernando de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva in 1572, when all the inhabitants, without diſtinction of age or ſex, were maſſacred. It is ſeated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles E of Amſterdam, and 15 N of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NAGERA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 42 14 N.

NAGOLD, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle 10 miles W of Tubingen.

NAGORE, a town of Hindooſtan Proper in the country of Agimere, 40 miles NW of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 27 8 N.

NAGPOUR, a city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, capital of that part of Berar which is ſubject to a chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but though extenſive and populous, is but meanly built; and, excepting a ſmall citadel, is open and defenceleſs. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

NAGYBANJA, a town of Hungary celebrated for its gold and ſilver mine-works which are of great produce. It is a metal town and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 miles NE of Tamar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

NAHE, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which running by Birkenfeld, Oberſtein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, falls into the Rhine.

NAIRN, a borough and ſeaport, the county-town of Nairnſhire; ſeated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverneſs, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 55 33 N.

NAIRNSHIRE, a ſmall county of Scotland bounded on the North by Murray Firth; on the E and S by Murrayſhire; and on the W by Inverneſsſhire. Its greateſt length is not above 12 miles, nor its breadth above 10. It is fruitful and its corn ſoon ripens, has ſeveral woods of fir, and ſeveral lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. Its chief town is Nairn.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Meſſina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a croſs, with the tower in the middle. Here are ſalt ſprings, on the banks of a freſh water ſtream, from which are made great quantities of white ſalt, in which article and cheeſe this town carries on a conſiderable trade. The principal dairies of Cheſhire are in its neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the Weaver, 26 miles SE of Cheſter, and 162 NW of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NAMUR, a county of the Auſtrian Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Maeſe into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the biſhopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has ſeveral foreſts, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

NAMUR, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeveral forts and a biſhop's ſee. This caſtle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Louis XIV. in perſon, after a ſiege of ſix days only; but in 1695, it was taken by king William, after a long and bloody ſiege, although it was defended by 16,000 men, under the command of marſhal Boufflers, and marſhal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 100,000. On the death of Cha. II. king of Spain, the French ſeized this city, but it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garriſoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joſeph II. deſtroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except theſe of Namur, from which, however, in violation of a ſolemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garriſon. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the

following year. It soon afterwards, however, again fell into their hands. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

NANCI, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorrain, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains 74,000 inhabitants, and is divided by a canal, into the old town and new. The firſt, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The primatial church is a magnificent ſtructure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The new town, whoſe ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, was already one of the fineſt in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stainſlaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. Nanci is 25 miles S by E of Metz, and 212 E of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

NANFIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, and abounds with partridges, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but barren rocks and there are no ſprings ſufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be ſeen, and conſiſt chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a city of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo-Fiſen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 32 E, lat. 32 32 N.

NANG-KANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, built on lake Poyang, and containing four cities of the third claſs under its juriſdiction.

NAN-KING, or KIANG-NING-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiang-nan, and ſaid to have been one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. It is ſtill the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three diſtant from the river Yang-tſe-kiang, from which canals are cut, ſo large, that veſſels may enter the town. Nan-king has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no veſtige of which is now to be ſeen; an obſervatory at preſent neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other ſuperb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deſerted, but the reſt is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous and full of buſineſs. The ſtreets are not ſo broad as thoſe of Peking; they are, however very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich ſhops. The public buildings are mean except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high It is 500 miles SSE of Pekin. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

NAN-NGAN-FOU, a beautiful and populous city of China, in the moſt ſouthern part of the province of Kiang-ſi; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its diſtrict, four cities of the third claſs. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

NAN-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-ſi. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and comprehends eight cities in its diſtrict.

NANTES, an ancient rich and very conſiderable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It formerly had a univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee, and was the reſidence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a ſtrong caſtle on the ſide of the river, which ſtill exiſts. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are ſome iſlands, are almoſt a league in length. The ſuburbs are ſo large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a conſiderable ſhare in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of ſalt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the ſalt marſhes of Guerande and Croiſis. Large veſſels can come no higher than Port Launai, where they are unloaded into ſmaller veſſels which go up to Nantes, being a diſtance of 12 miles. It was in this place that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the proteſtants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. In 1796, the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and ſeveral perſons loſt their lives. Nantes is 58 miles S by E of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of

Breſſe, ſituate at the extremity of a great lake of the ſame name, 18 miles SE of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of N America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, of which it is a county. The inhabitants of which have a conſiderable whale fiſhing on the coaſt, and even in Greenland. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and is a low, ſandy, and barren iſland, the inhabitants depend almoſt intirely on the watery element for ſubſiſtence. It has but one town, called Sherburne, which is 80 miles S of Boſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

NAPUL, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Oude and Rohilcund, on the NW by Sirinagur, and on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is ſeparated from Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia and Magna Græcia. It is bounded on the NW by the Eccleſiaſtical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 96 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Moliſe, Baſilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the laſt three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E ſide of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became maſters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the ſovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia: but in, 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, cauſed all the Normans in the iſland of Sicily to be maſſacred; and this maſſacre was called the Sicilian Veſpers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the ſovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has alſo been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name which is its capital. France and Spain contended for the ſovereignty in the ſequel, and bloody wars and revolutions enſued. The country was then torn by the contentions of France and Spain for its ſovereignty. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII was obliged formally to give up all pretenſions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spaniſh viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful inſurrection of Maſſaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the aſſaſſination of Maſſaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable poſſeſſion of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Raſtadt, in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldeſt ſon is Prince of Calabria. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, eſpecially in July, Auguſt, and September; and is ſaid to be one of the moſt inconſtant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. in ſome ſeaſons it rains every day for ſix or ſeven weeks together. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow except on the mountains. But the moſt diſagreeable part of the climate is the ſiroce, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives riſe to vapours in a much higher degree, than the worſt of the rainy months of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is juſtly termed a terreſtrial paradiſe: for it abounds with all ſorts of grain, the fineſt fruits and rice, flax, oil, and wine, ſaffron, garden productions of every kind, with manna, alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock-cryſtal, marble in the greateſt plenty and perfection. It affords alſo wool and ſilk, and ſeveral ſorts of minerals. Beſides the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves are alſo made of the hair or filaments, of a ſhellfiſh, which are warmer than thoſe of wool, and of a beautiful glaſſy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverſe this from S to N, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Veſuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. One of the greateſt inconveniences to which this kingdom is expoſed is earthquakes (ſee CALABRIA), which the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius contribute, in ſome meaſure, to prevent. Another inconvenience is the great number of reptiles and inſects engendered by the heat, ſome of which are very poiſonous. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic; and the clergy and convents were ſaid to poſſeſs formerly two thirds of the whole kingdom. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, born but an indifferent character among other nations. Proviſions are plentiful and cheap, therefore the lower claſs

of people work but little; their delight is to bask in the ſun and to do nothing. Perſons of a middle rank paſs too much of their time in coffee-houſes, and places of public reſort; few purſue their callings with the zeal and activity we are wont to meet with in the profeſſional men of colder countries. Gluttony is a much more predominant vice than ebriety, of which inſtances are extremely rare. In the female ſex, the paſſion for finery is almoſt ſuperior to all others, and, notwithſtanding any effect the genial warmth of the climate may have on the conſtitution of a Neapolitan woman, Mr. Swinburne doubts whether ſhe would not nine times out of ten prefer a preſent to a lover; yet I apprehend chaſtity is not the characteriſtic virtue of this place more than it is of any other populous metropolis; that furious jealouſy for which the nation was ſo remarkable ſome generations ago, is almoſt eradicated; the breach of the conjugal vow ſometimes occaſions quarrels and aſſaſſinations among people of an inferior ſtation, but the caſe is rare, and rivality between lovers is more frequently productive of ſuch ſcenes. Of theſe vices, many are doubtleſs owing to the ſlavery and oppreſſion under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

Naples, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, lying in the province called Terra di Lavora. It is ſeated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the fineſt in the world, being almoſt of a round figure, of about 30 miles diameter, and three parts of it ſheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. It is built in the form of a vaſt amphitheatre, ſloping from the hills to the ſea. Although the ſtyle of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houſes, in general, are better built. The circumference, including the ſuburbs, is ſaid not to be leſs than 18 Italian miles, and the number of the inhabitants therein little leſs than 400,000. The houſes are of ſtone, flat-roofed, and generally lofty and uniform; but many of them have balconies, with lattice-windows. The ſtreets are well paved; but they are not lighted at night, and in the day-time are diſfigured, in many places, by ſtalls, on which proviſions are expoſed to ſale. Here are a great number of fine churches, convents, fountains, and palaces of the nobility, many of whom conſtantly reſide here. It is uſual to walk on the tops of the houſes in the evenings, to breathe the ſweet cool air, after a hot ſultry day. The climate here is ſo mild and warm, even in the winter, that plenty of green peaſe, artichokes, aſparagus, and other vegetables, may be had ſo early as the beginning of the new year, and even all the winter. The fortreſs of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the ſame name, and has the intire command of the town. Lower down on the ſame mountain, in a delightful ſituation, is a convent of Carthuſians, on which much expence has been laviſhed, to render the building and the gardens equal to the ſituation. Naples is admirably ſituate for commerce, and has all the neceſſaries and luxuries of life in great profuſion; but trade is in a languiſhing condition. Pictures, ſtatues, and antiquities, are not ſo common in Naples as might be expected in ſo great and ancient a city, many of the moſt valuable pieces having been ſent to Spain by the viceroys. Owing to the populouſneſs of the place, many of its ſtreets are more crowded than thoſe of London, and a great proportion of the pooreſt ſort are obliged to ſpend the night in them for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the ſame number of inhabitants, in which ſo few contribute to the wealth of the community, by uſeful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of prieſts, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, ſurpaſſes all reaſonable proportion; and the laſt alone are computed at above 30,000. The greater part of theſe wretches have no dwelling-houſes, but ſleep every night under portico's, piazzas, or any kind of ſhelter they can find. Thoſe of them who have wives and children, live in the ſuburbs of Naples near Peuſilippo, in huts, or in caverns or chambers dug out of that mountain. They are generally repreſented as a lazy, licentious, and turbulent ſet of people, as indeed by far the greater part of the rabble are, who prefer begging or robbing, or running errands, to any fixed and permanent employment. Yet there are in Naples ſome flouriſhing manufactures, particularly of ſilk ſtockings, ſoap, ſnuff-boxes of tortoiſe ſhells and the lava of Mount Veſuvius, tables, and ornamental furniture of marble. The city is ſupplied with a vaſt quantity of water, by means of a very coſtly aqueduct, from the foot of Mount Veſuvius. The nobility are exceſſively fond of ſplendour and ſhow; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their at-

tendants, the richneſs of their dreſs, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is ſaid, counts a hundred perſons with the title of prince, and ſtill a greater number with that of duke, among his ſubjects. A few of theſe have eſtates, from 10 to 13,cool. a year; a conſiderable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000l. The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquiſes not having 400l. a year paternal eſtate; many ſtill leſs; and not a few enjoy the title without any eſtate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with thoſe at Rome in point of architecture, they ſurpaſs them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of ſilver and golden crucifixes, veſſels, and other ornaments. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the moſt magnificent, but alſo in the beſt ſtile of architecture. The cathedral tho' Gothic is a very ſplendid edifice. Here are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary ſaint of Naples; the latter in two glaſs or cryſtal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as ſoon as brought near the head of the ſaint, is well known; and Mr. Addiſon ſays, it is one of the moſt bungling tricks he ever ſaw. The harbour, which is ſpacious, is kept in good repair. It is protected by a mole, two caſtles, and ſeveral batteries, but theſe could not protect the city from a bombardment. The mole runs above a quarter of a mile into the ſea, and at the extremity has a high lantern to direct ſhips ſafely into the harbour. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, 217 SSE of Florence, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a ſeaport of Turkey in the Morea, capital of the iſland of Malvaſia, ſeated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Romani. It is very ſtrong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmſey; and was anciently noted for the temple of Æſculapius. It is 42 miles SE of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 57 N.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a ſeaport, and an archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in the Morea, ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ſhip only can enter at a time, and is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beſides people of different nations, and very ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles SW of Athens. Lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a magnificent caſtle, 25 miles NW of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

NARBATH, a town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has an old caſtle, and is ſeated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London. Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Lower Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiſcopal ſee. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonenſis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inſcriptions, in different parts of the city, are ſtill viſible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, by which veſſels come cloſe up to it, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouſe. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N.

NARBOROUGH, an iſland of S America, on the coaſt of Chili, ſo called becauſe Sir John Narborough refreſhed his men here, when ſent to the S Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

NARCONDAM, a barren rock, riſing abruptly out of the Indian ocean, uninhabited, and ſeemingly deſtitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

NARDO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 8000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 40 18 N.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 46 miles NE of Raguſa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NARNALLA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 miles E of Burnampour. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 21 25 N.

NARNI, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Auguſtus, one of whoſe arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as alſo of an aqueduct that brought water from a ſpring at the diſtance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is ſeated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoletto, and 40 NE of Rome.

NAROVA, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which iſſues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque waterfalls, pompously deſcribed by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhauſen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls ſcarcely exceeds 20 feet.

NARSINGAPATAN, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Biſnagar. It was the reſidence formerly of a king, and is ſituate 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NARVA, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Peterſburgh. The houſes are built of brick ſtuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Ruſſian town. In the ſuburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's town, the coloſſal remains of an ancient fortreſs, built by Ivan Vaſſilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the ſteep banks of the Narova. Near Narva is the ſpot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age gained over the Ruſſian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traverſed the ſtreets on horſeback with his drawn ſword in his hand, reſtrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houſes, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, ſalt, tobacco, wine, ſalted herrings, ſpices, tea, ſugar, and other grocery wares. It is ſituate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Peterſburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

NARWAR, or NARWHA, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, ſeated a little above the confluence of the Sinde with the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonſhire, famous for the deciſive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

NASHVILLE, a town of N America, in the State of Tenaſſee, and capital of the diſtrict of Mero. It is ſeated on Cumberland River, 160 miles E of Knoxville. Lon. 87 20 E, lat. 56 2 N.

NASSAU, a county of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Weſtphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, the houſe of whoſe ſovereign is divided into ſeveral branches. It is ſeated on the river Lahn, 12 miles SE of Coblentz. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N.

NASSUCK, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 128 miles W of Aurungabad, and 95 SSW of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 30 N.

NASTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles SE of Coblentz, and 22 NW of Mentz. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 19 50 N.

NATA, a ſeaport of S America, in the government of Panama, ſeated in a fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat 8 10 N.

NATAL, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, lying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boſhman Hottentots. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

NATCHITOCHES, a river of Louiſiana, which falls into the Miſſiſſippi, at Point Coupee.

NATOLIA, a country, formerly called Aſia Minor. It is the moſt weſtern part of Turkey in Aſia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtrait of Conſtantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the ſoil generally fertile. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W, and watered by a great number of rivers.

NATTAM, a town and fortreſs of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 45 SSW of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 18 E, lat. 10 10 N.

NAVARINO, a ſtrong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is ſeated on a hill, near the ſea, eight miles NE of Modon, and 17 NW of Curon. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

NAVARRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in all ſorts of game, and

in iron mines. It is divided into five diſtricts, whoſe capital towns are Pampeluna, Eſtella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now forms the territory of Baſques, and department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is ſeparated from Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of the king of Navarre. See PALAIS, ST.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Bearn, ſeated on the Gave-d'Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 43 19 N.

NAVIDAD, a ſeaport of New Spain, ſeated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 0 W, lat. 19 0 N.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a ſtrong and handſome race; ſcarcely a man to be ſeen among them leſs than ſix feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their canoes, houſes, &c. well conſtructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy, than any of the iſlands in this ocean. They are ſurrounded by a coral reef, but boats may land with great ſafety. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S. See MAOUNA.

NAUEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 52 37 N.

NAUENHOF, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipſic, eight miles E of Leipſic.

NAUMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 14 miles WSW of Caſſel, and 36 SW of Gottingen. It is ſituate on the Eder.

NAUMBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, ſeated on the Sala, 37 miles NE of Erfort, and 60 W of Dreſden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 12 N.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fiſhery here. It is 60 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 54 52 N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable iſland of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and, though it has no harbour, carries on a conſiderable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheeſe, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiſcopal ſees, and a great many villages; but the whole iſland does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The higheſt mountain is Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter; but there are no antiquities, except ſome ſmall remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dreſs of this iſland has ſomething ridiculous in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their ſhoulders, are altogether prepoſterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breaſts with a ſingle gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy ſtomacher or breaſt-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and ſmall pearls. They add to this romantic cumbrous dreſs all the coquetry of behaviour they can aſſume. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelaſhes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black ſhining talc, which they find in the iſland. This iſland was anciently famous for a ſort of marble called ophitus, from its being ſpotted like the ſkin of a ſerpent, with green and white ſpots. On the mountains near the coaſts of the Mediterranean is found the beſt emery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S ſide of the iſland is a town defended by a caſtle. About a gun-ſhot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of ſtately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 41 N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the capital of the iſle of Naxos, with a caſtle and two archiepiſcopal ſees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

NAZARETH, a town of Paleſtine, famous for being the reſidence of Jeſus Chriſt, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

NAZARETH, a town of the United States, in Pennſylvania. It is a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Moravians, and is delightfully ſituate 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 of Philadelphia.

NAZE, or CAPE LINDENAS, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland ſituate in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largeſt in Europe, thoſe of Ladoga, and

Onega in Ruſſia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and alſo for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent ſoil, at a conſiderable depth. On its ſhores ſeveral beautiful gems have been diſcovered.

NEATH, a corporate town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſituate on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where ſmall veſſels come to load coal. On the other ſide of the river are the ruins of a fine monaſtery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, ſmelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is governed by a portreeve, who is ſworn in by the deputy conſtable of the caſtle of Neath, and ſeated near the Briſtol Channel, 32 miles NW of Landaff, and 200 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

NEATH, a river in Glamorganſhire, which falls into the Briſtol Channel, below the town of Neath.

NEB, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the Iriſh ſea, at Peel Caſtle.

NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city on the W ſide of the iſland of Corſica, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop reſides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile diſtant.

NEBRA, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles NW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 51 13 N.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which riſes in the black Foreſt, croſſes the duchy of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Manheim.

NECKARS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſeated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-maſter of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

NEDROMA, a city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NEEDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the Orwell and has ſome trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in ſpinning and weaving bonelace. It is 10 miles NW of Ipſwich, and 73 NE of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

NEEDLES, two rocks in Hampſhire, N of the iſle of Wight, ſo called from their ſharp extremities.

NEEHEEHROW, one of the Sandwich iſlands, five leagues W of Atooi. The E coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea; the reſt of it conſiſts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Auſtrian Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Here were fought two celebrated battles which are ſometimes called by the name of Neerwinden; the one in 1693, the other in 1793 when the French were compelled to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands See LANDEN.

NEFTA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

NEGAPATAM, a city of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was firſt a colony of the Portugueſe, but was taken by the Dutch who were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be reſtored to the Dutch, whenever they ſhould give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

NEGAMBO, a ſeaport on the W coaſt of the iſle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portugueſe, which was taken, in 1640, by the Dutch, who were forced to give it up to the Engliſh in February 1796. Lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

NEGRAIS, a ſeaport on the E ſide of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

NEGRIL-POINT, the moſt weſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W coaſt of Angola, being the moſt ſoutherly country to which the Europeans uſually reſort to purchaſe ſlaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

NEGRO'S-ISLAND, one of the Philippine Iſlands, between Panay and Zebu.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run. It has the great deſert of Zahara on the N, and ſtretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many ſettlements on the coaſt, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold duſt, and Elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an iſland of Turkey in Europe, the largeſt in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coaſt of Livadia, ſeparated from it by the ſtrait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in

length, and 25 in breadth, though in ſome places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

NEGROPONT, a ſtrong city, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reſide, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is ſeated on a ſtrait of the ſame name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

NEVAHAND, an ancient town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Perſia, in 1638, when he loſt that kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Iſpahan. Lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

NEIDENAU, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles ESE of Heidelberg.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm.

NEILSTON, a village in Renfrewſhire, to the S of Paiſley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

NEISSE, a town of Sileſia, ſurrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The biſhop of Breſlaw generally reſides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linens and wine. This place ſuffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Pruſſians in 1741, who, after the peace, in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 27 miles NE of Glatz, and 35 SE of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the ſame name, 20 miles N of Conſtance, and 20 NE of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

NELSON, an Engliſh ſettlement in N America, on the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelſon, 250 miles SE of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudſon's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other ſkins. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 57 7 N.

NEMÆA, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, with an old caſtle, between two hills. It is ſeated on the Loing, 10 miles S of Fontainbleau, and 55 SE of Paris. Lon. 2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

NEN, the principal river of Northamptonſhire, which riſes in the W part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and croſſing the iſle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnſhire Waſh. It likewiſe communicates, by ſeveral channels, with the Great Ouſe.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garriſon. It is ſeated in the middle of the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, 12 miles from that city. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

NEOTS, ST. a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is a well built town, has a conſiderable church, with a fine ſteeple, and a conſiderable trade in coal. It is ſeated on the Ouſe, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 7 N.

NEPEAN ISLAND, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, oppoſite Port Hunter, on the S coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, conſiſting entirely of one maſs of ſand, held together by the ſurrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The ſurface was covered with a kind of coarſe graſs, and upward of 200 fine pines were growing on it.

NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is ſituated on the river Baiſe, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the reſidence and capital of the lords of Albert. Their ſtupendous caſtle, where Henry IV ſpent part of his youth, is now in ruins. In the 16th century, the greateſt part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to ſurrender to Louis XIII, in 1621. Nerac is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

NERBUDDA, a river of India, which iſſues from a lake on the ſouthern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindooſtan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

NERICIA, a ſubdiviſion of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Weſtmania, on the E by Sundermania, on the S by E Gothland, and on the W by W Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the moſt conſiderable place in it.

NERO, an iſland in the E Indies, the ſecond of the Banda Iſlands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Naſſau. Here are large ſerpents, but not venemous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind. Lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

NERTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

NESLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is ſeated on the Lingon, eight miles NE of Roye, and 66 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49 51 N.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverneſsſhire, 22 miles in length, and, for the moſt part, one in breadth, tho' ſometimes two. It is ſheltered on the NW by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Neſs, and falls into the frith of Murray, a little below the town of Inverneſs.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the ninth century, the ſons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who poſſeſſed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long ſubſiſt; for it was ſoon divided into two; and that ſeated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N, had the name of Auſtraſia. Neither did this laſt continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, which ſtill depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In proceſs of time, the houſe of Burgendy purchaſed many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the laſt duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiſs, in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary his only child; who, marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the houſe of Auſtria. The emperor Charles V, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the ſovereignty of the Netherlands, and ſoon after, the Spaniſh crown, in favour of his ſon Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquiſition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities of the duke of Alva, exaſperated the people to ſuch a degree, that they, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce with the United Provinces, the very firſt article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent ſtates. The war was renewed in 1621; but, at laſt, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expreſsly renounced all claim to ſovereignty over the United Provinces. The other ten provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable ſtipulations with reſpect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the ſubſequent acceſſion of a branch of the houſe of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was ſtipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spaniſh Netherlands ſhould return to the German branch of the houſe of Auſtria. Some conſiderable parts, however, fell by conqueſt, or ceſſion, to the French and Dutch; the province of Artois, the Cambreſis, and part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault, were in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands; while the Dutch poſſeſſed the N part of Brabant and Flanders, from them denominated Dutch Brabant and Flanders. The emperor Charles VI, left the Auſtrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Thereſa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, afterward emperor. During her reign, no ſovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her ſon, Joſeph II, having projected many innovations in the conſtitutions, both in church and ſtate, and enforcing them with violence, an univerſal ſpirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men roſe, as if by magic, to ſupport the renunciation of all allegiance, which ſeveral of the provinces, now openly made; a congreſs was formed from the different ſtates, in whom the ſupreme government was veſted; and by the end of December 1790, the Auſtrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for which, indeed, the manner in which the congreſs exerciſed its powers was

far from being calculated. Leopold II. (the ſucceſſor of the capricious and unfortunate Joſeph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory meaſures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and Hague, to recover the entire poſſeſſion of his authority in theſe provinces, and that, in a great meaſure, to the ſatisfaction of the people; the miniſters of the mediating courts having guaranteed the reſtoration of the ancient Belgic conſtitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empreſs queen Maria Thereſa. In 1792, the French overran the Netherlands, and endeavoured to effect another revolution, but were driven out of the country in 1793. In 1794 they again recovered poſſeſſion; and in 1795 the Netherlands were decreed to form a part of the territory of the French Republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; lying between 2 and 7 deg. E lon. and 49 and 54 deg. N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, an on the S by France. They once conſtituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maeſe, Moſelle, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in the winter. The ſoil is extremely fertile in corn and paſtures; and there are ſeveral fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapeſtry, &c. See UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NETCHKAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of S Voigtland, ſeated on the Golſch, 12 miles SW of Zwickou.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is but thinly peopled, though ſeated in a fertile ſoil, at the mouth of the Loracina, and the inhabitants are almoſt all hunters. It is 24 miles S of Rome. Lon. 12 29 E, lat 42 32 N.

NEVA, a river of Ruſſia, which iſſues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Findland, below Peterſburgh.

NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and circle of Bavaria, divided into two parts, E and W. The W is about 50 miles long, and 8 broad, the E is about 17 miles long, and the ſame broad.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the Briſgaw, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Baſle and 12 S of Briſach. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 47 47 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, with a famous monaſtery, ſeated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Entz, 25 miles W of Stutgard. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector palatine. It is 28 miles NE of Augſburgh, and 40 SW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 45 N.

NEUBURG, a ſtrong town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſle of Funen, with a famous harbour, 53 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greateſt breadth. By the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the ſovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederick I. of Pruſſia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the ſtates of the country. The conſtitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are proteſtants, except in the two diſtricts of Landeron and Creſſier, where there are moſt catholics. In 1529, this principality entered into an alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate; but the ſoil is not equally temperate every where, however there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the foreſts, and a great many fiſh in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, and induſtrious.

NEUCHATEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It contains not more than 3000 ſouls, and is ſituate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much eſteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here, are the new townhouſe, and a ſuperb

cauſeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is governed by a great and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons; the ſecond conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. It is 25 miles NE of Lauſanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N.

NEUCHATEL, or YVERDUN, a lake of Switzerland, which takes its name from a town of the ſame name, ſtretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet, and is 17 miles long, and 5 broad.

NEVERN, a village in Pembrokeſhire, near a river of the ſame name, one mile NE of Newport. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity in this pariſh, and among the reſt a ſingle ſtone, of a ſquare form, 13 feet high and two broad, with a circular top, charged with a croſs, and all the ſides are neatly carved with knotwork of various patterns.

NEVERS, a conſiderable epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, ſeated on the Loire over which it has a handſome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace, in which John Caſimer, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheeſe, commodiouſly ſeated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe, and 75 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 46 N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, 27 miles WNW of Luxemburgh. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 49 53 N.

NEUFCHATEU, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain. It is ſeated in a ſoil fertile in corn, wine, and all the neceſſaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles SW of Nanci, and 150 E by S of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

NEUHAUS, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a caſtle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 8 N.

NEHAUS, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Oſte, but a ſand bank accumulating in it, at the iſſue of the Oſte, into the Elbe, its trade was almoſt annihilated, and it is now of much leſs conſequence than formerly. It is 19 miles NNW of Stade. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 53 52 N.

NEUHAUSEL, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, ſeated in a marſhy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 miles NW of Comora, and 40 SE of Preſburg. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, 20 miles S by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 52 N.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Chriſtophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are ſprings of freſh water and a hot bath, much of the ſame nature as thoſe of Bath, in England. It is a ſmall iſland, but very fruitful, and ſubject to the Engliſh. Charleſton is the capital.

NEUMARK, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Meriſch, 56 miles N of Clauſenburg. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 47 19 N.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N.

NEUS, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSALTZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 miles NW of Glogau.

NEUSIDLE, a town of Hungary, 24 miles SW of Preſburg, ſituate on a lake of the ſame name.

NEUSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, it has a large caſtle, in which is a church, covered with copper. It is noted for the greateſt copper mines in all Hungary, which are in its neighbourhood, and is ſeated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Cremnitz, and 50 NE of Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated on the Baltic, 22 miles NNE of Lubec. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Brunſwick-Lunenburg with a ſtrong caſtle, 15 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 52 34 N.

NEUSTADT, an epiſcopal town of Lower Auſtria, with a caſtle, and an arſe

nal, 30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 47 48 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Sale, 12 miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Hallbron. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 49 17 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains nine miles N by W of Landau. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 40 N.

NEUVILLE, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle. Before Switzerland was invaded by the French, it was governed by two burghermasters and a small and great council, each consisting of twenty-four members.

NEUWIED, a flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Wied. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles NNW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of the United States, in New Jersey, with one episcopal and two presbyterian churches one of which is the largest in the state. It has the reputation of making the best cider in the world, and is nine miles W of New York.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NEWBERN, the county town of Craven, in the state of N Carolina, situate on a flat sandy point of land at the confluence of the Neus and the Trent, 499 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 20 N.

NEWBIGGIN, a fishing town of Northumberland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situate on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

NEWBURGH, a corporate town in the isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 257 NW of London. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

NEWBURN, a petty village in Northumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited by Colliers. Here, a part of the army of Charles I, under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday, its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 36 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 25 N.

NEWBURY-PORT, a town of the United States, in Massachusets. This town is noted for ship building which is carried on to a great extent, and is situate on the river Merrimak, two miles from the sea, and 45 E of Boston. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 42 45 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is a poor town and its once fine castle, is now in ruins. It is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London. Lon. 4 39 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it took its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place with broad paved streets and is famous for more stone-ware being made near it than at any place in England. It is seated on a rivulet, 15 miles of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 53 12 N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a large borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 ton burthen may come up to the town, in ballast but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading which is brought down the river in lighters. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of those arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and the bridge was entirely rebuilt in 1779. Through this place went part of that wall

which extended from ſea to ſea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons againſt the incurſions of the Picts. The town was defended by a ſtrong wall, in which were ſeven gates, and as many turrets, with ſeveral caſements bomb-proof; but the caſtle and walls are now in ruins. Here is a noble exchange; and the fineſt quay in England except that of Great Yarmouth being longer than that of London and Briſtol. Here are four pariſh churches, beſide one at Gateſhead. St. Nicholas church ſtands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty ſteeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a manſion houſe for the mayor, who is allowed 600 a year for his table, beſides a coach and barge, a hall for the ſurgeons; a large hoſpital, built by the contribution of the keel men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity, and ſeveral charitable foundations, ſituate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries ſupplied London and moſt of the ſouthern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the ſtaple trade of, and has been the ſource of great wealth to Newcaſtle the coals carried thence annually are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it alſo manufactures ſteel, iron, glaſs, woollen cloth; earthen ware, white lead, milled lead &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent ſhot; it exports large quantities of lead, ſalt, ſalmon, butter, tallow, and is particularly famous for its grindſtones, that ſcarce a veſſel goes from thence without ſome of them; hence the proverb, "that a Scotchman and a New-"caſtle grindſtone travel all the world "over." Ships are ſent hence to the Greenland fiſhery, and the trade to the Weſt Indies has become very conſiderable. The ſtreets in the old part of the town are narrow, and very uneven, being built on the declivity of a ſteep hill, but the Upper or N part of the town, which is inhabited by the politer ſort of people is much pleaſanter and has ſeveral level, well built, and ſpacious ſtreets. The ſuburbs are chiefly uſed as glaſs houſes, iron manufactories, and breweries, where beer is made which has obtained great reputation, and they are inhabited by keel-men a rough and ſturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ſhips. The annual revenue of the cuſtoms here is computed to amount to near 100000l. Newcaſtle was made a borough by William I, and the firſt charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III in 1239. It is 34 miles S of Alnwick, 94 N of York, and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 55 3 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the United States, in Delaware. It was taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh, who called it Newcaſtle, and was the firſt town ſettled on the river Delaware, and is 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Virginia, ſeated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York River, 40 miles NW of Williamſburg.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surry, with a medicinal ſpring of the ſame nature as that of Epſom.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of conſiderable height, on the W coaſt of N America. It was diſcovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

NEWENT, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Friday, ſeated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Glouceſter, and 114 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.

NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary 17 miles long and ſix broad, 20 miles S by W of Preſburg, and 28 ESE of Vienna.

NEW FOREST, a foreſt in Hampſhire, ſituate in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the Engliſh Channel. It was afforeſted by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants for that purpoſe, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His ſon William Rufus was killed in this foreſt, by an arrow ſhot by Walter Tyrrel, which had accidentally glanced againſt a tree. The ſpot is pointed out by a triangular ſtone, its timber is now appropriated to the uſe of the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large iſland on the E coaſt of N America, between 47 and 52° N lat. Its form is triangular; the N point is ſeparated from Labrador by the ſtrait of Belleiſle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the baſe, which is 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous, country and the climates rather ſevere, the ground being covered with ſnow five months in the year. The coaſts are high and the ſhores moſt remarkably wooded and the hills are clothed with birch, hazel, ſpruce fir, and pine. In ſome parts of it there are trees ſufficiently large for the building of merchantmen, the hull is made of juniper, and the pine furniſhes maſts and yards, but no maſts have yet been found for a large cutter. It ſeems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the ſummer time is viſited by the Eſqui-

mauk Indians. It has ſeveral bays and harbours, and there are about 500 Engliſh families who continue here all the year, beſides the garriſon of St. John's Placentia, and other forts. The great importance of this iſland ariſes from its fiſhery, which begins in May and ends in September; the great fiſhing-banks to the SE of this iſland, are reſorted to by at leaſt 10,000 people and 8 or 900 ſail of ſhips, and the fiſh when cured are exported to Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Weſt Indies. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the ſmalleſt kind, uſed for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harneſſed for that purpoſe. There is great plenty of game, fiſh, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John's is the principal ſettlement.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Suſſex, at the mouth of the river Ouſe, with a quay on the E ſide, where ſhips may ride ſecure in foul weather. It is chiefly inhabited by maritime people, and is ſeven miles S by E of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

NEWHAVEN, a flouriſhing town of the United States, in Connecticut, with a univerſity, conſiſting of one college, called Yale College, and a conſiderable trade with New York and the W India iſlands; it lies round the head of a bay, four miles N of the Sound, and 132 NNE of New York. Lon. 72 58 W, lat. 41 17 N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday. It has one pariſh in each county, but all the town is in Suffolk. It is the moſt celebrated place in England for horſe-races; and here Charles II built a houſe for the ſake of this diverſion. It has two charity ſchools ſettled by Queen Anne with 50l. a year each. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NEWNHAM, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Glouceſter, and 112 WNW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 46 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in the Iſle of Wight, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a large populous and well frequented town governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated almoſt in the middle of the iſland, on the river Cowes, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 40 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, but ſends two members to parliament. It is 3 miles N of Launceſton, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturday and a handſome freeſchool, 17 miles E of Shrewſbury, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 43 N.

NEWPORT, a ſeaport town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturday, it had once a ſtrong caſtle which is now demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, over which is a handſome bridge, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 36 N.

NEWPORT, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a caſtle. It is governed by a mayor, and ſeated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 18 miles NE of St. David's, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 50 W, lat. 52 6 N.

NEWPORT, a ſeaport of the United States, in Rhode Iſland. Its harbour which is one of the fineſt in the world; ſpreads Weſtward before the town which lies upon a gradual aſcent and exhibits a beautiful view from the water, and to the W of the town is Goat Iſland, on which is a fort. Newport has a handſome ſtate-houſe and an elegant public library. It is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 41 35 N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is ſeated on the Ouſe, over which it has 2 bridges 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 51 NNW of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEW RIVER, for ſupplying London with water. This river has its riſe at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a courſe of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two vallies, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Buſhill being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largeſt waggon loaded with hay or ſtraw. In ſhort, over and under this river, which ſometimes riſes thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, run ſeveral conſiderable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courſes have their paſſage.

NEWRY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituate on the ſide of a ſteep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two ſtone bridges; whil there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford bay. It has ſuffered greatly by the rebellions in Ulſter, and was burnt by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but it is now as much improved in trade and buildings, that is the largeſt town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

NEWRY-WATER, a river of Ireland, which ſeparates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford Bay.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, ſituate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the uſual ford over the river from the S, the biſhop of Durham is met here, at his firſt coming to the ſee, when the lord of Stockbourn, juſt below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and preſents it to the biſhop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEWTON, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is five miles N of Warrington, and 190 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 28 N.

NEWTON, a borough in the Iſle of Wight, which ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 SW of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWTON, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Severn, ſeven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 52 21 N.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtonſhire, ſituate on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handſome bridge, and whoſe mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable ſalmon-fiſhery. Several manufactures have been commenced with ſucceſs in this town. It is 26 miles E by N of Port-Patrick.

NEWTON, a village in Renfrewſhire, to the S of Paiſley. It is noted for ſeveral large print-fields.

NEWTOWN, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, in the United ſtates five miles from the Delaware, and 20 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 1 W, lat. 40 24 N.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſituated near the E coaſt of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a part of Staten Land, in S America. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands of S America, on the N ſide of Staten Land. Great numbers of ſea lions, ſeals, &c. reſort to theſe iſlands.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of ſays and bays. It is ſeated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 miles SW of Ipſwich, and 57 NE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Neytra, 40 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N.

NGAN-KING-FOU, the capital of the weſtern part of the province of Kiang-nan in China; its ſituation is delightful. It is governed by a particular viceroy, who keeps a large garriſon in a fort built on the banks of the river Yang-tſe-kiang. The commerce and riches of this city render it very conſiderable; and every thing that goes from the ſouthern part of China to Nan-king muſt paſs through it. All the country belonging to it is level, pleaſant, and fertile. It has under its juriſdiction only ſix cities of the third claſs. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

NGAN-LO-FOU, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Houquang, containing, in its diſtrict, two cities of the ſecond and five of the third claſs. It is 425 miles W by S of Nan-king.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S to N about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eaſtern ſhore, is Fort Niagara; and 18 miles N of this are thoſe remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. Above the falls in the middle of the river, is an iſland 800 or 900 feet long; the lower end of which is juſt at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both ſides of this iſland all the waters that come from the lakes of Canada, ruſh with aſtoniſhing grandeur, down a ſtupendous

precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in a ſtrong rapid that extends to the diſtance of nine miles below, fall near as much more. Before the water comes to this iſland, it runs but ſlowly compared with its motion afterwards, when it grows the moſt rapid in the world. Before it comes to the fall it is perfectly white and in many places thrown up high into the air and ſeems to outfly an arrow in ſwiftneſs. The river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario. The noiſe of the Niagara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard at the diſtance of 45 miles. When the water ſtrikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, and cauſes a thick cloud of vapours, on which the ſun, when it ſhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIAS, a ſmall iſland, in the E Indies; the women are remarkable for their beauty, and are purchaſed as ſlaves by the Dutch and Portugueſe. It is ſituate at the W end of Sumatra. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 1 10 N.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

NICARAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE by Coſta Rica, and on the SW by the S Pacific Ocean, being about 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholeſome; and the country produces plenty of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in a province of the ſame name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has ſome iſlands in it, and ſtretching from the city of Leon NW to SE, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

NICARIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria, 50 miles in circumference. A chain of mountains covered with wood and full of rocks, which the inhabitants who are very poor, make their abode, runs through the middle of it and ſupports them with water. They are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number, and apply themſelves to ſwimming and diving for ſponges, and for goods loſt by ſhipwreck. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

NICASTRO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Coſenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 3 N.

NICE, a county of Italy, bounded on the W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; on the E by the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was conquered by the French. The inhabitants ſupply Genoa with timber for ſhip building and carry on a trade in paper and other articles. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and conſiderable city of Italy, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its ſituation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which laſt it is ſeparated by a beautiful and extenſive terrace, uſed as a public walk. The harbour is on the E ſide of the rock, and called Limpia, from a ſmall river that falls into it. The exports are ſilk, ſweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all ſorts of dried fruits. It has been ſeveral times taken by the French, and laſt of all in 1800. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

NICE, a city of Aſia. See ISNIC.

NICHABURG, a city of Perſia, and the largeſt and richeſt in Koraſan, famous for a mine of turcois-ſtones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Meſched. Lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handſome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly reſorted, from all quarters. It is ſeated on the Meurthe, five miles SE of Nanci, and 265 E of Paris.

NICHOLAS, ST. a ſeaport of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, ſeated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, ſix miles S of Archangel.

NICHOLAS, ST. or MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, a town, harbour, and cape of the W Indies, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the ſtrait called the Windward Paſſage. The harbour is very capacious at the entrance; and ſhips of any burden may ride at anchor in the baſin, during the greateſt ſtorm. It was taken by the Engliſh, aided by the French royaliſts, in 1793. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

NICKLESBURG, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a caſtle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, ſeveral iſlands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almoſt entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or leruin (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow ſpontaneouſly to the greateſt perfection. The largeſt of theſe iſlands is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be a harmleſs ſort of people, low in ſtature but very well made, and ſurpriſingly active and ſtrong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of ſitting at table with Europeans, and eat moſt enormouſly. There ſubſiſts among them a perfect equality. A few aged people, have a little more reſpect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. Theſe iſlands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largeſt of them, which gives name to the reſt, is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

NICOLAS, ST. one of the largeſt of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is ſtony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 24 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

NICOLO, ST. the moſt conſiderable, and moſt populous town of the iſle of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortreſs, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Aſia in Natolia, now called Iſchmich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who conſiſt of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is ſtill a place of conſequence and carries on a trade in ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen ware. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 50 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the firſt battle fought between the Turks and the Chriſtians in 1396, when the emperor Sigiſmund loſt the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is ſeated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NICOPOLI, or GLAUISH, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is ſeated on the Cerauna, 165 miles SW of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, a ſtrong town, capital of the iſland of Cyprus, and the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw, delightfully ſeated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreſs-trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic ſtructure, which the Turks have turned into a moſque, and deſtroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

NICOTERA, a ſeaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 35 miles NE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

NICARA, an archieſcopal town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania. Lon. 36 9 E, lat. 39 25 N.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handſome town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle. It is ſituate on the lake of Bienne, 15 miles NW of Bern, and 60 SW of Zuric.

NIDDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 20 miles NE of Frankfort, and 38 ENE of Mentz. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

NIDECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers. It is ſituate on, and ſurrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles SSE of Juliers. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 50 46 N.

NIDJIBABAD, a ſmall town of Hindooſtan Proper, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were diſcovered here in 1791.

NIEMECZ, a ſtrong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Braſſaw, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which riſes in Lithuania, and paſſes by

Bielica and Grodna; it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eaſtern Pruſſia, where it falls into the arm of the ſea, called the Curiſch-haff, by ſeveral mouths, of which the moſt northern is called the Ruſs, being the name of the town it paſſes by.

NIENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and wool, and, is a rich and ſtrong town is ſeated on the Weſer, 30 miles NW of Hanover, and 37 SE of Bremen. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 52 45 N.

NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the biſhopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wiſmar.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipſtadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 53 59 N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NEUPORT, a ſeaport of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It has been taken and retaken in various wars, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Oſtend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIGER, a large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to aſcertain the riſe, courſe, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Park was ſent out by the African aſſociation in 1795. The courſe of this river which was formerly ſuppoſed to be from E to W, is now determined by Mr. Park to be from W to E. In tracing the riſe of the Niger Mr. Park proceeded as far as Silla, the end of his journey Eaſtward; he was diſabled from proceeding farther by ſickneſs, hunger and fatigue; particularly as he muſt have relied on the charity of the Moors, if he had continued his journey, who ſeemed to be a ſet of mercileſs fantatics. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverſes the empire of Caſſina, that no veſſel can aſcend the ſtream; and in the rainy ſeaſon, it ſwells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often ſweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

NIGRITIA. See NEGROLAND.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the iſland of Falſter, or Hulſter, in the Baltic, with a ſtrong fort, 55 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

NILE, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whoſe ſources has, from the remoteſt ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This diſcovery has however, been lately made by Mr. Bruce, who ſpent ſeveral years at the court of Abyſſinia, and by the favour of the emperor and great people of the country, was enabled to accompliſh this arduous taſk. In the middle of a marſh, near the bottom of the mountain of Geeſh, ariſes a hillock of a circular form, about three feet from the ſurface of the marſh itſelf, though apparently founded much deeper in it. The diameter of this is ſomething ſhort of twelve feet; it is ſurrounded by a ſhallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eaſtward; it is firmly built with ſod or earthen turf, brought from the ſides, and conſtantly kept in repair, and this is the altar upon which all their religious ceremonies are performed. This mouth, or opening of the ſource, is ſome parts of an inch leſs than three feet in diameter, and the water ſtood about two inches from the lip or brim. This ſpring is about ſix inches deep. This is the firſt fountain of the Nile. Ten feet diſtant from the firſt of theſe ſprings, a little to the weſt of ſouth, is the ſacred fountain, about eleven inches in diameter; but this is eight feet three inches deep. And about twenty feet diſtant from the firſt, is the third ſource, its mouth being ſomething more than two feet large, and it is five feet eight inches deep. The Nile thus formed by the union of ſtreams from theſe three fountains, runs E for about 30 yards, with very little increaſe of water, till it is turned gradually NE and then N by the graſſy brink of the land deſcending from Sacala. Here it receives the addition of ſeveral ſprings, and becomes capable of turning a common mill. From this it turns W about four miles farther, where is a cataract of about ſix feet, after which it leaves the mountainous country, and takes its courſe thro' the plains of Goutto. Here it flows ſo gently, that its motion is ſcarcely diſcernible, and its direction is ſo winding, that it forms more than 20 ſharp angular peninſulas, in a courſe of 5 miles. Its courſe then inclines to the NE and E, when it falls

down another cataract, and then receives the Jemma, a ſtream not inferior in ſize to itſelf. Proceeding to the N, it croſſes the ſouthern part of the lake Tzana, or Dembea, and iſſues out at the W ſide of it in the territory of Dara. After emerging from this lake, it firſt receives the name of the Nile. The banks in the courſe of a few miles become very high, and are covered with the moſt beautiful and variegated verdure that can be conceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Bejemder till it reaches Alata, where is the third cataract, which is repreſented by Mr. Bruce as the moſt magnificent ſight he ever beheld. The river had been conſiderably increaſed by rains, and fell in one ſheet of water, without any interval, about half an Engliſh mile in breadth, with a force and noiſe that was truly terrible, and which ſtunned, and made him for a time, perfectly dizzy. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall all round, and hung over the courſe of the ſtream both above and below, marking its tract, though the water is not ſeen. The river, though ſwelled with rain, preſerved its natural clearneſs, and fell, as far as he could diſcern, into a deep pool, or baſon, in the ſolid rock, which was full, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; the ſtream when it fell, ſeeming part of it to run back with great fury upon the rock, as well as forward in the line of its courſe, raiſing a wave, or violent ebullition, by chaſſing againſt each other. About half a mile below the cataract, the Nile is confined between two rocks, where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and great noiſe. Below this tremendous waterfall the Nile takes a SE direction along the W ſide of Begemder and Amhara, on the right incloſing the province of Gojam. It receives a great number of ſtreams from both ſides, and after ſeveral turns takes at laſt a direction almoſt due N, and approaches within 62 miles of its ſource. It now ſeems to have forced its paſſage through a gap in ſome very high mountains, which bound the country of the Ganges, and falls down a cataract 280 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very conſiderable height. It now runs cloſe by Sennaar, in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards makes a ſharp turn to the E. Leaving Sennaar, it paſſes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the NE it joins the Tecazze, and paſſes a large and populous town named Chendi. Having at length received the great river Athara, it turns directly N for about two degrees; it then turns to W by S, for more than two degrees in longitude, and arrives at Korti. From Korti it runs almoſt SW till it paſſes Dongola, after which it comes to Moſcho. From thence turning to the NE, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 22° 15′ of N lat. where is the ſeventh cataract named Jan Adel. This is likewiſe very tremendous, though not above half as high as that of Alata. This courſe is now continued till it falls into the Mediterranean, there being only one other cataract in the whole ſpace which is much inferior to any of thoſe already deſcribed. The Nile overflows regularly every year; the cauſes of its inundations are thus deſcribed by Mr. Bruce. The ſun being nearly ſtationary for ſome days in the tropic of Capricorn, the air there becomes ſo much rarefied, that the heavier winds, charged with watery particles, ruſh in upon it from the Atlantic on the W, and from the Indian ocean on the E. Having thus gathered ſuch a quantity of vapours as it were to a focus, the ſun now puts them in motion, and drawing them after it in its rapid progreſs northward, on the 7th of January, for two years together, ſeemed to have extended its power to the atmoſphere of Gondar, when for the firſt time, there appeared in the ſky white, dappled, thin clouds, the ſun being then diſtant 34° from the zenith, without any one cloudy or dark ſpeck having been ſeen for ſeveral months before. Advancing to the line with increaſed velocity, and deſcribing larger ſpirals, the ſun brings on a few drops of rain at Gondar the 11ſt of March, being then diſtant 5° from the zenith; theſe are greedily abſorbed by the thirſty ſoil; and this ſeems to be the fartheſt extent of the ſun's influence, capable of cauſing rain, which then only falls in large drops, and laſts but a few minutes: the rainy ſeaſon, however, begins moſt ſeriouſly upon its arrival at the zenith of every place, and theſe rains continue conſtant and increaſing after he has paſſed it, in his progreſs northward. In April, all the rivers in Amhara, Begemder, and Laſta, firſt diſcoloured, and then beginning to ſwell, join the Nile in ſeveral parts of its courſe neareſt them; the river then, from the height of its angle of inclination, forces itſelf through the ſtagnant lake without mixing with it. In the beginning of May, hundreds of ſtreams pour themſelves from Gojam, Damot, Maiſha, and Dembea, into the lake Tzana, which had become low by intenſe evaporation, but now begins to fill inſenſibly, and contributes a large quantity of water to the Nile, before it falls down the cataract of Alata. In the beginning of June, the ſun,

leaving note, paſſed all Abyſſinia, the rivers there are all full, and then is the time of the greateſt rains in Abyſſinia, while it is, for ſome days, as if were ſtationary in the tropic of Cancer.

NIMEGUEN, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and ſeveral forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1695; and has been often taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Waal, 35 miles SE of Utrecht, and 70 NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

NING-KOUE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a ſpecies of reed; and containing, in its diſtrict, ſix cities of the third claſs.

NING-PO-FOU, called by the Europeans LIAMPO, an excellent ſeaport of China, on the E coaſt, oppoſite to Japan, in the province of Tche-kiang. The ſilks manufactured here are much eſteemed in foreign countries, eſpecially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chineſe for copper, gold, and ſilver. This city has four others under its juriſdiction, beſides a great number of fortreſſes. It is 850 miles SE of Pekin. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

NINGOUTA, a city of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It is ſurrounded by a wooden wall, compoſed of plain ſtakes, driven into the earth. Without this palliado, there is another of the ſame kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, correſponding to the four cardinal points.

NINOVE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

NIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has ſeveral commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is ſaid to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

NIORT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. Its dry ſweetmeets are much eſteemed, and it is noted for manufactures of coarſe woollen goods. It is 28 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

NIPHON, the largeſt iſland of Japan, 600 miles long, and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was diſcovered, in 1542, by the Portugueſe, who were caſt on ſhore by a tempeſt. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 miles E of China.

NISHNEI-NOVOGOROD, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name, with a citadel. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 280 miles E by N of Moſcow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

NISIBEN, or NESBIN, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the ſhadow of what it was, and ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

NISITA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Naples, very fertile, and would be more ſo but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, a flouriſhing city of France in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maiſon Quarree, or the ſquare houſe, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the fineſt in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nſmes was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calviniſts; but Lewis XIV. demoliſhed their church, in 1685, and built a caſtle to keep them in awe. The population of Niſmes is computed at near 70,000. It is ſeated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles NW of Arles, and 75 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, ſeated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the imperialiſts in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

NITH, a river in Dumfrieſhire, which iſſues from a lake in the mountains to the NW, and paſſing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united ſtreams form a fine eſtuary in Solway Frith.

NITHSDALE, a diviſion of Dumfrieſhire, Scotland, lying to the W of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly ſhaded with noble foreſts, which are now almoſt deſtroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with ſheep and black cattle.

NITRIA, a famous deſert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monaſteries, which are now reduced to four: and it takes its name from

a ſalt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

NIVELLE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canoneſſes, whoſe abbeſs is ſtyled princeſs of Nivelle. Here alſo is John of Nievelle, ſo much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, ſtanding on the top of a tower near the clock, who ſtrikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics. It is 15 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

NIVERNOIS, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

NIXABOUR, a town of Perſia, in Koraſan, 80 miles SE of Meſched. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

NIXAPA, a conſiderable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and ſugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated on the Belbo, 15 miles SW of Alexandria. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 45 15 N.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, ſituated on the S coaſt of the gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a diſtrict inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 miles NW of Bombay.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles NE of Spoletto. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 43 1 N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

NOGARCOT, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napoul and is 50 miles NE of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12 E, lat. 28 40 N.

NOGAYANS, the name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deſerts on the northern ſide of the Euxine and the Caſpian ſea, and on the northern ſide of Mount Caucaſus; beſides ſeveral ſettlements to the W and NW of the Euxine; in ſuch a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mœotis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninſula of Krimea, and the banks of the Boryſthenes and the Dnieſter, to the other ſide of the Danube.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 30 N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, ſeated on the Huiſne, 35 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

NOIR, CAPE, a promontory of S America, at the S extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

NOIRMOTIER, an iſland of France, near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 miles in length and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good paſtures. The Engliſh attacked it without ſucceſs in 1795. The principal town is of the ſame name. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee, 10 miles NE of Naples. The ruins of its ancient edifices are almoſt obliterated, and nothing remains of the two amphitheatres but ſome brick walls, the marble caſing having been taken away by an earl of Nola to build his palace. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 56 N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is five miles NE of Final, and 30 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, a little E of Porto-Bello, to which its once flouriſhing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 48 56 N.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, oppoſite the Canary Iſlands. It was long conſidered by the Portugueſe, in their attempts to explore Africa as an impaſſible boundary denoted by its name. But they doubled it at laſt, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

NONA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, ſeven miles N by W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

NONTRON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 miles N of Perigueux, and 30 SSW of Limoges. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 45 32 N.

NOOFOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Pro-

per, in the province of Guzerat, 55 miles E of Surat, and 144 W of Burhanpour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

NOORDEN, a conſiderable town of Weſtphalia, 12 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

NOOTKO. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NORBERG, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmanland, 34 miles N of Stroemſholm. In its vicinity are the beſt iron mines in the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60 2 N.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto. It is a kind of republic, and ſeated among the mountains, 20 miles SE of Spoletto. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 42 36 N.

NORD. See NORTA.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the iſle of Alſen, with a caſtle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

NORDGAW. See BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is 25 miles SW of Halberſtadt. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

NORDHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick, ſituate between the Ruhme and Leina, ten miles N of Gottingen, and 45 S of Hanover. It carries on a pretty conſiderable commerce. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 51 34 N.

NORDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland. It is one of the largeſt and moſt commercial provincial towns in Sweden, and covers a large ſpace of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houſes are ſcattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a ſeries of cataracts, and is divided into four principal ſtreams, which encircle ſeveral rocky iſlands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for ſmall veſſels. Here are manufactures of cloth, which employ 1500 men; three ſugar houſes; one of ſnuff; fifty mills for grinding corn, which is exported in large quantities; and a braſs foundery. They have alſo a ſalmon-fiſhery which gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 90 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 28 N.

NORDLAND, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

NORDLINGEN, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, ſeated on the Aigre, 38 miles NW of Augſburg. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NORDSTRAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 54 40 N.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, and on the S and SE by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 pariſhes; and ſends 12 members to parliament. The air differs in different parts of the county according to the ſoil, which in ſome places is marſhy, eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt, and there the air is foggy and unwholeſome; in others it is clayey and chalky, poor, lean and ſandy, and there the air is good. The county is almoſt all champaign, except in ſome places where riſe gentle hills. The marſh lands yield rich paſture for cattle: the clay grounds peaſe, rye and barley; and the ſandy heaths feed vaſt flocks of large ſheep, of which ſome villages are ſaid to keep 4000 or 5000. Theſe heaths alſo abound in rabbits of a ſilver gray colour. Great quantities of mackarel and herring are caught upon the coaſts of this county, the former in the ſpring and the latter in September; eſpecially at Yarmouth, where they are cured in a particular manner, and to great perfection. Wood and honey are alſo very plentiful on this county, and on the coaſts jet and ambergreaſe are ſometimes found. Turnips are alſo more generally grown here than in any other part of the country; likewiſe buck-wheat, which is uſed for feeding ſwine and poultry. The manufactures of the county, which is exceedingly populous, are chiefly woollen and worſted ſtuffs and ſtockings, for which they are well ſupplied with wool from the vaſt flocks of ſheep fed on it. The county is well watered and ſupplied with fiſh by the rivers Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Leſſer Ouſe, and the Bure, beſides rivulets. Turkies are reared here to a larger ſize than elſewhere, and there is abundance of game, eſpecially pheaſants. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK, a town of the United States, the moſt populous in Virginia, ſeated on James River, 105 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and ſettled by a colony of convicts, ſet-

ordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but some of the vallies are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The island is well watered; at or near Mount Pitt, rises a copious stream which, flowing thro' a very fine valley, divides itself into several branches, each of which retains sufficient force to be used in turning mills. The whole island is covered by a very thick forest, choaked with underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The woods are inhabited by innumerable tribes of birds, many of them very gay in plumage. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. In summer, the heat is excessive; from February to August may be called the rainy season; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleasant. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the S side of the island, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

NORFOLK SOUND, is a very extensive place; it lies in Lon. 135 36 W, lat. 57 3 N. How far it stretches to the N is not known.

NORLAND, one of the five general division of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Hiemtland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the English Channel, on the E by Picardy and the Isle of France, and on the S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now comprehends the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NORRISTOWN, a town of the United States, capital of the county of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the river Skuykill, 12 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 7 N.

NORTELGA, or NOR TELGE, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 59 44 N.

NORTH, or NORD, a department of France, which comprehends the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 71 20 N.

NORTH COAST, a department of France. See COTES DU NORD.

NORTH FERRY, a small town at the N side of the frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage. It formerly had a chapel endowed by Robert I.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a well-built trading place, 30 miles NNW of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Pennsylvania, 111 miles long and 35 broad. By a computation of the inhabitants made in 1790, it contained 24,250. Easton is the capital.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of the United States, in Massachusets. It is the capital of Hampshire and is situate on the Connecticut, 100 miles W of Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. Its fairs are noted for horses both for the draught and saddle; and it is besides a great thoroughfare for the W and N roads. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and the next to that stockings and lace. The horse market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horse-markets and horse fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the jokies from York and London. It is a handsome town, has a spacious market-place, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almost intirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner; and near it is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I in

memory of his queen Eleanor. This town 136 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadeſt; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordſhire, on the W by that county and Warwickſhire, on the NW by Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire, on the N by Lincolnſhire, and on the E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the dioceſe of Peterborough, contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 330 pariſhes and there are 150,000 inhabitants. As this county is dry, well cultivated, free from marſhes, except the fens of Peterborough, in the centre of the kingdom, and of courſe at a diſtance from ſea, it enjoys a very pure and wholeſome air. In conſequence of this it is very populous, and ſo full of towns and churches, that 30 ſpires or ſteeples may be ſeen in many places at one view; and even in the fens the inhabitants ſeem to enjoy a good ſtate of health, and to be little affected by the water which frequently overflows their grounds, eſpecially in winter, but it is never ſuffered to remain long upon it. Its ſoil is fertile both in corn and paſturage in which it is peculiarly celebrated; but it labours under the ſcarcity of fuel, as it doth not produce much wood, and by lying at a diſtance from the ſea cannot be eaſily ſupplied with coal. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary ſizes; and many horſes of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not diſtinguiſhed for manufactures. Beſides many leſſer brooks it is well watered by the rivers Nen, Welland Oute, Leam, Cherwell and Avon, the three firſt of which are for the moſt part navigable.

NORTHCURRY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the Tone, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, ſituated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravеſend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments, as ancient as the thirteenth century. Vaſt quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous foſſils have been dug up here.

NORTHLECH, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeveral almſhouſes, and a free grammar-ſchool. It is ſeated on the Lech, 25 miles E of Glouceſter, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 51 46 N.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, which received its name from being ſituate N of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained alſo the counties of York, Lancaſter, Durham, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the biſhopric of Durham, on the SW and W by Cumberland, and on the NW and N by Scotland, from which it is ſeparated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E to W. It lies in the dioceſe of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 pariſhes; and ſends eight members to parliament. The air of this county is not ſo cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its ſituation between two ſeas, in the narroweſt part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reaſon, the ſnow ſeldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people who generally live to a great age, are ſeldom afflicted with ſickneſs. The ſoil is various, the eaſtern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and moſt ſorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the weſtern part is generally barren, it being moſtly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with pit-coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually ſhipped from thence to London. There are alſo large quantities of lead and timber. The rivers cauſe the country to be well watered, and afford great plenty of ſalmon and trout. The principal of theſe are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket. Alnwick is the county town, but the largeſt is Newcaſtle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennſylvania, 180 miles long and 80 broad. A computation was made of its inhabitants in 1790, when it contained 17,161. Sunbury is the capital.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of Pennſylvania, ſeated in the angle formed by the junction of the W and E branches of the Suſquehannah, juſt above Sunbury, and 138 miles NW of Philadelphia.

NORTHWICH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Weaver near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its ſalt-works. The ſtratum of ſalt lies about 40 yards deep

and ſome of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. Vaſt pits of ſolid rock ſalt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immenſe quantities are raiſed; and much of it, in its crude ſtate, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 miles NE of Cheſter, and 173 NW of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 53 16 N.

NORTON, or CHIPPING NORTON, a corporate town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 74 NW of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 51 55 N.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the ſea, on the W coaſt of N America, diſcovered by captain Cook in his laſt voyage. There is no good harbour in all the ſound, nor even a tolerable ſtation for ſhips. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the moſt weſterly part of the ancient Scandinavia, lying between the 57th. and 72nd. degrees of N lat. and between the 5th. and 31ſt. degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in a direct line from Lindiſnaes, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand to the N cape at the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swediſh Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Categate. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Chriſtiania, Chriſtianſand, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky ſoil and northern poſition, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, but he is ſuppoſed to have overrated them conſiderably. They maintain their own army, which conſiſts of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much eſteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiſs mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is bleſſed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Chriſtian V, the great legiſlator of his country. By this law, peaſants are free, a few only excepted on ſome noble eſtates near Fredericſtadt; and the benefits of this code are viſible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peaſants in Norway and the enſlaved vaſſals of Denmark, though both living under the ſame government. The Norwegians are generally well formed, tall, ſturdy and robuſt, brave, hardy, honeſt, hoſpitable and ingenious; yet ſavage, raſh, quarrelſome and litigious. Their women are well ſhaped, tall, comely, remarkably fair and obliging. The mountaineers acquire ſurpriſing ſtrength and dexterity by hard living, cold, laborious exerciſe, climbing rocks, ſkaiting on the ſnow and handling arms. Thoſe who dwell in the maritime parts of Norway exerciſe the employment of fiſhing and navigation, and become very expert mariners. The peaſants never employ any handicraftſmen for neceſſaries to themſelves and families; they are their own hatters, ſhoemakers, taylors, tanners, weavers, carpenters, ſmiths, and joiners; they are even expert in ſhip-building; and ſome of them make excellent violins. Great part of Norway is covered with foreſts of wood, which conſtitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly conſiſt of fir and pine, for which great ſums are received from foreigners, who export an immenſe number of maſts, beams, planks, and boards. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen the winter is ſo moderate, that the ſeas are always open and practicable, except in creeks and bays. On the E ſide of Norway, from the frontiers of Sweden to Filefield, the cold generally ſets in about the middle of October with great ſeverity, and laſts till the middle of April. The ſoil of Norway varies in different places, according to the ſituation of rock or valley. The mountains are bare and barren; but the earth waſhed down from them, enriches and fertilizes the vallies. In theſe the ſoil generally conſiſts of black mould, ſand, loam, chalk, and gravel, lying over one another in unequal ſtrata. The face of the country is in many places deformed by large ſwamps and marſhes, very dangerous to the traveller. The ploughed lands in reſpect to mountains, woods, meadows and waſtes do not exceed the proportion of 1 to 80, ſo that the whole country does not produce corn to maintain above half the number of its inhabitants. The principal trees, as noticed above, are the fir and pine; it produces likewiſe oak, plenty of elm trees, aſh, hazel, and birch. They carry on a conſiderable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper wrought and unwrought; iron caſt into cannon, ſtoves, and pots, or forged into bars; maſts, timber, deal-boards, planks, marble, mill-ſtones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, cow-hides, goat-ſkins, ſeal-ſkins, the furs of bears, &c, down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper and other ſorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhauſtible quarries of excellent marble, black, white,

blue, grey and variegated. Gold has likewiſe been found in a ſmall quantity, and a conſiderable ſilver mine is at preſent wrought at Koningſberg at the riſk of his Daniſh majeſty. Theſe were viſited by Mr. Coxe, who ſays that they formerly produced 70,000l; but they now produce only 50,000l. The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Pruſſian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former ſo large, that they appear like inlets of the ſea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary ſovereigns. On the demiſe of Hagen V, in 1319, without male iſſue, his grandſon in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his perſon the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was ſucceeded in the kingdom of Norway by his ſon Hagen VI, huſband of the celebrated Margaret; and, at his deceaſe, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their ſon Olof V. who dying without iſſue, Margaret herſelf was raiſed to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it deſcended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward ſeparated from Denmark by the valour and addreſs of Guſtavus Vaſa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Chriſtiania.

NORWICH, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is ſurrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and ſeated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Though, as it has been ſaid, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houſes with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vaſt cargoes of coal, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are generally ſent to London, though conſiderable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, &c. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. There are, beſide the cathedral, 36 pariſh churches, two churches for the Flemings, ſome diſſenting meeting-houſes, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a ſtately caſtle, on a hill, which is the ſhire-houſe and the county gaol; the aſſizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. The city is reckoned ſix miles in compaſs It has 12 gates, and ſix bridges over the Yare, and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for its worſted manufacture. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no leſs than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, ſilk, &c. in and about the town, including thoſe employed in ſpinning the yarn uſed for ſuch goods as are all made in this city. There is a ſtocking manufactory alſo here, which has been computed at 60,000l. a year It is 43 miles N of Ipſwich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

NORWICH, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, ſeated at the head of the Thames, 12 miles N of New London: at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, ſtockings, and buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge-work.

NORWICH, a town of the State of Vermont, 181 miles N of New York. Lon. 72 22 W, lat. 43 40 N.

NOSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituate on the Muldau, 18 miles W of Dreſden. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 51 2 N.

NOTCHENGONG, a town of the Deccan in the province of Berar, 75 miles SSW of Ellichpour. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 20 32 N.

NOTEBURGH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on an iſland in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Peterſburgh was built. It is 25 miles E of Peterſburgh. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

NOTO, an ancient large and handſome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at ſome diſtance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles SW of Syracuſe. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

NOTTELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſeven miles W of Munſter.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of the United States, in Maryland, five miles NE of Baltimore.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſituate on a rocky eminence, crowned by its caſtle; a magnificent modern ſtructure, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, and built on the ſite of an ancient fortreſs, celebrated in Engliſh hiſtory. It is a populous and

town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, celebrated for a ſiege of 14 years maintained againſt the Romans, who finally ſubdued and deſtroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen, near the head of the river Douero, four miles above the town of Soria.

NUN, or NED DE NUN, a province of Africa, ſeparated on the S from the kingdom of Sus, by a ſandy deſert. The emperor of Morocco pretends to be ſovereign of this country, but his authority is only nominal. This vaſt, but deſert province, is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, who are ſcattered over every part capable of cultivation.

NUNDYDROOG, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict, in the Myſore country. Its fortreſs is built on the ſummit of an almoſt inacceſſible mountain, 1700 feet in height, but was beſieged and taken by the Engliſh under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is ſeated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 36 N.

NUNEHAM, a village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feaſt, an annual feſtival, inſtituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and induſtry.

NUNNY, a village in Somerſetſhire two miles SW of Frome, with a fair on November. It is remarkable for an old caſtle taken by the parliament's forces in 1645, the ſhell of which is ſtill entire and a fine piece of antiquity.

NUREMBURG, or NUREMBERG, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a univerſity. It is ſix miles in circumference, ſurrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 ſtone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is ariſtocratical; and the townſmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgeſſes are very induſtrious, and the beſt workmen in arts; their maps and prints are in high eſteem, as well as their muſical and mathematical inſtruments; nor are they leſs curious in clockwork, and in the ſeveral manufactures of iron, ſteel, ivory, wood, and alabaſter. The beſt toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and ſuperb caſtle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is ſtill ſtanding at the extremity of the city; and the arſenal is one of the beſt in Germany. The houſes are built of freeſtone, and are four or five ſtories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghoſt has a variety of relics, as alſo the imperial crown and ſceptre, the globe of the empire, the ſword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the dalmatic, the golden ſurplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, ſlippers, and hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All theſe rarities are placed in a cheſt, which is ſuſpended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any perſon of high diſtinction wants to ſee them. No Jews are ſuffered to lodge a ſingle night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremburg, in proceſs of time, has obtained a conſiderable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large foreſts. It is 55 miles NW of Ratiſbon, 62 N of Augſburg, and 230 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is ſituate on the Neckar, 14 miles SE of Stutgard, and 60 E of Straſburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 33 N.

NUSSERFOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 80 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 2 20 N.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is ſeated on the Erfft, five miles SW of Duſſeldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 11 N.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Funen, ſeated in a commodious bay. It has the remains of an old palace, in which Chriſtian II was born, and is 10 miles E of Odenſee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

NYMBURG, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elb. The Saxons took it by aſſault in 1634. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 50 8 N.

NYON, a commercial town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, with a caſtle,

Here are a great many Roman inſcriptions, and it is a trading place. It is ſeated near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles NNE of that city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Aigues over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral ſpring named Pentias, and ſome manufactures of ſoap and woollen ſtuffs. It is eight miles NW of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NYSLOT, a ſtrong town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Narova, among large marſhes, 20 miles SW of Narva, and 60 N of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat 61 56 N.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Sweden, and it is ſeated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 31 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

NYSTED, or NYFSTED, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland, with a conſiderable trade to the duchy of Mecklenberg and other places of Germany. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

O.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, the county-town of Rutlandſhire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church remain the decaying walls of an old caſtle; and four ſilver pennies of the later Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It is ſeated in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmoſe, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

OAKHAMPTON, or OCKHAMPTON, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has large remains of a caſtle, diſmantled by Henry VIII. It is ſeated on the river Ock, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 48 N.

OAKS CREEK. See CANIADERAGO.

OBAN, a village in Argyleſhire, ſeated on the ſeacoaſt, where there is an excellent fiſhing ſtation, and a cuſtomhouſe.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W of Gratz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

OBERKIRCH, a town and caſtle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, lately belonging to the archbiſhop of Straſburg, from which place it is 3 miles diſtant. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35 N.

OBERNDORF, a town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the Black Foreſt, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and ſeated on the Neckar, 14 miles N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

OBERNBERG, a town of Bavaria, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Inn, 15 miles SW of Paſſau, to whoſe biſhop it belongs. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 25 N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

OBERWESEL, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, taken by the French in 1794, and ſeated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 1 N.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock, 38 miles N of Liſbon. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 39 17 N.

OBOLLAH, a ſtrong town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi, ſeated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buſſarah. Lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

OBSKAYA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Aſia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

OBVINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm. It is ſituate on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

OBY, a river of Ruſſia in Aſia, which riſes in the deſert of Iſchimſka, and running N joins the Irtyſh, near Tobolſk, and falls into the bay of Obſkaya.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on a plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, 18 miles E of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, ſeated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 49 35 N.

OCCA, a large river of Ruſſia, which falls into the Volga, near Nithnei Novogorod.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S of Ulm,

and 40 WSW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 48 10 N.

OCKER, a river of Lower Saxony, which riſes in the S part of the duchy of Brunſwick, runs by Goſſar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick, and falls into the Aller, W of Gythorn.

OCRIDA. See LOCHRIDA.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town and fortreſs, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Ruſſian government of Catharinenſlaf. It has been frequently an object of conteſt between the Turks and the Ruſſians, many thouſands of whom, on both ſides, have fallen in the different ſieges it has undergone. It was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Ruſſia, by the ſubſequent peace. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Dnieper, oppoſite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherſon, and 190 N by E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ODENSEE, a conſiderable and ancient town of Denmark, capital of the iſle of Funen, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, two miles from the bay of Stegeſtrand, and 75 W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near a town of the ſame name, in Sileſia. It runs N through Sileſia; Franckfort, Lebus, Cuſtrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Uſedom, and Wolgaſt, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin.

ODER, a town in the SW extremity of Sileſia, at the ſource of the river Oder, 16 miles SW of Troppaw. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ODFREBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle March of Brandenburg, ſituate on the Oder, 35 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 52 58 N.

ODERBURG, a town of Sileſia, ſeated near the confluence of the Oder and Elſa, 10 miles S of Ratibor. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Seltz, 20 miles S of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 31 N.

ODIHAM, a corporate town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles NE of Wincheſter, and 42 W by S of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 18 N.

OELAND, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, ſeparated from the coaſt of Gothland, by a ſtrait of 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. Borkholm is the chief town. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

OELFELDT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, ſeated on the Aller, 25 miles E of Brunſwick. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

OELSNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, ſeated on the Elſter. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

OESEL, an iſland of the Baltic, on the coaſt of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Ruſſia. Its capital is Arendburgh.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is ſeated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhauſen. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Wirnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 35 WNW of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment caſt up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England againſt the incurſions of the Welſh. It runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire.

OFFANTO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the Appennines; paſſes by Conza and Monte Verde; ſeparates Capitanata from Baſilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient, Aufidus.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It ſurrendered to the French in July 1796 and is ſeated on the Maine, five miles E of Franefort. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Kintzig, 12 miles SE of Straſburg, and 28 S of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

ONGERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has a villa belonging to the elector, and is ſituate on the Rhine, four miles WNW of Manheim.

OHETEROA, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has

neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither ſo populous nor fertile as the iſlands o the N of it; yet its manufactures are of a ſuperior kind. The cloth is of a better lie, and the ſpears and clubs are better cut and poliſhed, and the carving is executed n a better manner. The people are luſty and well made, and rather browner than hoſe of the Society Iſlands. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

OHIO, a river of N America, which has ts ſource in the Allegany mountains, and s called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when t firſt receives the name of Ohio. It ounds the ſtate of Kentucky in its whole ength: and the only diſadvantage it has, s a rapid, one mile and a half long, in at. 38 3 N, about 400 miles from its outh. In this place the river runs over . rocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad, nd the deſcent is ſo gradual, that the fall loes not probably in the whole exceed ten eet. When the ſtream is low, empty oats only can paſs this rapid; but, when igh, boats of any burden may paſs in afety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, xcept the laſt 150 miles, where it is from 500 to 1000 yards. After a courſe of near 200 miles from Pittſburg, in which t receives numbers of large and ſmall ivers, it enters the Miſſiſſippi in lat. 36 3 N.

OHIAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, in whoſe neighbourhood they cultivate great quantities of tobacco. It has a large caſtle and is ſituate n the Ohla, eight miles NW of Brieg, nd 14 SE of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 29 E, at. 50 56 N.

OHRDRUF, a town of Upper Saxony, in he principality of Gotha. It has been requently deſtroyed by fire, but has riſen gain like the phenix from its aſhes, and s now in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and arries on conſiderable manufactures. It s eight miles SSE of Gotha, and 15 SW f Erfurt. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 50 55 N.

OHRINGEN, a town of Franconia, 34 miles ESE of Heidelberg, and 33 S of Wertheim. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 49 13 N.

OICH, LOCH, a lake in Inverneſſhire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains ſome little wooded iſlands; and its waters flow through loch Neſs into Murray Frith.

OIRA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 40 38 N.

OISANS, a town of France in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles SE of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France.

OISE, a river, which has its ſource in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoiſe. It gives name to the above department.

OKEHAM. See OAKHAM.

OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Tueſday eight miles SE of Reading, and 32 W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

OKOTZK, a province of the government of Irkutzk, in Ruſſia. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eaſtern Ocean.

OLDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the laſt counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horſes; and is ſeated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 SE of Embden Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

OLDENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, ſeated on the Wenaw and Eſca. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Weſtphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, ſeated on the Weſer, 28 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 52 16 N.

OLDENZEEL, a town of the United Provinces in Overyſſel, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N.

OLDESLO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 53 52 N.

OLERON, an iſle of France, five miles from the coaſts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a caſtle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-houſe, and on its E ſide ſtands a ſtrong caſtle. In the reign of Richard I. this iſland was part of the poſſeſſions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of

maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine conſtitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, 38 miles ENE of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E lat. 50 23 N.

Olika, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Olinda, a town of Braſil, ſeated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portugueſe have ſince retaken it. Lon. 35 0 W, lat 8 13 S.

Olita, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly reſided. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Oliva, a celebrated monaſtery of Weſtern Pruſſia, three miles W of Dantzic. It contains ſeveral tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

Olivenza, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated near the Guadiano, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Olmutz, a commercial town of Moravia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia, in 1741. In 1758, he beſieged it again; but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is ſeated on the Morawa, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Olney, a town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a conſiderable manufacture of boneлace. It is ſeated on the Ouſe, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Olone, an iſland, town, caſtle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 258 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, a government of Ruſſia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this diſtrict are ſome conſiderable iron works.

Olonetz, a town of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is ſituate on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 22 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olsa, or Oelse, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Sileſia, with a caſtle, where the duke generally reſides. It is 17 miles NE of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Olsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, ſeated on the Elſter, 60 miles SW of Dreſden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Olten, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the biſhop of Baſle, and is ſeated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Arau. Lon. 7 45 E, lat 47 16 N.

Olympus, a mountain of Natolia, one of the higheſt and moſt conſiderable in all Aſia. The ancients ſuppoſed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumſtance, placed the reſidence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are ſeveral mountains of the ſame name.

Ombrone, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Sienneſe, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, a town of Italy, in the Sienneſe, between the river Ombrone and the lake Caſtigliano, three miles S of Groſſetto.

Omegna, a town of the duchy of Milan, in the Novareſe, with a caſtle, five miles N of Orta.

Omer, St. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a village, called Sithiu, and owes its preſent name and importance to a Saint, who built a monaſtery here in the ſeventh century. It is a fortreſs of conſiderable importance, and ſurrounded on one ſide with a large moraſs; and about it there are many ſluices, which ſerve to carry off the water, when it is overflowed, and in the midſt of the morаſs there is a ſort of floating iſlands covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral was a handſome ſtructure, and there were other fine buildings with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became maſters of the place in 1679. They produce good paſture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind

may not have too much power over them. St. Omer is ſeated on the Aa, on the ſide of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 235 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

OMMEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the Vecht, 17 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

OMMENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on the Othern, nine miles SE of Marpurg, and 45 NE of Francfort. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N

OMMIRABIH, a river of Africa, which riſes in Mount Atlas, ſeparates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E ſide of Azamor.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or ſix leagues W of Atooi. Its eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea, but the other parts of the iſland conſiſt of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the ſweet root called tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

ONEG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel. It lies on the lake Onega, near the White Sea, 80 miles S of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and conſequently with Peterſburg. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, ſurrounded by the territory of Genoa, but ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

ONEGLIA, a ſeaport of Italy, in a principality of the ſame name. The French and Spaniards had poſſeſſion of it in 1744, but were driven from it by the Piedmonteſe. It was taken by the French, in 1794. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 30 miles SE of Cogni, and 50 W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 31 E, lat. 43 58 N.

ONEIDA, or ONONDAGO, a lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York. It is 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extends weſtward about 25 miles where its outlet, the Onondago River, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oſwego.

ONGAR, or CHIPPING ONGAR, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, 22 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, ſeated on a river which falls into the bay of Bengal, not far from its mouth, and is 8 29 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

ONONDAGO, a lake, and river, in the ſtate of New York. The river flows W from the lake till it meets the Seneca, when its courſe turns N, to Oſwego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall which cauſes a portage of 20 yards. Toward the head-waters of this river, ſalmon are caught in great quantities.

ONORE, a ſeaport of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat 14 20 N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 48 10 N.

ONRUST, a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ſhips.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, ſituate between 71 and 74° W lon. and 42 and 45° N lat. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by means of the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago River; and on the NE its waters enter the river Iroquois. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fiſh of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oſwego baſs, weighing three or four pounds.

OODOOANULLAH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſeated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. The ſituation is eſteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the ſeat of the government of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell in the conteſt for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberleſs ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, evince his paſſion for building, and the great extent of them. There ſtill remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly deſtroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the ſame prince, famous for the victory gained over Meer Coſſim, in 1764, by Major Adams. Oodooanullah is 82 miles N by W of Moorſhedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

ONONALASKA, one of the iſlands of

the Northern Archipelago, viſited by captain Cook in his laſt voyage. The native inhabitants of this iſland are to all appearance a very peaceable people, having been much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, who now keep them in a ſtate of ſubjection. As the iſland furniſhes them with ſubſiſtence, ſo it does, in ſome meaſure, with clothing, which is chiefly compoſed of ſkins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beſides this, they wear a waiſtcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of ſome kind of ſtrong gut; but the ſoles and upper part are of Ruſſia leather. Fiſh and other ſea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even ſea-weed, compoſe their food. They dry quantities of fiſh during the ſummer, which they lay up in ſmall huts for their uſe in winter. They did not appear to be very deſirous of iron, nor to want any other inſtrument except ſewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With theſe they ſew their canoes, and make their clothes, and alſo work very curious embroidery. They uſe, inſtead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they ſplit to the thickneſs required. All ſewing is performed by the females, who are ſhoe-makers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baſkets of graſs, which are both ſtrong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatneſs and perfection in moſt of their works, that ſhows that they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perſeverence. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

OOROOP and OOSHESHEER. See KURILES.

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the iſle of Cadſand, four miles NE of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 51 22 N.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the iſle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a flouriſhing ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almoſt impregnable; and is noted for its ſtrong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N by E of Liſbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 10 N.

OPPELEN, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia, were ſettled here in 1742. It is ſeated on the Oder, in a pleaſant plain, 35 miles SE of Breſlaw, and 40 N of Troppaw. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz, and 12 N of Worms. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 43 N.

OPPIDO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 19 N.

ORACH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

ORAN, a ſtrong and important ſeaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremeſen, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly in a plain, almoſt oppoſite Carthagena, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became maſters of it again, and have kept it ever ſince. In 1790, it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left ſtanding; and 2000 perſons periſhed. The bey of Maſcara taking advantage of the diſtreſſed ſtate of the garriſon, attacked it with a conſiderable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obſtinate attacks. It is 124 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 0 8 W; lat. 36 2 N.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, and before the French revolution, an epiſcopal ſee. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are alſo the remains of a fine amphitheatre, ſome aqueducts, &c. which eſcaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV, in 1688. It is ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Deſſau, ſix miles SE of Deſſau.

ORANIENBAUM, a village of Ruſſia, on the gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menſhikoff, afterwards converted into an hoſpital, then into a palace, by Peter III. It is 28 miles W of Peterſburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 52 N.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the mid-

ſle Marche of Brandenburg. Its preſent name had its riſe from a villa built by the elector; it was anciently called Bretzow. A colony of the Vaudois was eſtabliſhed here, in 1699, who had been driven from their country on account of their religion. It is ſituate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin, and 28 NNE of Potzdam. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 50 N.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Iſlands, 150 miles W of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 13 N.

ORBALSAN, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailiwic of Echallens, admired by travellers for its romantic ſituation, and the boldneſs of its ſingle arched bridge, projecting over the Orbe. It is 24 miles W of Friburg, and 40 W by S of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 40 N.

ORBE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. In its vicinity are famous ſalt works. It is 26 miles E of Frankfort.

ORBITELLO, a ſtrong ſeaport of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, defended by ſeveral forts, and ſeated near the Albegna, 58 miles S by W of Sienne, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 18 N.

ORBRE, a river of France, which riſes in the Cevennes, and after watering Beziers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

ORCADES, See ORKNEYS.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Liſle. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

ORCHILLA, an iſland of the Carribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coaſt of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curacao. Lon. 65 20 W, lat. 12 0 N.

ORCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituate on the river Semoy, 18 miles N of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, or URDINGEN, a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Duſſeldorf, and 32 NNW of Cologne.

ORDUNNA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated in a valley ſurrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilbo. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

ORERRO, the capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in hiſtory, and ſeated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It has a caſtle in the middle of the town, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, formed by two branches of the Swart. It was formerly a royal reſidence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapeſtry; and it has a conſiderable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; ſending iron, vitriol, and red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N.

ORESGRUND, a ſeaport of Sweden, on the coaſt of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia, oppoſite the ſmall iſland of Ginſon, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

OREL, a government of Ruſſia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod.

OREL, capital of the above government, is ſeated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles SSW of Moſcow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORENBURGH, one of the two provinces of the government of Uſa, in Ruſſia. The inhabitants carry on commerce and exerciſe ſeveral trades, and have even ſome manufactories. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles NE of Aſtracan. Lon. 53 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee, and famous for its hot baths: It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles SE of Compoſtella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

ORFA, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Perſia, but is now in the Turkiſh dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of ſeveral ſorts, ſome of which are made here. It has a ſtately caſtle on a hill, and is ſeated on the Euphrates, 85 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ORFORD, a ſeaport and borough in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is ſaid to have had twelve churches, but now only one, whoſe ſteeple is a ſeamark; and near it are the ruins of an old caſtle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipſwich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 11 N.

ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, on the SE coaſt of Suſſex, which is a ſhelter for ſeamen when a NE wind blows hard

upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

ORGANFORD, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbourhood.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comte, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

ORGIVAH, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

ORIA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of the same bay, but can contain but a small number of men of war. The English made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1746. It is five miles SW of Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORIGUELA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. In Orissa, the district of Midnapoor only is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

ORKENED, a town of Schonen in Sweden, 24 miles N of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 56 48 N.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, the greater part being small, and producing only pasturage for cattle. The principal islands are denominated by the names of Mainland, South Ronaldsha, Swinna, Flotta, Copinsha, Struppensha, Stronsa, Sanda, &c. The currents and tides flowing between the islands are extremely rapid and dangerous. Near an island called Swinna are two great whirlpools called the wells of Swinna, which are counted dangerous by mariners, especially in a calm. The largest of these islands is called Pomona, in length 33, and in breadth 9 miles, containing 9 parish-churches, and 4 excellent harbours. The air is moist, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea; and frost and snow do not continue long. In some places the soil is bare and mountainous, and in others sandy and barren; however, many of the islands produce large crops of barley and oats, but no wheat or other grain excepting what is incloied in gardens. These, when duly cultivated, produce all kinds of kitchen herbs and roots, bringing even fruit-trees to maturity, but out of them, in the open country, there is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen, except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and the cyurhoden. The Orkneys produce great variety of herbs and berries, grass and corn, which last is exported as far as Edinburgh. In some of the islands, the natives have discovered mines of tin, lead, and silver, though none of them are wrought to any advantage; in others, we find abundance of marl, grey and red slate, quarries of freestone, and even of marble and alabaster. Besides the abundance of little horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits, the inhabitants of the Orkneys rear all sorts of domestic animals and tame poultry. The gentry of the Orkneys are civilized, polite, and hospitable; and live like those of Scotland, from whom they are chiefly descended. They live comfortably, are remarkably courteous to strangers, and drink a great quantity of wine, with which their cellars are generally well stored. The people of Orkney export annually great numbers of black cattle, swine, and sheep; together with large quantities of corn, butter, tallow, salt, and stuffs made in the country, over and above the skins of seals, otters, lambs, and rabbits, down, feathers, writing-quills, hides, kelp and wool. In the Orkney islands they see to read at mid-

light in June and July; and during four of the ſummer months they have frequent communications, both for buſineſs and curioſity, with each other, and with the continent: the reſt of the year, however, they are almoſt inacceſſible, through fogs, darkneſs, and ſtorms.

ORLAMUND, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is ſeated on the Sala, oppoſite the mouth of the Orla, 50 miles SW of Leipſick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coaſt of Sicily, 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, now forming the departuent of Loret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, with an epiſcopal ſee. It ſtands about 20 leagues S of Paris, on the northern bank of the Loire; acroſs which there is an elegant bridge of nine arches, the entrance by which is exceedingly noble and ſtriking, the ſtreet which leads from it being compoſed of moſt elegant modern buildings. In general, however, excepting this ſtreet, it is very meanly built; the ſtreets are narrow, and the inhabitants in general poor. It is ſurrounded with walls, and fortified with 40 towers. The ſtreets almoſt all terminate at the quay for the convenience of trade. It is a place of conſiderable magnitude; and before the revolution had ſeveral inferior courts of juſtice, and an univerſity of no great repute. It was alſo a biſhop's ſee; and the cathedral is a moſt ſuperb Gothic ſtructure, and had the fineſt ſteeple in France till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There were 22 pariſhes in it, and a great number of churches, ſome of which were collegiate, and religious houſes. There is alſo a public walk, planted with ſeveral rows of trees; and there uſed to be ſome ſugar bakers; a manufacture of ſtockings and ſheep ſkins; a ſeminary in which divinity was taught; a great trade in brandy, wine, ſpices, and ſeveral manufactures, which with many other commodities, uſed to be conveyed to Paris by means of the Loire, and the canal which takes its name from the city. Under the ſons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It ſtood a memorable ſiege in 1428, againſt the Engliſh, which was raiſed by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. Near the city is a foreſt, containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SSW of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, which is about 48 miles long, commences at the river Loire, two miles above the city, croſſes the foreſt of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finiſhed in 1682, and has 30 locks in its courſe.

ORLEANS, an iſland and town of N America, a little to the E of Quebeck. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N America, capital of Louiſiana, built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, ſeven eights of this city were deſtroyed by fire. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N.

ORLENGA, a ſmall town of Ruſſia. It is ſituate in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena, 232 miles N of Irkutſk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

ORMEA, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti, taken by the French in 1794. It is ſituate on the Tanaro, 10 miles S of Ceva. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 44 16 N.

ORMOND, the northern diviſion of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated near the river Douglas 30 miles S of Lancaſter, and 206 NNW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 37 N.

ORMUS, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in a ſtrait of the ſame name, at the entrance of the gulf of Perſia, nine miles S of Gombroon. It was taken, in 1507, by the Portugueſe, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Perſians, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, conquered this place, and demoliſhed the houſes, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Perſians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garriſon in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however it is the key of the gulf of Perſia, on account of the commodiouſneſs of the harbour. It is almoſt deſerted; for it produces nothing but ſalt, which ſometimes is two inches deep upon the ſurface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

ORMYAH, a town of the kingdom of Perſia, ſeated in the province of Taurus, 120 miles SW of Tauris.

ORNANS, a town of France in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche-Comte. In its vicinity is a well the ſame, as that of Veſoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in ſuch a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fiſhes that it diſgorges are called *ombres*. Ornans is ſeated on the Louvre, eight miles SE of Beſancon.

ORNE, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its ſource at the village of Aunou, and falls into the ſea eight miles below Caen.

ORNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Engliſh channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

ORONOKO, a river of S America, which riſes in Popayan, and, after a courſe of 1380 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in 9° N lat. where its impetuoſity is ſo great that it ſtems the moſt powerful tides, and preſerves the freſhneſs of its waters to the diſtance of 12 leagues out at ſea.

ORONSA, a ſmall fertile iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, ſeven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many ſepulchral ſtatues, and ſome curious ancient ſculpture.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 22 miles E of Placentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 39 50 N.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, ſeated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles NE of Potoſi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

ORR, a river in Kirkcudbrightſhire, Scotland which riſes near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORSOVA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſwar. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, almoſt oppoſite Belgrade, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

ORTA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ORTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata 11 miles NNE of Aſcoli.

ORTEGAL, a cape and caſtle on the N coaſt of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 45 46 N.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the S bank of the Drave, oppoſite its confluence with the Liſer. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 52 N.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 17 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 43 5 N.

ORTON, a town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles SW of Appleby, and 271 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 28 N.

ORTZA, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepſk. It is defended by a caſtle and is ſeated at the confluence of the Orcſa and Dnieper, 50 miles W of Smolenſko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

ORVIETO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the ſame name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, by one pair of ſtairs, to fetch up water, and aſcend by another. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna, 20 miles NW of Viterbo, and 50 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

ORWELL, a river in Suffolk, which runs SE by Ipſwich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipſwich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a large populous and commercial town of the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, with a magnificent caſtle, and a fine populous harbour. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic. Lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

OSERO, or OSORO, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherſo to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OSEY, an iſland in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Eſſex; it abounds with wild fowl at certain ſeaſons of the year where the coal ſhips for Malden unload their cargoes.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marſquiſate of Ancona, with a rich biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent epiſcopal

palace. It is seated on the Misa, 10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 54 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Osma, an ancient episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Osnaburg, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by the papists and protestants alternately, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and the catholic by the papists. The present bishop is Frederic duke of York, second son of the king of Great Britain. The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan.

Osnaburg, a rich city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university, and a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in Germany. It is seated on the Haze, 35 miles NE of Munster, and 75 W of Hanover. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Osnaburg, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Wallis, in 1767. It is called Mitrea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 17 52 S.

Osorno, a town of S America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 58 S.

Ossetia, the country of the Ossi, or Ossetes, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, on the E by the Lesgis Tartars, and on the S and W by Imeretia. It contains 29 districts, of which one is subject to Imeretia, and the others to Georgia. Their districts are all very mountainous; only five, and others 50 villages each of which contain from 200 to 300 families. Their language has great analogy with that of the Turkish. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kasha, that is Idiots.

Osnoth, the middle division of Queen's County, in Ireland.

Ossuna, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, and an hospital, 40 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Ostaglio, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Ostalric, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Ostend, a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation. In this siege the Dutch lost 50,000, and the Spaniards 80,000 men. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French seized Ostend, but it was besieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. The emperor Charles VI. had formed a scheme of establishing an E India company here; but this giving umbrage to the maritime powers, it was laid aside. Ostend was taken by the French in 1745, but was restored to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they were compelled to evacuate in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops. It was again taken by them in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. A secret expedition was sent out by the British government for the purpose of destroying one of their canals in 1797; after effecting their purpose they were all taken prisoners. It is 20 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Ostheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has likewise a granary of corn for the miners of Hartz forest, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 miles SW of Goslar. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Osterrode, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on the Dribentz. It has an ancient castle, and is 65 miles SE of Dantzic, and 70 SSW of Koningsberg.

Osterwick, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on consider-

able manufactures in woollen ſtuffs, and is ſituate on the Ilſe, 13 miles W of Halberſtadt, and 15 NE of Goſlar. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Ostia, a once celebrated but decayed ſeaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, ſeated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a biſhop's ſee: the harbour is choaked up. It is 12 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

Ostinghausen, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituate on the Alſt, 8 miles W of Lipſtadt.

Ostrogothia, the eaſtern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostunt, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NW of Brindiſi, and 24 NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Oswald, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N of Hexham. Here Oſwald, who was afterward ſainted, ſet up the firſt croſs in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a fort of N America, ſeated on the S ſide of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Osweiczen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in ſalt, and is ſeated on the Viſtula, 15 miles SW of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Oswestry, a corporate town in Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It had a wall, and a caſtle, long ago demoliſhed; and has ſome trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewſbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Osyth, St. a village in Eſſex; here are the remains of an ancient monaſtery, now the ſeat of the earl of Rochford. It is ſituate near the ſea, nine miles SE of Colcheſter.

Opana, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a ſtrait, which, in the narroweſt part, is not more than two miles broad. This iſland is ſmaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

Otahite, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 159° W lon. and firſt diſcovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Iſland. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and ſtaid 10 days. Captain Cook came hither, in 1769, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus; ſailed round the whole iſland in a boat, and ſtaid three months. It has ſince been viſited twice by that celebrated navigator. It conſiſts of two peninſulas, great part of which is covered with woods, conſiſting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, ſugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The people have mild features, and a pleaſing countenance. They are about the ordinary ſize of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque ſhapes, like a turban. The women who are far from being ugly and unhandſome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they paſs their heads, ſo that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muſlin, paſſes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breaſt, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn ſometimes falls gracefully acroſs the ſhoulder. Both ſexes are adorned, or rather diſfigured, by thoſe black ſtains, occaſioned by puncturing the ſkin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. The birds moſt common are two ſorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful ſapphirine blue, another of a greeniſh colour, with a few red ſpots; a king's fiſher, of a dark green, with a collar of the ſame hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; ſeveral ſorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluiſh heron. The only quadrupeds found on the iſland are hogs, dogs, and rats, which are ſuffered to run about at pleaſure. Their houſes conſiſt only of a roof, thatched with the long pricky leaves of the palm-nut tree, and ſupported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is ſufficient to ſhelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate is one of the happieſt in the world, the houſes have ſeldom any walls, but are open on all ſides. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiſcus eſculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of theſe pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far

excel moſt of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no veſſel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made ſolid. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of diſtinction among them, as among the Chineſe; for they imply that ſuch perſons only as have no occaſion to work, could ſuffer them to grow to that length. The two ſexes here eat ſeparately, as in many other countries. Their proviſions are chiefly fiſh, pork, cocoa-nuts, breed-fruit and bananas; and they employ ſea-water as a ſauce both to fiſh and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in ſwimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Foſter is laviſh in his praiſes of the gentleneſs, goodnature, and hoſpitality of this people; and alſo of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulneſs of the air, features and perſons of many of them, eſpecially of the better ſort, to whoſe voyage, and captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkeſworth, we muſt refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cooke's laſt voyage, publiſhed in 1785, for a more particular account of their dreſs, dwellings, food, domeſtic amuſements, navigation, diſeaſes, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 202 NNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 53 54 N.

OTOQUE, an iſland of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the ſame gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Baſilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of ſpider, called a tarantula, whoſe bite is venomous; and the country is often viſited by locuſts.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel, where the archbiſhop's reſides. It was taken, in 1480 by the Turks, who did a great deal of miſchief, but it has ſince been reſtored. It has alſo ſuffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindiſi, and 60 SE of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, ſeated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 42 26 N.

OSTEGO, a narrow lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Suſquehannah.

OTTENDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Saxe Lauenberg. It is ſeated on the Meden, 24 miles N of Stade. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 53 53 N.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria. It lies on the N ſide of the Danube, 16 miles SW of Freyſtatt.

OTTERBURN, a village in Northumberland, 25 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1388, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chace.

OTTERY, or OTTERY ST. Mary, a town in Devonſhire, ſeated on the ſmall river Otter, 162 miles W by S of London. It has a market on Tueſday. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 50 44 N.

OTTONA or ORTONA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E, of Aquileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

OTTWEILAR, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a caſtle, 40 miles SE of Treves.

OUDE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, ſubject to a nabob, whoſe dominions lie on both ſides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the diſtrict of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are eſtimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the Britiſh; and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on his weſtern frontiers; which anſwers the purpoſe of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe; and, in conſideration of this, the nabob pays an annual ſubſidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

OUDL, an ancient city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are ſeated on the Gogra,

nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is ſaid to have been the firſt imperial city of Hindooſtan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1100 years before the Chriſtian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberet, a famous Hindoo work in Sanſcrit, under the name of Adjodiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is conſidered as a place of ſanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

OUDENARD, a ſtrong town of Auſtrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort, ſeated on both ſides of the river Scheld. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen and of curious tapeſtry. This town was beſieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege by the duke of Marlborough, who intirely routed their army, it is 12 miles S of Ghent, 15 NE of Tournay, and 27 W of Bruſſels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

OUDENBURG, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, eight miles SE of Oſtend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 3 0 E lat. 51 9 N.

OUDIPOUR. See CHEITORE.

OVERFLACKEE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Holland between the mouths of the Maeſe. Meliſand is the principal town.

OVERYSCHE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the Yſche, ſix miles NE of Bruſſels, and nine SW of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the N by Frieſland and Groningen, on the W by the Yſſel, and on the S by the county of Zutphen and biſhopric of Munſter. It is divided into three diſtricts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many moraſſes in this province, and but few inhabitants, in compariſon with the reſt. Its greateſt riches conſiſt in turf, which is dug up here, and ſent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUGEIN, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Weſtern Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles SW of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Aſturia d'Oviedo, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Aſla, 50 miles NW of Leon and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

OULE, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles W of Suſa. Lon. 6 46 E, lat. 45 10 N.

OUNDLE, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is a well built town, ſeated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 86 miles NE of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 52 26 N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, over five Mooriſh kings, in 1139. The heads of theſe five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 49 W, lat. 38 26 N.

OUSE, a river in Yorkſhire, which is formed by the junction of the ſtreams of the Ure and Swale, which have their ſources near each other in the tract called Richmondſhire, and after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouſe, which is here a conſiderable river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for conſiderable veſſels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river in Suſſex, riſing from two branches, which unite their ſtreams near Lewes, and entering the Engliſh Channel, form the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE GREAT, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, near Brackley, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this laſt county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German Sea called the Waſhes, at Lynn Regis; is navigable to ſome diſtance above Downham, where there is a good harbour for barges.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river, which riſes in the S part of Norfolk, and ſeparating on the SW that county from Suffolk, near Downham, as it flows weſtward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and diſcharges itſelf into the Great Ouſe.

OUSSORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. It was taken by the Engliſh in July 1792, and is 19 miles SE of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 12 50 N.

OUTEIRO, a town and fortreſs of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and 21 miles NW of Miranda de Douero. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 41 55 N.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town and

territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholeſome, and the ſoil dry and lean; but there are ſeveral kinds of fruits, ſuch as bananas and cocoanuts. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Owhyhee, the eaſternmoſt, and by much the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands. Its greateſt length from N to S is 28 and a half leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 293 Engliſh miles. It is divided into ſix large diſtricts, two of which, on the NE ſide, are ſeparated by a mountain, that riſes in three peaks, perpetually covered with ſnow, and may be ſeen clearly at 40 leagues diſtance. To the N of this mountain the coaſt conſiſts of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful caſcades of water, and the whole country is covered with cocoanut and bread fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE ſide appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with ſnow. To the S of this mountain the coaſts preſent a proſpect of the moſt horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of ſome dreadful convulſion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and interſected in many places with black ſtreaks, which ſeem to mark the courſe of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the ſhore. The ſouthern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is compoſed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in ſharp points: yet, amidſt theſe ruins, there are many patches of rich ſoil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and the neighbouring ſea abounds with a great variety of excellent fiſh; ſo that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are incloſed with ſtone fences, and interſperſed with groves of cocoa nut trees. There are ſuppoſed to be on this iſland about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of capt. Cook ſhall be remembered, this iſland will not be forgotten, it being here he fell a victim to a ſtrange concatenation of events. Lat. 19 28 S Lon. 156 0 W.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, and, beſides the cathedral, has 13 pariſh churches. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwel, and, with the ſuburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. The univerſity is ſaid to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally ſuppoſed to have been a ſeminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and conſequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, ſeveral of which ſtand in the ſtreets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with ſufficient revenues for the maintenance of a maſter, fellows, and ſtudents. In the halls, the ſtudents live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, Univerſity, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Noſe, Corpus Chriſti, Chriſt Church, Trinity, St. John Baptiſt's, Jeſus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worceſter, and Hertford. Of theſe, the moſt ancient is Univerſity College, founded before the year 872; and to Chriſt's Church College, begun by cardinal Wolſey, and finiſhed by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the univerſity, the moſt diſtinguiſhed is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; thoſe of All Souls College, Chriſt Church, Queen's New, St. John's Exeter, and Corpus Chriſti. Among other public buildings, are the Aſhmolean Muſeum, the Clarendon Printing-houſe, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Obſervatory. Magdalen Bridge, beſides the beauty of its architecture, has this ſingularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the reſt covers two ſmall ſtripes of the Cherwel; this bridge is 526 feet long. The theatre, more magnificent than any thing of the kind in the world. The phyſic-garden of above five acres, walled round, with fine gates, one of which coſt 600l. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, ſummoned a parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were ſo diſorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the univerſity; and ſends four members to parliament, two for the univerſity and two for the city. It is 20 miles SW of Buckingham, and 58 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamſhire, on the W by Glouceſterſhire, on the S by Berkſhire, and on the N by Warwickſhire and Northamptonſhire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greateſt breadth 26. It contains one city, 15 market

towns, 280 parishes, 14 hundreds, 534,000 acres, and about 120,000 souls. The air is sweet and pleasant, and the soil rich and fertile. The lower parts consist of meadows and cornfields, and the higher were covered with woods till the civil wars; in which they were so entirely destroyed, that wood is now extremely scarce and dear, except in what is called the chiltern, and so is coal; of consequence fuel bears an exorbitant price. The county is extremely well watered, by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwel, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Weichsel. The houses are built of wood; and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

P.

PACEM, a town in the N part of Sumatra, in the E Indies. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

PACHAMAC, a valley in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility but more for a magnificent temple, built by the incas, to the honour of their god. The Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches in it. It is 10 miles S of Lima.

PACHUCA, a town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues there are not less than a thousand. One of which called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions. Forty millions of silver, having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 miles NNE of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 32 N.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, that vast ocean which separates Asia from America. It is called Pacific, from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics: and it was called South Sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien from north to south when they first discovered it; though it is properly the Western ocean with regard to America. Geographers call the South Sea Mare Pacificum, "the Pacific Ocean," as being less infested with storms than the Atlantic; but M. Frezier affirms it does not deserve that appellation, and that he has seen as violent storms therein as in any other sea: but Magellan happening to have a very favourable wind, and not meeting with any thing to ruffle him when he first traversed this vast ocean in 1520, gave it the name which it has retained ever since. Maty, however, adds, that the wind is so regular there, that the vessels would frequently go from Acapulco to the Philippine Islands without shifting a sail.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon. Lon. 1 41 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PADANG, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, in the E Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

PADDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, W by N of London, with a handsome new church, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

PADERBORN, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles long and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains, and iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

PADERBORN, an ancient and populous town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 miles SW of Minden, and 43 ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia,

ſeated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S of Compoſtella. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 40 N.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, and has ſome trade to Ireland, from which place it is diſtant 24 miles. It is 30 miles W of Launceſton, and 243 W by S of London. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a univerſity and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeven miles in circumference, and much leſs conſiderable than formerly; for it now contains only 30,000, whereas it formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants. The houſes are for the moſt part gone to ruin, and the town in general is ſo thinly inhabited, that graſs is ſeen in many places, between the ſtones with which the ſtreets are paved. The houſes are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flouriſhing ſtate, may have made a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The hall of the townhouſe is one of the largeſt in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the hiſtorian, who was a native of Padua. The univerſity, once ſo celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture; and it is ſaid that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, ſwarms with beggars, who aſk charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is ſeated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 miles SE of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

PADUANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by the Polefino di Rovigo, on the W by the Veroneſe, and on the N by the Vicentino. Its ſoil is well watered, and is one of the moſt fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

PADULA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PAEFENHOFFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motteir, eight miles W of Haguenau. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 48 48 N.

PAGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 28 N.

PAGO, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, ſeparated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow ſtrait. The air is cold, and the ſoil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains ſalt-works.

PAHANG. See PAN.

PAIMBOEUF, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of conſequence is, that all ſhips belonging to Nantes, take their departure hence, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PAINSWICK, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a ſtone, remarkable for its beauty and neatneſs, for the pavement of floors. It is ſeven miles SE of Glouceſter, and 101 W by N of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 46 N.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewſhire. Paiſley is the firſt manufacturing town in Scotland, and is greatly celebrated on account of ſome of its branches. The manufactory of ſilk gauze, in this reſpect, firſt claims our notice. This branch is brought here to the utmoſt perfection, and is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns. It has been computed, that there have been no leſs than 5000 weavers employed in Paiſley and in the country adjacent; and the others neceſſary in other parts of the ſilk manufacture, has been likewiſe computed to be no leſs than 5000. Each loom will produce on an average value 70l. yearly; the whole will then be 350,000l. In the year 1784, the manufactures of Paiſley, in ſilk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white ſewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and that no fewer than 26,484 perſons were employed in carrying them on. Beſides theſe principal manufactures, there are ſome others carried on there; for inſtance, conſiderable tan-works, four in number, two ſoap and candle works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. In 1789, the annual value of all the manufactures in Paiſley of every ſort, amounted to 660,385l. 16s. and the inhabitants conſiderably exceeded 20,000. Paiſley is ſix miles W of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N.

PAITA, a ſeaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers: and, in 1741, it was plundered and

burnt by commodore Anſon, becauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it. Lon. 8. 19 W, lat. 12 6 S.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, 12 miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 37 20 N.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the iſland of Belleiſle, off the coaſt of Bretagne. It has a ſtrong citadel, which ſtood a long ſiege againſt the Engliſh, in 1761, and then ſurrendered on honourable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

PALAIS, ST. a town and diſtrict of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and diſtrict of St. John Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces ſcarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre, wreſted, in 1512, from John d'Albert, by Ferdinand king of Arragon and Caſtile. This portion, ſeparated from Upper Navarre by the Pyrenees, made part of the late kingdom of France, being annexed to it by Henry IV. who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albert. St. Palais is ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; ſeated at the E end of the iſland, on the ſtraits of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

PALANCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 420 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

PALAMOS, a ſtrong ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 52 N.

PALANOW, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles SSW of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, ſeated on the Ibola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

PALAOS ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

PALAWAN. See PARAGO.

PALAZZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, five miles E of Ivrea.

PALLAZUOLLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Meſſina. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 37 3 N.

PALAZTUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano, ſeated on the Oglio, 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 4 40 N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated o the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos, an 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 W lat. 42 10 N.

PALENO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of Solmona.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 25 miles SW of Burgos. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 42 5 N.

PALERMO, a city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a large harbour. This city, which is the capital of Sicily, is of great antiquity; and if a conjecture may be formed from its ancient name Panormus, which ſignifies an univerſal harbour, it was formerly in a very flouriſhing condition. By whom it was founded is uncertain, nor have we any authentic accounts of its inhabitants till it became a colony of the Phœnicians, after which it paſſed into the hands of the various nations that became maſters of this iſland. The preſent city principally conſiſts of two wide, uniform, and well-built ſtreets, each about a mile in length, croſſing each other at right angles in the centre, where there is a ſmall octagon ſpace, ornamented with four ſtatues. Moſt of the cities of Sicily have ſurnames: Palermo is denominated The Happy. It has gained this epithet, no doubt, on account of the advantages of its ſituation. It has two harbours: in the one, which is very large, and in which there is a mole 1300 paces in length, ſhips lie at anchor; in the other their cargoes are laden and unladen. Both the harbours open to the W: there is alſo a ſuperb quay which extends a mile from W to E, in a rectilinear direction, and is called La Marine. The proſpect is, on the one ſide, loſt in the wide expanſe of the ocean, and on the other confined by the walls of the city: the walls appear adorned with pilaſters, and crowned with a row of balluſtrades through which the eye diſcovers a long range of palaces. Theſe objects altogether form a delightful ſpectacle. Indeed nothing can be more picturesque than the bay of Palermo. It forms a large amphitheatre, with the capital of Sicily in the centre; ſurrounded for ſome miles by a moſt delightful country, and incloſed by romantic rocks and mountains. The town was formerly ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall; but the fortifications are now entirely neglected, except towards the ſea, where there are ſtill a few weak works. The quay is the principal public walk here. Palermo is embelliſhed

all round with avenues of trees, and has four principal entrances, facing the four cardinal points, which are at the extremities of the two ſpacious ſtreets wich croſs each other. The moſt frequented of theſe two ſtreets is called Caſſero. It begins where the quay ends, with the N gate called Porta Felice, the happy gate; and terminates on the S. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, that has on one ſide the wall of the city, and on the other, the ſea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, which in ſummer, is made uſe of as an orcheſtra. Palermo is quite filled with public monuments, churches, monaſteries, palaces, fountains, ſtatues, and columns. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. Spring-waters are very copious in this city. Not a quarter but is liberally ſupplied with fountains, moſt of which are marble, all of them adorned with pieces of ſculpture, and all afford large quantities of water. The ſituation of this city is truly happy; the ſea, the hills, the lofty mountains, preſent on all ſides beautiful and ſtriking objects. Freed from the fetters of the Inquiſition, the abolition of which was procured by the marquis of Caraccioli, and from the influence of ſome other unfavourable inſtitutions which are rapidly declining, Palermo muſt become one of the fineſt cities in the world; and the iſland of which it is the capital, being all cultivated like a garden, one of the moſt enchanting ſpots on the face of the earth. Palermo is the principal reſidence of the greater part of the Sicilian nobility; and as it is not the cuſtom for any gentlemen to walk in the ſtreets, at leaſt 1000 carriages are ſaid to be kept in the town. They are for the moſt part in the Engliſh taſte, very elegant, ſhown to the greateſt advantage, with beautiful horſes richly capariſoned, and as many footmen in ſplendid liveries as can be crowded together, behind. Every evening all the people of rank drive about in this manner on the grand public terrace by the ſea-ſide. There are alſo very convenient hackney-coaches, covered and open, waiting all day in their reſpective ſtations. It is very remarkable, that the dead in Palermo are never buried. The dead bodies are carried to the capuchin convent, which is one of the largeſt in Italy; where, after the funeral ſervice is performed, they are dried in a ſtone, heated by a compoſition of lime, which makes the ſkin adhere to the bones. They are then placed erect in niches, and faſtened to the wall by the back or neck. A piece of coarſe drab is thrown over the ſhoulders and round the waiſt; and their hands are tied together, holding a piece of paper with their epitaph, which is ſimply their name, age, and when they died. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000; and the harbour, though very large, is not ſo commodious as might be expected, and the veſſels that ride therein are not always very ſafe. There is a magnificent caſtle built near the ſea-ſide, wherein the viceroy reſides ſix months in the year; and his preſence draws a great number of nobility to this place. This city has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It ſtands in a pleaſant fruitful country, on the NE end of the iſland, and at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Palermo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, ſix miles SSW of Caſenza.

Palicandcherry, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S of Coimbettore, and 66 SE of Calicut.

Palestine, a part of Turkey in Aſia, ſo called from the Philiſtines who inhabited its ſea coaſts; it is called alſo Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the reſidence and ſcene of our Saviour's paſſion, and in ſcripture Canaan, and the Promiſed Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which ſeparates it from Arabia Deſerta on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deſerts of Arabia Petræa on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might ſupply the neighbouring countries with all theſe, as it anciently did, were its preſent inhabitants equally induſtrious. The parts about Jeruſalem, its once famous capital, are the moſt mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the vallies large crops of corn.

Palestrina, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneſte, the ruins of which may yet be ſeen. It is 35 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

Palestrina is one of the largeſt of the iſlands called the Lagunes, near Venice,

where the moſt conſiderable of the nobility have country houſes. The principal harbour has the ſame name.

PALICATA, a ſeaport of the E Indies, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

PALINBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, ſeated on the E coaſt, 120 miles NE of Bencoolen, and ſubject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 1 E, lat. 3 0 S.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſeated on the river Cadoan 20 miles E of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

PALMA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles NW of St. Fe-de-Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

PALMA, one of the Canary Iſlands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

PALMA, or PALMA NUOVA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians againſt the Auſtrians and Turks; and is ſeated on a moſt agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland, lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coaſt of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 40 58 N.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland, ſeated in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

PALMAS, the capital of the iſland of Canaria. See CANARY.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Iſlands in the E Indies, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 46 N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle on a rock, ſeated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, ſituated in the South Seas, and viſited by captain Cook in his ſecond and laſt voyages. It conſiſts of a group of ſmall iſlands, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſcurvygraſs, and the wharra-tree. This iſland does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the ſea. Lon. 202 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Aſia, in the deſerts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time againſt the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. The ſtupendous ruins of this city were viſited by meſſieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1754; and Mr. Wood publiſhed a ſplendid account of them, illuſtrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewiſe called Tedmor in the Deſert. The preſent inhabitants, conſiſting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages, within the ſpacious court of a magnificent temple of the ſun. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

PALNAUD, a diſtrict of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ſituate toward the river Kiſtna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar, and belonging to the Carnatic.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a pretty good harbour: remarkable for being the place whence Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed to diſcover the New World, in 1492. It is ſeated at the Mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles SW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the ſame name, which ſeparates the bay of Carthagena, from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

PALOTZA, a ſmall town of Hungary, ſeated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Caſſovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat 47 42 N.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Laſſa, about three days journey and 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large iſland. On the W ſhore of this iſland, or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the Lamiſſa Turcapano, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* ſignifies a prieſt, or miniſter of religion, and *Lamiſſa* is the feminine of Lama.

PAMIERS, a town of France, in the

department of Arriege and late territory of Foix, with a biſhop's ſee. It is not ſo conſiderable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral ſpring, ſaid to cure the gout and obſtructions. Pamiers is ſeated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 8 N.

PAMLICO SOUND, a kind of inland ſea, of N Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is ſeparated, in its whole length, from the ſea, by a beach of ſand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by ſmall trees or buſhes. Through this bank it has ſeveral inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit veſſels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very ſtrong citadel, and a rich biſhopric. Its ſquares are handſome, and adorned with ſhops full of rich merchandiſe. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of ſheep. It is 150 miles N by E of St. Fe-de-Bagota. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Caſtile, 12 miles S of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 42 14 N.

PAN, or PAHANG, a town of Aſia, on the E coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

PANAGIA, a handſome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E, lat. 40 40 N.

PANAMA, a city of S America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the ſeat of a royal audience and of a biſhop, who is primate of Terra Firma. It was built in 1517, and was ſacked and burnt by the Engliſh buccaneers in 1670. The Spaniards of Chili and Peru, uſed to bring the products and manufactures of Europe to Panama; but the commercial intercourſe is now carried on by regiſter ſhips, which ſail round Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the merchandiſe, which was formerly conveyed acroſs the iſthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fiſhery. This city is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is a barren inconſiderable iſland, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 38 N.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Iſlands, between thoſe of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

PANCRAS, ST. a village in Middleſex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public houſe near the church is a medicinal ſpring. Here is an Hoſpital for innoculation, and the Veterinary College, eſtabliſhed in 1791, under the patronage of people of the firſt rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general: the noble ſtables, and anatomical theatre, are finiſhed; but the preſent college is only a temporary building.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

PANGLANG, a town of Pegue, in the Birman empire, ſituated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17 4 E, lat. 95 54 S.

PANJAB, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, being that watered by the five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It was the ſcene of Alexander's laſt campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conqueſts. It forms a ſquare of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marſhy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

PANNANACH WELLS, a village in Aberdeenſhire, noted for the mineral waters diſcovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in ſummer.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, ſituate in an extenſive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obſtinate battle fought in 1761, between an army

of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 23 N.

Panomi, a village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 16 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Panormo, a ſmall town of Turkey in Europe. It is ſituate in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu, 45 miles SSE of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalaria, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coaſt of Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is ſubject to the King of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Pantika, a town of Turkey in the Aſiatic province of Natolia, ſituate on the NE coaſt of the ſea of Marmora, 12 miles SE of Conſtantinople.

Panuco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. The capital, of the ſame name, is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſituate on the river Panuco, near the gulf of Mexico, and 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

Pa-oom, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting-fou, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy reſides, and the moſt conſiderable city in the province, next to Pe king. It has twenty others under its juriſdiction; three of the ſecond, and ſeventeen of the third claſs. The country around it is pleaſant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

Papa, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Eſprin. It was taken from the Turks, in 1683, after the raiſing of the ſiege of Vienna. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Papoui, St. a late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Lembe, eight miles E of Caſtlenaudary, and 35 SE of Toulouſe. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Pappenheim, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the count reſides. It is ſeated near the Altmal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 32 S of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Para, a fort of Braſil, ſeated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the E of the eaſtern branch of it. Lon. 50 0 W, lat. 2 0 S.

Paracels, a vaſt number of ſmall iſlands and rocks, lying in the China Sea, and forming a long cluſter, near 400 miles in length, off the coaſt of Cochinchina.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 41 4 N.

Parago, or Palawan, a large iſland in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paragua, the moſt weſterly of the Philippine Iſlands, extending about 180 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Lon. 117 44 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Paraguay, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, on the E by Braſil, on the S by Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and Peru. It contains ſix provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is alſo called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uragua, and Parana; the united ſtreams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. Theſe rivers annually overflow their banks, and, on their receſs, leave them enriched by a ſlime, that renders the ſoil extremely fertile. This vaſt country is far from being wholly ſubdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being ſtill unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for ſeveral hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infuſion of which is drunk, in all the Spaniſh provinces of S America, inſtead of tea. They have alſo a variety of fruits, and very rich paſtures; but the country is deſtitute of woods. The air is remarkably ſweet and ſerene. The Spaniards diſcovered this country, by ſailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata, in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jeſuits were admitted into theſe fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous

missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits, by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and before Surinam was taken by the British, was the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo for Europe. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees in everlasting bloom. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

PARAIBA, a town of S America in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

PARAMOUSIC, one of the Kurile islands, lying S of that of Shoomska. See KURILES.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uraguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

PARCHIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mekleburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, in the principality of Liguitz, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 miles W of Wohlau, and 20 NE of Liguitz. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 17 N.

PARDOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town and is 55 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PARELLA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the county of Canaves, 20 miles N of Turin.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Illyria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Oroonoko, near its mouth.

PARILLA, or ST. PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles SE of Truxillo, and 230 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which, and the most distinguished, occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, Pont Neuf and Pont Royal; to which may be added, the new bridge, begun in 1787, and called Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in compliment to royalty, have been changed, since the abolition of monarchy, in 1792. The other bridges are, Pont St. Michel, Pont au Change, Petit Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont Marie, and Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Isle du Palais and Isle St. Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit notice; that of the Innocents, in which, among other fine pieces of sculpture, is a Galatea, by Goujeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bouchardon. There are three triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV, and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The Place Royale, the Place Vendome, the Place des Victoires, and the Place de Louis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the late unfortunate Louis XVI, of his unhappy con-

fort, Marie Antoniette and of his ſiſter the princeſs Elizabeth; the king on the 21ſt of January, the queen on the 16th October, 1793, and the princeſs, on the 10th of May 1794. Beſides many hundreds of victims of revolutionary deſpotiſm who likewiſe periſhed on this fatal ſpot, it is remarkable that many of the members of the French convention, who voted for the death of the king, ſuffered, in the ſequel, on the ſame ſcaffold; and among theſe, was his infamous relation, the duke of Orleans, who had aſſumed the ludicrous name of Philippe Egalité. The moſt intereſting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelines (ſo called from a family of celebrated dyers ſettled in this city in 1450), in which tapeſtries are made after the pictures of the greateſt maſters, to ſuch perfection, that one, repreſenting Louis XV, a whole length, framed and placed among the maſterpieces of painting was taken, for many days, by multitudes of viſitors, for a finiſhed piece. The manufacture of plate-glaſs likewiſe merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic ſtructure, is one of the largeſt in Europe, and contains forty-five chapels. Next to the cathedral, the moſt diſtinguiſhed churches are St. Sulpice, St. Euſtache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du Mont, the old church of St. Genevieve, the new church of St. Genevieve (now the Pantheon, the churches of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Ville-Grace.—The fineſt college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called alſo Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal its founder. There were lately ſix academies in Paris; namely the French academy, founded by cardinal Richelieu; that of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, by Louis XIV; that of the Sciences; and theſe of Painting and Sculpture, Architecture, and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the King's, holds the firſt rank in reſpect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V in 1372. The other libraries are thoſe of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine; that of St. Germain-des-Pres, one of the richeſt in France, containing between fifteen and twenty thouſand manuſcripts, and near a hundred thouſand volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Obſervatory is built of freeſtone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every reſpect, of its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais-Royal, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is diſtinguiſhed into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Cha. IX. and finiſhed by Louis XIV. who likewiſe built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is ſtill an unfiniſhed ſtructure. In ſome of the apartments different academies have held their ſittings; and in others are the workſhops and lodging-rooms of artiſts. The Thuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Louis XIV. takes its name from its ſituation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*), which, for three or four centuries, furniſhed the greateſt part of the tiles uſed in Paris. The garden of the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unqueſtionably the fineſt public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of Auguſt 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for an aſylum to the hall of the national aſſembly, thence to a priſon, and thence to the ſcaffold. The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and had the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Auſtria came to reſide in it, in 1643, with her ſon Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior has been recently embelliſhed with many beautiful buildings, with ſhops, coffeehouſes, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the moſt pleaſing walks in the city. The palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicis in 1715, and, in form, ſomewhat reſembles Queen's College, Oxford. Its gardens are open to the public on feſtival days. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and ſuperannuated ſoldiery, is a magnificent ſtructure, built by Louis XIV. as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy, in every reſpect, of the capital of a great nation. The Monnoie, or Mint, is alſo a noble building, ſituate on that ſide of the Seine which is oppoſite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient ſtructure, in the Place de Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Paris is an archbiſhopric,

and the ſeat of a univerſity. It is ſituated in the late province of the Iſle of France; and it now forms, with a ſmall diſtrict round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 SE of London, 625 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. Lat. 48 50 N, lon. 2 25 E.

PARKGATE, a village in Cheſhire, 12 miles NW of Cheſter, ſituate on the NE coaſt of the river Dee. It is a ſtation for packet boats that frequently ſail to Ireland.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 miles N of Naburg. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 59 40 N.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the Duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuſcany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholeſome; on which account the people live to a great age, and the ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. The celebrated Parmeſan cheeſe is no longer made in this country; the paſtures feed a great number of cattle. There are ſome inconſiderable mines of copper and ſilver, and plenty of truffles.

PARMA, an ancient rich and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It has a magnificent cathedral, and has the largeſt opera-houſe in Europe, having ſeats for 8000 people. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a mountain of Turkey in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes, and the other to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top is a proſpect as far as Corinth, the Turks call it Licaoura. Here alſo is a fine fountain, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia.

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about ten miles long and eight broad. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle. The trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This iſland was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been ſo famous for its marble, that the beſt carvers would make uſe of no other. Thoſe excellent ſtatuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this iſland; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. It lies to the W of Naxia.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the iſle of Paros, which was anciently the largeſt and moſt powerful town of the Cyclades; but is at preſent nothing to what it was. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient palaces of marble, and moſt of the columns are placed longwiſe: ſome of them that ſtand upright, ſupport cornices of amazing ſize. The natives build their houſes of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields likewiſe are incloſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos. The inhabitants are ſo ignorant now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and ſalt-cellars. Paros is a biſhop's ſee, and ſituate on the W coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

PARRET, a ſmall river in Somerſetſhire, whoſe ſource is in the S part of the county. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Briſtol Channel, at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or ſettlement of Engliſh convicts, in New S Wales. It is ſeated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackſon, 12 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Roſe Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpoſe. The ſoil in moſt places, is remarkably good, only wants cultivation to be fit for any uſe. Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PARSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, 18 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon 11 55 E, lat. 49 8 N.

PARSCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the province of Silcſia, and principality of Lignitz. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia and is eight miles NE of Lignitz.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn, and is ſeated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany in Bavaria, 40 miles SW of Munich. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 47 36 N.

PARYS, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says Dr Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 miles SW of Arras. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

PAS DE CALAIS, or STRAITS OF CALAIS, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

PASEWALK, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania. It is situate near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 miles W of Stetin, and 66 SSE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 27 N.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of Turkey in the European province of Servia. Here the emperor Charles VI and Achmet III concluded a peace in 1781. It is situate near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade, and 44 W of Orsova. Lon. 21 16 E, lat. 45 6 N.

PASSO, a cape of Peru, lying under the equator, in lon. 78 50 W.

PASSAGE, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, 60 miles E of Bilboa. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Arnauro and Zeiton.

PASSARVAN, a town of the island of Java, in the E Indies. Lon. 114 25 E, lat. 7 0 S.

PASSAU, an ancient city of Germany in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Ilstadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. The first three are fortified, but the last has no fortifications, being only a suburb. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E by S of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N

PASSENHEIM, a town of Germany in Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 70 miles S of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 53 46 N.

PASSERO, CAPE, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, lately in the territory of the church, seated on the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 43 16 N.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of S America, in Popayan, seated in a fine valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

PASTRANA, or PATRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated between the Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PATAGONIA, a country of S America, comprehending all that country extending from Chili and Paraguay to the utmost extremity of South America; that is, from 35° almost to 54° of latitude: being surrounded by the countries just mentioned, the South and North Sea, and the Straits of Magellan, which separate it from the island called Terra del Fuego. It is inhabited by a race of men, who long afforded a subject of controversy to the learned. They are supposed to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the river Negro; but, in the hunting season, they often roam as far as the straits which separate Terra del Fuego from the mainland. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who distributed them as a

gigantic race, above eight feet high, and of ſtrength in proportion to their uncommon ſize. Captain Wallis landed here in 1766 and having purpoſely provided himſelf with meaſuring rods, found that the talleſt man among them meaſured only ſix feet ſeven inches high; ſeveral were within an inch or two as tall; but the ordinary ſize was from five feet ten inches to ſix feet. It is pity that none of our voyagers thought of meaſuring the whole ſize of one of thoſe gigantic men. They tell us, indeed, that they are well made, that they are proportionally large, and that they are robuſt and bony; but they give us no criterion to judge of their bulk, nor one inſtance of their extraordinary ſtrength. As they are repreſented not only peaceable, but remarkably tractable, ſome trials might have been made of the weight they could have lifted, and how much they could exceed in that reſpect the ſtrongeſt man in the ſhips. This, in a great meaſure, would have determined the point, which is yet left doubtful by the different relations that are given by the different voyagers who have ſeen theſe people, no two of them agreeing in the ſame deſcription. Thoſe ſeen by Commodore Byron were painted round both eyes no two of them alike; thoſe ſeen by Captain Wallis had only a red circle round the left eye; and thoſe ſeen by Bougainville had no circle round their eyes, but had their cheeks painted red; their colour is a kind of bronze. Another very remarkable particular is, that they had none of the characters of a ferocious people; there was no offenſive weapon among them, except a ſcimitar. They have no other clothing than ſkins, which they wear with the hair inward and a piece of leather covers the private parts.

PATAK, a town of Hungary, with a college for proteſtants, ſituate on the Latorcza, 25 miles SSE of Caſſovia. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 33 N.

PATAN, a town of Aſia, on the NE coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, one of the ſtrongeſt places in theſe parts with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoos, very voluptuous and carry on ſome trade with the Chineſe. It is 300 miles N by W of Malacca. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, remarkable for the defeat of the Engliſh in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 25 miles NW of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near which is a ſilver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

PATERNO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ſite of Hybla, once ſo famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 37 35 N.

PATER NOSTER, iſlands of Aſia, in the E Indian ſea, ſo called becauſe of the great number of rocks, which ſailors have likened to the beads with which the Papiſts tell their pater-noſter. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

PATHHEAD, a conſiderable manufacturing village in Fifeſhire, a little to the E of Kirkcaldy.

PATMOS, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compaſs; concerning which we read little in authors. It was rendered famous by the exile of St John and the Revelation ſhowed him there. The greateſt part of interpreters think that St John wrote them in the ſame place during the two years of his exile; but others think that he did not commit them to writing till after his return to Epheſus. The iſland of Patmos is between the iſland of Icaria and the promontory of Miletus. Nothing has done it more honour than to have been the place of the baniſhment of St John. It is now called *Patino*. Its circuit is five and twenty or thirty miles. It has a city called Patmos, with a harbour, and ſome monaſteries of Greek monks. It is at preſent in the hands of the Turks. It is conſiderable for its harbours; but the inhabitants derive little benefit from them, becauſe the corſairs have obliged them to quit the town and retire to a hill on which St John's convent ſtands. This convent is a citadel conſiſting of ſeveral irregular towers, and is a ſubſtantial building ſeated on a very ſteep rock. The whole iſland is very barren, and without wood; however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. In the whole iſland there are ſcarce 300 men: but there are above 20 women to one man, who expect that all ſtrangers who land in the iſland ſhould carry ſome of them away. To the memory of St John is an hermitage on the ſide of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over hard by

ſhow a chink in the rock, through which they pretend that the Holy Ghoſt diſtated to St John. E Lon. 26 24 N. lat. 37 44.

PATNA, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Bahar, and a place of conſiderable trade. It is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the priſoners taken in 1764 by Meer Coſſim, nabob of Bengal, by whoſe order they were maſſacred. The buildings are high, but the ſtreets are narrow. It is ſeated on the S bank of the Ganges, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

PATOMAC. See POTOMAC.

PATRANA. See PASTRANA.

PATRAS, an ancient and flouriſhing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four ſynagogues, and there are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in ſilk, leather, honey, wax, and cheeſe. There are cypreſs trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, but the Turks are now maſters of it. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the ſea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

PATRIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ſo named from a lake near which it is ſituate, 13 miles NW of Naples.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, eight miles E of Oſtia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which ſome have thought to be the ancient Lavinium.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW by the ſea. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts Wall ended. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

PATTENSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony and principality of Calemberg, formerly a fortified town. It is ſix miles S of Hanover.

PATTI, an epiſcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 28 miles W of Meſſina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

PATTIARY, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan Proper, in the country of Oude, 55 miles NW of Canogue, and the ſame ENE of Agra. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 27 33 N.

PATTUN, or PUTTAN, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the country of Guzerat and capital of a circar of the ſame name, 132 miles SW of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

PATUXEN, a river in N America, which diſcharges itſelf into the Cheſapeak, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

PAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a caſtle where Henry IV was born. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PAVIA, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. There are a great number of magnificent caſtles and ſome colleges and in the centre of the town is a caſtle, where the ancient dukes of Milan reſided. It has been often taken and retaken, ſince the commencement of the preſent war (1801). It is ſeated on the Teſino over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat 45 13 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 16 miles WNW of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 50 24 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S America in Braſil, and province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, compoſed of the banditti of ſeveral nations. However, they pay tribute to the Portugueſe. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains and thick foreſts. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

PAUL-DE-FENNOUILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the river Egli, among mountains, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 44 7 N.

PAUL-LES-VENCE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient and late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 44 21 N.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, ſeated near the ſea, in a fer-

ble and well cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cofenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Paulograd, a ſmall town of Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf, 32 miles E of that place. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Pavoasan, an epiſcopal ſeaport of Africa in the iſle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausilippo, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a ſubterraneous paſſage, through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of faſhion generally drive through this paſſage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain alſo is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and ſhaded with an ancient bay-tree, ſhrubs and buſhes.

Pautzke, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles NW of Dantzick. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Payerne, a town of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Bern, 22 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Paz, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 350 miles SE of Cuzco. Lon. 68 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Pazzy, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Peak, a mountainous country in the NW part of Derbyſhire, which abounds in lead, millſtones, and whetſtones. It is much viſited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curioſities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in proſe and verſe; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Caſtleton, Chatſworth, and Tiddeſwell.

Peak Islands, iſlands lying in the bay of Panama, in S America. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations in them, and from them they are ſupplied with proviſions.

Peaths, or Pease, a vaſt chaſm in the mountains of the NE part of Berwickſhire. It is more than 180 feet deep; and over it is a noble bridge of four arches. From its vaſt height, it greatly reſembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Pecquencour, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, ſeated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Pedee, a river of N America, which riſes in N Carolina, and is here called Yadkin River, and entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below George Town.

Pedena, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Pedrenzira, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, 18 miles NE of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Pedro, Point, the moſt northern point of the iſland of Ceylon, oppoſite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. Lon. 80 2 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Pedro, St, one of the iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, called Marqueſas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

Peebles, an ancient borough, capital of Peeblesſhire, ſeated on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and ſerges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Before the preſent church was erected, divine ſervice was performed in part of an ancient monaſtery, in which ſeveral kings of Scotland are ſaid to have reſided. It is 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Peeblesshire, or Tweeddale, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Selkirk-ſhire; on the N by Edinburgh-ſhire; W by Lanerkſhire; and S by Dumfrieſſhire; and contains 308 ſquare miles, is 28 miles long, and 18 where broadeſt. The climate is temperate and the air clear. Its numerous hills are verdent, and feed great quantities of ſheep, and its vallies fruitful in oats, barley and paſture, which feed great numbers of black cattle, yielding cheeſe and butter. It has ſeveral rivers which fall into the Tweed, which produce plenty of fine ſalmon, as does Weſt-water Loch, eels, &c. in ſuch abundance in Angus, that during the W winds, they have overturned the people that catched them. Lochgeneneu falls from a precipice 250 paces

high. Its chief mountains is Braidalb, from whence may be seen the seas on each side of the island. This county yields limestone, &c. with every necessary of life. The chief manufactures are shoes and thread.

Peel, a town of the isle of Man. It is situate on a spacious bay, at the S extremity of which is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height. There is a castle on the summit of it, and likewise a cathedral said to be dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Peer, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Peesl. See Psathe.

Pegau, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the river Elster, 18 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 12 22 E. lat. 51 13 N.

Pegnapiel, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications, and its cheeses which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Donero, 20 miles SE of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Pegna-Macor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province.

Pegu, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 520 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 18 10 N.

Peine, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Peipus, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or Pishour, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles NW of Atrock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Peitz, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburg. In the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to great extent. It is 30 miles SSW. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Pekin, the capital of the empire of China, is situated in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this name, which signifies the Northern Court, is given it, to distinguish it from another considerable city called Nan-king, or the Southern Court. This capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese; the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six full leagues in circumference, according to the most accurate measurement made by the

expreſs order of the emperor. The height and enormous thickneſs of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; twelve horſemen might eaſily ride abreaſt upon them; they have ſpacious towers raiſed at intervals, a bow-ſhot diſtant from one another, and large enough to contain bodies of reſerve in caſe of neceſſity. The city has nine gates, which are lofty and well arched; over them are large pavilion roofed towers divided into nine ſtories, each having ſeveral apertures or port-holes; the lower ſtory forms a large hall for the uſe of the ſoldiers and officers who quit guard, and thoſe appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a ſpace is left of more than three hundred and ſixty feet; this is a kind of place of arms, encloſed by a ſemicircular wall equal in height and thickneſs to that ſurrounding the city. The ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, moſt of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with ſhops on both ſides; but the houſes are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. It is ſurpriſing to ſee what numbers of people there are in the ſtreets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confuſion, occaſioned by the vaſt numbers of horſes, camels, mules, aſſes, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the ſeveral mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad ſingers, &c. Perſons of diſtinction have always a horſeman who goes before them to clear the way. All the great ſtreets are guarded by ſoldiers, who patrole night and day with ſwords by their ſides, and whips in their hands, to chaſtiſe thoſe who make any diſturbance, or take them into cuſtody. The little ſtreets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great ſtreets, which are ſhut up at night, and guarded by ſoldiers, who ſuffer no aſſemblies in the ſtreets at that time. The ſupport of this police coſts the emperor a great deal; for part of the ſoldiers we have mentioned are maintained for this purpoſe only. They are all infantry, and their pay is generally very high; their employment conſiſts not only in watching for thoſe who may occaſion diſturbance in the day time, or walk abroad during the night; they muſt alſo take care that the ſtreets are kept clean and ſwept every day; that they are watered morning and evening in time of dry weather; and that every nuiſance is removed; they have orders alſo to aſſiſt in this labour themſelves, and to clear the kenhels, that the water may have a free courſe. The emperor's palace ſtands in the middle of the Tartar city. It preſents a prodigious aſſemblage of vaſt buildings, extenſive courts and magnificent gardens, and is ſhut up on all ſides by a double wall; the intervening ſpace being occupied by houſes belonging to the offices of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. To ſome of theſe is aſſigned the care of providing neceſſaries for the uſe of the emperor; others are for determining diſputes, and puniſhing faults committed by the domeſtics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immenſe palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chineſe architecture has no reſemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Pekin does not fail to ſtrike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular diſpoſition of its apartments, and by the ſingular ſtructure of its pavilion-roofs, ornamented at each corner with a carved plat-band, the lower extremity of which is turned upwards; theſe roofs are covered with varniſhed tiles of ſo beautiful a yellow colour, that, at a diſtance, they make as ſplendid an appearance as if they were gilded. The temples, and the towers of this city, are ſo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is fat dy, and not very fruitful; yet proviſions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandiſe, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with veſſels of different ſizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perſons in the ruins of the houſes. The inhabitants of Pekin are eſtimated at 2,000,000. A Ruſſian church is eſtabliſhed here with a ſeminary, in which the ſtudents are permitted to reſide for the purpoſe of learning the Chineſe language. Since this eſtabliſhment, many intereſting publications have appeared at Peterſburgh, relative to the laws, hiſtory, and geography of China, tranſlated from the originals publiſhed at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

PELAGUSI, an iſland in the Archipelago in the Mediterranean ſea eight miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The proſpect from this mount is beautiful and extenſive: moſt of the Lipari Iſlands are diſcovered in a clear day, and alſo a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the diſtance of almoſt the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Roſolia, who is ſaid to have died here; and round the cave of this ſaint (who is the patroneſs of Palermo) a church is built, where

prieſts attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, (The), were, in all probability, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo iſland from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a diſtance have the appearance of maſts of ſhips; the word palos, in the Spaniſh language, ſometimes ſignifying a maſt. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the Eaſt India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilſon, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of Auguſt 1783.—This misfortune was the more diſtreſſing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what reſources the iſlands afforded, or ſuppoſing them to be inhabited, what might be the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. However, they found theſe iſlands inhabited, and that the natives were ſimple in their manners, delicate in their ſentiments, friendly in their diſpoſition, and, in ſhort, a people that do honour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the aſtoniſhment which thoſe, who firſt diſcovered the Engliſh, manifeſted on ſeeing their colour, plainly ſhewed, that they had never before ſeen a white man.—The cloaths of the ſtrangers alſo puzzled them exceedingly; for it ſeemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether theſe and their bodies did not form one ſubſtance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who reſided at an iſland at ſome diſtance from that whereon they had ſaved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing ſpectators were all ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and ſhot, and were exceedingly amazed on ſeeing its effects. The principal arms of this people conſiſt of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are ſhort ones for diſtant marks, which are thrown by means of a ſtick two feet long. The eupacks, or chiefs, may be conſidered in the ſame light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wriſts, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of ſtate, commanders, or perſons who by valour or otherwiſe have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the ſame degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilſon was inveſted with the higheſt order of the bone. With reſpect to property in theſe iſlands, a man's houſe, or canoe, is conſidered as his own, as is alſo the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleaſes, or to thoſe who ſolicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furniſh the natives with canoes, ſome large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much uſe to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts being their chief articles of ſubſiſtence, are attended to with the utmoſt care. From the ſcanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut was their common drink. On particular occaſions, they added to their ordinary fare certain ſweetmeats and ſweet drink, obtained by the aid of a ſyrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the ſugar-cane. The houſes are raiſed about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large ſtones, whence ſpring the upright ſupports of their ſides, which are croſſed by other timbers grooved together, and faſtened by wooden pins, the intermediate ſpace being cloſely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houſes are thatched with bamboos and palm-trees; and the inſide of the houſe is without any diviſion, forming one great room. As to domeſtic implements, they have little baſkets very nicely woven from ſlips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baſkets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with ſhells. No one ever ſtirs abroad without a baſket, which uſually contains ſome betlenut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The beſt knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyſter, ground narrow, and the outward ſide a little poliſhed. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are faſtened in the ſolid wood. The fiſhing hooks are of tortoiſe ſhell; and twine, cord, and fiſhing-nets, are well manufactured from the huſks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which ſerve the people as beds. They alſo uſe a plantain leaf as meals, inſtead of a plate, and the ſhell of a cocoa-nut ſupplies the

place of a cup. There are veſſels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddiſh brown colour, in which they boil their fiſh, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut huſks tied together, ſerves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or ſix inches in diameter, are their buckets or ciſterns.—Their natches are like thoſe of the South Sea iſlands. They have alſo a few articles, which in theſe iſlands may be called luxuries. The ſhell of the tortoiſe there is remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have diſcovered the art of moulding it into little trays or diſhes, and ſpoons. Some of the great ladies have alſo bracelets of the ſame manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with ſhells. The natives in general are a ſtout well-made people, rather above the middling ſtature, and of a very deep copper colour, but black. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tatooed, and their teeth made black by art. Both ſexes are very expert at ſwimming, and the men are ſuch admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the ſea which attracts their notice. The conduct of theſe people towards the Engliſh was, from firſt to laſt, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeneſs which ſurpriſed thoſe who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the iſland entertained of the Engliſh, that on their departure he ſuffered his ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the ſmall pox, in Dec. 1784. The Eaſt India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard where he was buried. Theſe iſlands were lately viſited by captain M'Cleur, who confirms the account given of them and their inhabitants by captain Wilſon. In his journal, captain M'Cleur ſays, "Having pitched my tent in a bay oppoſite to the ſhip, I found myſelf in a perfect paradiſe, and could have been happy to have continued here the remainder of my days." They are ſituated between 5 and 9 degrees of N lat. and 130 and 136 degrees of E lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at leaſt ſuch of the iſlands as our people had an opportunity of ſeeing. They are encircled on the weſt ſide by a reef of coral, of which no end could be ſeen from any eminence our people were on.

PELISZA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated near the Danube, 15 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat 47 40 N.

PELISSANE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles WNW of Aix. Lon. 5 21 E, lat. 43 36 N.

PELLA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

PELLERIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, ſituate on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, 10 miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbeuf. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 47 23 N.

PELORO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 26 N.

PEMBA, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the ſame name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

PEMBA, or PENDA, an iſland in the E Indian Ocean, lying near the coaſt of Africa, and extending about 100 miles in circumference. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe. Lon. 40 0 E, lat. 5 50 S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on the Arrow, 12 miles NW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 18 N.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the innermoſt creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it is become injured by the rubbiſh of the limeſtone quarries near it. It is ſurrounded by a wall with three gates, has a caſtle on a rock, and two churches. It is a corporation, and ſends one member to parliament, and is 10 miles SE of Haverfoedweſt, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 43 N.

PEMBROKESHIRE is the SW extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county-town, and is bounded on the E by Carmarthenſhire, on the NE by Cardiganſhire, and on all other ſides by the Iriſh Sea. It extends in length from N to S, 35 miles, and from E to W 29, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, 145 parithes, about 2300 houſes, and 25,9000 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of St. David's, and ſends one member to parliament. The air of this county is eſteemed very ſalubrious, and the ſoil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and theſe, which are chiefly ſituated in the NE part of the county, yield good paſture for cattle and ſheep; towards the ſea-coaſt, the land extends into rich meadows and corn fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, ſheep, goats,

and wild fowl of various kinds, ſome of which are ſeldom ſeen in any other part of Britain. Theſe are migratory ſea birds, that breed in the iſle of Ramſey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Biſhop and his Clerks. Thither yearly reſort, about the beginning of April, ſuch flocks of birds, of ſeveral ſorts, as appear incredible to thoſe who have not ſeen them.

Pena Garcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a caſtle. It was taken by Philip V in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is ſix miles E of Idanha Velha Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, a town of Portugal, in Beira, ſeated on a hill, with a caſtle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcaſſone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Pendennis, a caſtle in Cornwall, on a hill of the ſame name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Hen y VIII for the ſecurity of the coaſt; and on the oppoſite ſide of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It lies a little to the SE of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 10 N.

Penemunder, a fortreſs of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated in the iſle of Uſedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Penguin Island and Bay, lie on the coaſt of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

Peniche, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Liſbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

Penick, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated on the Multe, eight miles E of Altenburg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſeated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Penishehr, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul. Lon. 68 24 E, lat. 35 16 N.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horſe fairs. It is ſix miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W lat. 52 54 N.

Penkum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 miles SW of Stetin.

Penmaenmawr, a once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonſhire, overhanging the ſea; but now ſafely croſſed by a good road. It is four miles SW of Aberconway.

Pennaflor, a town of Spain, in Aſturias, ſeated on the Aſta, 14 miles SW of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Pennaflor, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated near the Xenil, 10 miles N of Ecija. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Pennar, a river which has its riſe in the kingdom of Myſore, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennon, a fort of Africa, ſeated on a ſmall iſland before the harbour of Algiers.

Pennon de Velez, a very important ſeaport of Barbary, ſeated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, 290 miles long and 156 broad; bounded on the E by the river Delaware, dividing it from W Jerſey and New York; on the S by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; on the W by Virginia and the Weſtern Territory; and on the NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a conſiderable front, and a good port, lying within 200,000 acres of land purchaſed of congreſs by this ſtate. It is divided into 20 counties; and is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ſhips come up into the heart of the province. Its produce is corn, cattle, timber, potaſh, wax, ſkins, and furs; and they export to the W India iſlands ſalted beef, pork, fiſh, and pipeſtaves. Philadelphia is the capital.

Penobscot, a bay of N America, in the diſtrict of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobſcot. It is long and capacious; and its E ſide is lined with a cluſter of ſmall iſlands.

Penrise, a ſeaport in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſday. It has a fine

dious market-place, and had formerly a caſtle; and ſeveral remains of antiquity are ſeen in its neighbourhood. It is ſeated under a hill, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 miles S of Carliſle, and 280 NNW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 40 N.

PENRYN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is ſeated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fiſheries, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is three miles NW of Falmouth, and 266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENSACOLA, the capital of W Florida, ſeated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbour, where veſſels may ride ſecure from every wind. Lon. 87 24 W, lat. 30 32 N.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a ſeaport in Cornwall, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a creek of Mountſbay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has been rebuilt, and carries on a conſiderable traffic in ſhipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, and a corporation, governed by a mayor. It is 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is noted for its hats and bread, and ſeated on the Chew, ſeven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 23 N.

PENZA, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſan. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW of Kaſan.

PENZLEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 53 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 53 30 N.

PENTLAND FRITH, a dangerous ſtrait which divides the Orkney Iſlands from Caithneſſhire, in Scotland. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and the ſea runs with ſuch impetuous force, that no wind can force a ſhip againſt the current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, a few miles to the SW of Edinburgh, which afford good paſture for ſheep, and extend about ten miles from SW to NE.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy; remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpoſe. It is ſeated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 58 N.

PERA, a ſuburb of Conſtantinople, where the foreign ambaſſadors uſually reſide. It is inhabited by Chriſtians of ſeveral denominations: and wine is ſold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

PERAY, ST. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 41 miles NW of Privas.

PERCASLAW, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kioſ, 44 miles SE of Kioſ. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PERCHE, a late province of France, in Orleanois, 35 miles long and 30 broad: bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a foreſt, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

PERECOP. See PERCOP.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

PERGAMAR, an epiſcopal town of Turkey in the European province of Romania, 60 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a biſhop's ſee; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Chriſtians. Here parchment was invented. It is ſeated on the Germaſti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

PERIA, a town of Irac Agemi in Perſia, 90 miles W of Iſpahan. Lon. 51 26 E, lat. 32 10 N.

PERIAC, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its ſalt-works, and is ſix miles SW of Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, 24 miles SW of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 12 15 N.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, 85 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, on the E by Querci and Limoſin, on the S by Agenois and Bazadois, and on the W by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Saintonge.

it abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 45 11 N.

PERM, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſan. It is divided into the two provinces of Perm and Catharinenburgh.

PERINDA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

PERLEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marche of Prigniez, 62 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 25 N.

PERM, a town of Ruſſia, capital of the above government. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Kama and Zegochekha.

PERNALLA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 miles W of Durampour. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 20 35 N.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Braſil, 200 miles long and 150 broad: bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1630; but the Portugueſe retook it. It produces a great quantity of ſugar and Braſil wood.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Fleſchier, biſhop of Niſmes, and a little to the W of Apt.

PERNEAU, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 58 26 N.

PERNES, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, ſeated on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 50 29 N.

PERNO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helſingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 30 N.

PERNOV, a fortified town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a caſtle, and is 92 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

PERONNE, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is called the Virgin, becauſe it has never been taken, though often beſieged. In this caſtle Charles the Simple was impriſoned, and ended his days in a miſerable manner. Lewis XI was detained here three days by the duke of Burgundy, till he conſented to ſign a diſadvantageous treaty. It is ſeated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambray, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Cluſon, 16 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 44 59 N.

PERPIGNAN, formerly an epiſcopal town of France, capital of the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, with a good citadel and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 42 N.

PERSAIN, a town of the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the ſame name, 132 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 94 55 E, lat. 16 45 N.

PERSEPOLIS, is ſuppoſed to be anciently the capital city of Perſia, properly ſo called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was perſuaded when in liquor, by the courtezan Thais, to ſet it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Schiraz, and 200 SE of Iſpahan. Lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

PERSHORE, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worceſter, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 4 N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Aſia, conſiſting of ſeveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caſpian Sea, and Uſbec Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the S by the gulphs of Perſia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindooſtan Proper. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amoc. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts ſandy and deſart; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for ſeveral months very hot. The ſoil is far from being equitable towards Tartary and the Caſpian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of corn and fruit. South of Mount Taurus, the fertility of the country in corn, fruits, wine, and the other luxuries of life,

is equalled by few countries. It produces wine and oil in plenty, senna, rhubarb, and the finest of drugs. The fruits are delicious, especially their dates, oranges, pistachio-nuts; melons, cucumbers, and garden stuff, not to mention vast quantities of excellent silk; and the gulf of Bassora formerly furnished great part of Europe and Asia with very fine pearls. In short, the fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Persia, are of a most exalted flavour; and had the natives the art of horticulture to as great perfection as some nations in Europe, by transplanting, engrafting, and other meliorations, they would add greatly to the natural riches of the country. The breed of horses in the province of Fars is at present very indifferent, owing to the ruinous state of the country; but in the province of Dushtistan, lying to the SW, it is remarkably good. The sheep are of a superior flavour, owing to the excellence of the pasturage in the neighbourhood of Shirauz, and are also celebrated for the fineness of their fleece; they have tails of an extraordinary size, some of which weigh upwards of thirty pounds; but those which are sold in the markets do not weigh above six or seven. Their oxen are large and strong, but their flesh is seldom eaten by the natives, who confine themselves chiefly to that of sheep and fowls. Their camels, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens; but the horses are only used for the saddle. Persia contains mines of iron, copper, lead, and above all, turquoise stones, which are found in Chorasan. Sulphur, salt-petre, and antimony, are found in the mountains. Quarries of red, white, and black marble, have also been discovered near Tauris. The Persians equal, if not exceed, all the manufactures in the world in silk, woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather. Their works in these join fancy, taste, and elegance to richness, neatness, and shew; and yet they are ignorant of painting and their drawings are very rude. Their dying excels that of Europe. Their silver and gold laces, and threads, are admirable for preserving their lustre. Their embroideries and horse furniture are not to be equalled; nor are they ignorant of the pottery and window-glass manufactures. On the other hand, their carpenters are very indifferent artists, which is said to be owing to the scarcity of timber all over Persia. Their jewellers and goldsmiths are clumsy workmen; and they are ignorant of lock-making, and the manufacture of looking-glasses. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Khorasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Ispahan to Schiras. He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a royal borough in Scotland, and the county town of Perthshire, is a populous and flourishing place, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. The town is built upon a regular plan, and the houses in general in the modern stile. There is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches over the Tay at the E end of the town. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and several extensive bleachfields; and the salmon fishery is carried on to a great extent, immense quantities being sent to the London market. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 22 N.

PERTHSHIRE, a large, plentiful and rich county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Forfarshire and Fifeshire; on the S by Clackmannanshire, Stirlingshire with the river Firth of Forth; on the W and SW by Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the N by Inverneſsshire and Aberdeenshire. It is above 60 miles long from N to S, and above 50 broad from E to W. It contains Perth proper, part of Gowrie, Stratherne, Monteith, Breadalbane, and Athol. It is fruitful both in corn and pasture, and its principal rivers are the Tay, which is the largest in Scotland; the Keith,

famous for its ſalmon fiſhery, and has a cataract, the noiſe of which is extremely loud; the Allan, and the Erne, which falls into the Tay. In Stratherne are found various minerals and metals, particularly copper, lapis calaminaris and lead. It has a great number of lochs that produce great variety of excellent fiſh.

PERTH AMBOY, a ſeaport of the United States, in New Jerſey, ſeated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound, its ſituation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the beſt harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles SW of New York. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, ſix miles SSW of Melun.

PERTHES, a town of France in the department of Upper Marne, ſix miles NW of St. Dizier.

PERTICI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, 19 miles SE of Caſtel Aragoneſe.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 10 miles N of Aix and 27 of Marſeilles. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 43 44 N.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whoſe monarchs were called Incas, or Ingas, i. e. emperors or kings, at preſent a province of Spain in S America. It lies between lat. 1 30 N, and 25 10 S, being nearly 2000 miles long from N to S, and and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma; on the E by the Andes or Cordillera mountains, which divide it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S by Chili and La Plata, and on the W by the S Sea or Pacific Ocean. Its capital at preſent is Lima, formerly Cuſco. The land next the ſea is moſtly barren, ſome valleys excepted, into which the ſtreams from the hills turn. Between the hills are very extenſive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently cold. The ſea bordering on Peru is called the S Sea, but more properly the Pacific Ocean, the weather on this coaſt from lat. 4 to 25 S. being generally ſerene. No rain falls in this tract unleſs within 4 or 5 degrees of the Equator, where they have it conſtantly when the ſun is vertical, as is the caſe within this diſtance all over the globe. On the Cordilleras or high mountains, it rains or ſnows two thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair ſeaſon, and vines thrive beſt in the valleys near the ſea, where little or no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; where they have this opportunity, they have ripe grapes when they pleaſe, and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics. The fierceſt beaſts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaguar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, but poſſeſſing neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter: they are hardly formidable to man, and often turn their backs on the leaſt appearance of reſiſtance. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domeſtic purpoſes by the ancient Peruvians. In form it bears ſome reſemblance to a deer, and ſome to a camel, and is of a ſize ſomewhat larger than a ſheep. Its wool furniſhed the Peruvians with cloathing, its fleſh with food. It was even employed as a beaſt of burden, and carried a moderate load with much patience and docility; but it was never uſed for draught. Among the birds, the moſt remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to preeminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, ſtrength, and courage. The river Guyaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country ſwarms almoſt as much with ſnakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. Beſides their fruit trees, which have been tranſplanted hither from Europe, they have thoſe of the Caribbee iſlands, as ananas, guayavas, plantains, bananas, melons, and water melons; beſides others peculiar to Peru. The tree moſt valued is that which furniſhes them with quinquina, or Peruvian bark, of the ſize of a cherry-tree, principally growing in the province of Quito, about five deg. S of the Equator; it bears a long reddiſh flower, which turns to a pod, but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark. Near the Equator grow cedars, cotton trees, cocoas, ſugar canes, palms, and a great deal of good timber; but very few foreſt trees in other parts of Peru. But what the Spaniards value this country moſt for is the vaſt treaſure of gold and ſilver they have drawn from thence for upwards of 300 years, the mountain of Potoſi alone, in 22 S lat. having yielded two thouſand millions of pieces of eight the firſt 40 years the mines were wrought. When the Spaniards landed in this country in 1530, they found it governed by ſovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their ſubjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much

more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is now divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Lima or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos: the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroyalties have been established. The first, is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital. See Andes.

Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost five miles in diameter with three islands in the middle of it. It is eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugino.

Perugino, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the W by Tuscany, on the S by Orvietano, on the W by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Citta Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Peschiera, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort. It was taken by the French in July 1796, who have been since expelled by Suwarow. It is seated on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Pescia, an episcopal town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 miles SW of Pistoia. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 43 47 N.

Pesenas, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43. 28 N.

Pest, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Petaw, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Pe-tcheli, Tcheli, or Li-pa-fou, the principal province of China, bounded

on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan ſi. It contains nine cities of the firſt claſs, which have ſeveral others under their juriſdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not ſeem to agree with its latitude; for although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42nd degree N, yet all its rivers are ſo much frozen during four months in the year, that waggons with the heavieſt loads may ſafely paſs them. The ſoil is ſandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Pekin is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or Petropawlosxoi, a ſeaport of Kamtſchatka, in the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. The town conſiſts of ſome miſerable log houſes and a few conical huts. Captain Clarke, who ſucceeded captain Cook, and died at ſea, was interred here. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonſhire. It has but one church, beſide the cathedral, which was formerly a monaſtery; but the market-place is ſpacious, and the ſtreets regular. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Peterhead, a town in Aberdeenſhire, ſituate near the mouth of the Ugie, on the moſt eaſterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 veſſels in perfect ſafety. A conſiderable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewiſe a manufacture of ſewing thread. A mineral ſpring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the ſea-bathing bring a great reſort of company, for whoſe accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houſes. It is a little to the W of Buchanneſs, and 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Peterhoff, in Ruſſia, is ſituated about 20 miles from Peterſburg, and is diſtinguiſhed for its palace and gardens, which for taſte and elegance have been compared to thoſe of Verſailles.

Petersburgh, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the S ſide of the river Appamatox, 15 miles S of Richmond.

Petersburgh, or St. Petersburgh, the metropolis of the empire of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on ſome iſlands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of this century, the ground on which Peterſburgh now ſtands was only a vaſt moraſs occupied by a few fiſhermen's huts. Peter the Great firſt began this city by the erection of a citadel with ſix baſtions, in 1703, he built alſo a ſmall hut for himſelf, and ſome wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the firſt houſe of brick: and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a houſe of the ſame materials. From theſe ſmall beginnings roſe the imperial city of Peterſburgh; and, in leſs than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the ſeat of empire was tranſferred to it from Moſcow. The ſtreets, in general, are broad and ſpacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the ſuburbs, are at leaſt two miles in length; moſt of them are paved, but a few are ſtill ſuffered to remain floored with planks. In ſeveral parts, wooden houſes, ſcarcely ſuperior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houſes are ornamented with a white ſtucco, which has led ſeveral travellers to ſay that they are built with ſtone. The manſions of the nobility are vaſt piles of building, furniſhed with great coſt and in the ſame elegant ſtyle as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, deep, rapid, and tranſparent as chryſtal. Its banks are lined on each ſide with a continued range of handſome buildings. On the N ſide the fortreſs, the academy of ſciences, and the academy of arts, are the moſt ſtriking objects. On the S ſide are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the manſions of many Ruſſian nobles, and the Engliſh-line, ſo called, becauſe (a few houſes excepted) the whole row is occupied by Engliſh merchants. In the front of theſe buildings, on the S ſide, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that ſpace, has been embelliſhed at the expence of the late empreſs, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Peterſburgh, although it is more compact than the other Ruſſian cities, and has the houſes in many

ſtreets contiguous to each other; yet ſtill bears a reſemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very ſtraggling manner. It was in 1783 incloſed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 24 miles. The inhabitants are computed to be 130,000. Peterſburgh, from its low and marſhy ſituation, is ſubject to inundations, which have occaſionally riſen ſo high as to threaten the town with a total ſubmerſion. Theſe floods are chiefly occaſioned by a weſt or ſouth weſt wind, which, blowing directly from the gulf, obſtructs the current of the Neva, and cauſes a vaſt accumulation of its waters. The oppoſite diviſions of Peterſburgh, ſituate on each ſide of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large maſſes of ice driven down the ſtream from the lake Ladoga, is uſually removed when they firſt make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the oppoſite parts of the town. Among the nobleſt ornaments of Peterſburgh is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a coloſſal ſize; the pedeſtal of which is a huge rock, brought to the ſpot by the empreſs at an immenſe expence: by this contrivance the great legiſlator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of aſcending a precipice, the ſummit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected with great ſolemnity by Catherine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortreſs is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are depoſited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the ſucceſſive ſovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moſcow. Peterſburgh is 425 miles NW of Moſcow, 400 E by N of Stockholm, 750 NE of Copenhagen, and 1000 NNE of Vienna. Lon. 30 [illegible] lat. 59 56 N.

Peterdorf, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, 24 miles E of Konigſberg.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampſhire with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Loddon, 18 miles NE of Portſmouth, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 2 N.

Petershagen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden ſeated on the Weſer, three miles from Minden, and 33 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 25 N.

Peterwaradin, a town of Sclavonia, one of the ſtrongeſt frontier places the houſe of Auſtria has againſt the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is ſeated on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 55 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Petherton, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells, and 133 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

Petigliano, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, eight miles W of Caſtro, and 45 SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Petit Guave, a ſeaport of the W Indies, in St. Domingo, ſeated on a bay at the W end of the iſland. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Petoune, a city of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has ſcarcely any inhabitants but Tartar ſoldiers, and Chineſe condemned to baniſhment. It is ſeated on the Songari, 118 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 NE of Pekin. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

Petrikow, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, a ſtrong town of Auſtrian Croatia, ſeated on the Petrina, 25 miles E of Cariſtadt. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Pettaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It belongs to the biſhop of Saltzburg, and is ſeated on the Drave, 28 miles S by E of Gratz. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Pettapolly, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 14 49 N.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeſhire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the uſual landing-place of paſſengers from Leith, on the oppoſite ſhore. A baſin has lately been conſtructed here, under the direction of an engineer.

Petworth, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, ſeated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chicheſter, and 49 SW of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 50 58 N.

Pevensey, a village in Suſſex, ſituate on a ſmall river, which runs into a bay of the Engliſh Channel, called Pevenſey Harbour, 14 miles WSW of Haſtings.

Pfafenhoffen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monaſtery at a ſmall diſtance. It is ſeated on the Ilm, 19 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Pfalgel, a town of Germany, in

the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is three miles NE of Treves.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, 10 miles W of Baſil. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 47 37 N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the marquiſate of Baden-Durlach, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Ratz, 15 miles SE of Durlach. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 48 57 N.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle, ſeated at the confluence of the Pfreint and Nab, 10 miles NE of Amberg. Lon. 12 21 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, ſeated on the Andalſpatch, 37 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 27 W, lat. 48 8 N.

PHANAGORIA, a ſmall and beautiful iſland of Aſia, on the E ſide of the ſtrait of Caffa.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite Alexandria, in Egypt, the ſpace between which and the continent forms an extenſive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a ſtone cauſeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ſhips. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, in the plains of which ſome ſuppoſe the deciſive battle was fought between Cæſar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. This town is an archiepiſcopal ſee, ſeated on the Enipeus, and is 10 miles S of Lariſſa.

PHASIS, a river of Aſia, which croſſes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient city of Natolia, ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extenſive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahjiah. It contains 11000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Chriſtians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbiſhop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennſylvania, and, at preſent, the metropolis of the United States of America. It is ſituate in an extenſive plain on the W bank of the river Delaware, about 118 miles from the ſea. The length of the city from E to W, that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan of Mr. Penn, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N and S, is 4837 feet. Not two fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themſelves within the original limits of the city, but have built N and S along the Delaware, two miles in length. The circumference of the part which is built, including Kenſington on the N and Southwark on the S, is about five miles. The longeſt ſtreets is ſecond ſtreet, about 700 feet from Delaware river, and parallel to it. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river; and, near the middle, it is interſected at right angles by Broad Street, 113 feet wide running nearly N and S, quite acroſs the city. The other ſtreets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet, and they interſect each other at right angles. There are four ſquares of eight acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reſerved for public and common uſes; and in the centre, at the interſection of Market Street and Broad Street is a ſquare of ten acres, reſerved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by William Penn, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder; eight aldermen, 12 common council-men, a ſheriff, and clerk. It contains 5000 houſes, in general handſomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants, compoſed of almoſt all nations and religions. Here are 24 places of public worſhip for Chriſtians of various denominations: one of which is for the freequakers, ſo called, becauſe they took up arms in defence of their country, in the late war, contrary to the eſtabliſhed principles of the friends. There is alſo a ſynagogue for the Jews. The German Lutheran church, one of the fineſt in America, was deſtroyed by fire in 1794. The ſtatehouſe is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant courthouſe was built on the left of the ſtatehouſe; and on the right a philoſophical hall. Here, likewiſe, is a public obſervatory, and ſeveral other public buildings. A univerſity was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the ſtate, and partly taken from the old college. A malignant fever known by the name of the, Yellow Fever, raged here in 1793, which, in the courſe of Auguſt and three ſucceeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW of New York.

and 130 NE of Washington, the intended metropolis. Lon. 75 13 W, lat. 39 56 N.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Ceſar, were defeated by Auguſtus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and ſeveral other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Saloniehi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PHILIPPINA. See SAMAR.

PHILIPPINE, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on an arm of the Scheld, 12 miles SE of Fluſhing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, iſlands in the Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are ſaid to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are very conſiderable. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Maſbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo, and Abyo. The air is very hot and moiſt, and the ſoil fertile in rice and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beaſts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwiſe called PALAOS, and CAROLINAS, iſlands in the N Pacific Ocean, to the E of the moſt ſouthern of the Philippine Iſlands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, an archiepiſcopal town of Romania, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and ſeated on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople and 188 of Conſtantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

PHILIP'S, FORT ST. a ſtrong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who reſtored it in 1763. The Spaniards retook it in the laſt war. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 16 N.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is very ſtrong, and conſidered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the biſhop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the ſiege; but it was reſtored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is ſeated on the Rhine, ſeven miles S of Spire, and 40 NE of Straſburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, ſeated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX, and called after his ſon Philip. It 1775, it was deſtroyed by fire, but has been ſince rebuilt. It contains no more than 60 wooden houſes, and a church and hoſpital built of ſtone plaiſtered. It is 20 miles NE of Carliſtadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 59 30 N.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's County, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

PHILIPVILLE, a ſtrong town of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, ſeated on an eminence, 25 miles SE of Mons, and 235 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 50 7 N.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, eſq. governor of New S Wales. They are covered with ſhrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eaſtern iſland 140 3 E, lat. 8 68.

PIANEZA, a town and caſtle of Piedmont, ſeated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an iſland of Italy, off the coaſt of Tuſcany, ſix miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

PIAVA, a river, which riſes in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the ſtraits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Iſle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the Engliſh Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

PIEGHITOWE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a caſtle, in which Francis I of France was impriſoned. It was taken by the French in 1733 and in 1796. It is ſeated on the Serio, 10 miles NW of Cremona, and 36 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

PIERCEBRIDGE, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday. It has an old caſtle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhillings, in the diſtrict called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 25 N.

PICO, the largeſt and moſt populous of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, ſo called from a lofty mountain on it, this mountain is filled with diſmal dark caverns or volcanoes, which frequently vomit out flames, ſmoke and aſhes to a great diſtance. It produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier againſt the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carliſle, was continued from W to E across the iſland to Newcaſtle, and ended at Tinmouth.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Vallais, on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of ſeveral kinds, and the foreſts afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw ſilk; and it produces alſo corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 0 N.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, S. a town of France in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholeſome, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 46 48 N.

PIERRE, ST. a ſmall deſert iſland near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. They were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

PIERRE, ST. the capital of Martinico, on the W ſide of the iſland. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 44 N.

PIGEON ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, eight miles from the coaſt of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 2 N.

PIERRE, ST. a ſmall iſland in Switzerland in the lake of Neufchatel. The iſland is about two miles in circumference and is enlivened with a charming variety of vineyards, woods, orchards, and meadows. This beautiful ſpot was the retirement of the celebrated Rouſſeau.

PIETRO, ST. an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken ſoon after.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Peruſa. It was in poſſeſſion of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a caſtle built on a rock; but being reſtored to the duke of Savoy, 1696, the French demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Chiuſon, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

PILLAU, a ſtrong ſeaport of Pruſſia, on the Baltic. It formerly belonged to Poland but is now ſubject to Pruſſia, and is 20 miles W by S of Koningſberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

PILSEN, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is ſeated near the confluence of the Miſa and Watta, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, ſeated on the Willake, 50 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen, and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

PINES, ISLE OF, a conſiderable iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, ſloping toward the extremities, which are very low, and covered with tall pine-

trees, whence it took its name. It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 267 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

PING-LIANG-FOU, one of the moſt conſiderable cities of the weſtern part of the province Chen-ſi in China. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

PINNEL, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Coba and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

PINOS, an uninhabited iſland in the W Indies, on the S ſide of Cuba, from which it is ſeparated by a deep ſtrait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent paſtures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacks. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

PIOMBINO, a ſeaport of Italy in Tuſcany, capital of the principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

PIOMBINO, a principality of Tuſcany, lying on the Mediterranean. The iſland of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 41 39 N.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had Engliſh and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fiſhermen. It is ſeated on a river, 15 miles W of Balaſore. Lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

PIRANO, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, on a peninſula, formed by the bay of Largone 10 miles S of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 45 40 N.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany in Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often reſided here. It is ſeated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 53 18 N.

PISA, an ancient and large city of Tuſcany, capital of the Piſano, with a univerſity, an archbiſhop's ſee, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Piſa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is conſtructed of marble. This city is ſo far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that graſs grows in the principal ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir is a leaning tower, much talked of. In the great ſquare, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble ſtatue of duke Coſmo the Great. The grand duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Piſa is ſeated in a fertile plain, at a ſmall diſtance from the Mediterranean, 10 miles N of Leghorn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

PISANO, a territory of Tuſcany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the beſt countries in all Tuſcany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ſhips. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 36 S.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the United States, in New Hampſhire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that ſtate, and is 60 miles N of Boſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

PISELLO, the moſt northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, oppoſite the Crimea.

PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.

PISTOIA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houſes of private perſons are generally well-built; but notwithſtanding this, it is almoſt deſerted, in compariſon of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among theſe are 40 noble families. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence, and 30 NE of Piſa. Lon. 11 29 E, lat 43 55 N.

PITCAITLY WELLS, ſome remarkable ſaline ſprings, near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in ſcorbutic caſes.

PITHEA, a ſeaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, ſeated on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by

a wooden bridge, and it 20 miles SW of Tarbes. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 11 N.

Pittenweem, a seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 12 N.

Pittsburgh, or Fort Pitt, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Alleghny, situate on the W side of the Alleghany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela. The fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Alleghny takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 40 26 N.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

Placentia, a duchy of Italy, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma; bounded on the E by that duchy, on the N and W by the Milanese, and on the S by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms, in 1743.

Placentia, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and a citadel: which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743, and the French took possession of it in 1796. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 39 45 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, seated on the Deva, 25 miles SE of Bilbao. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Placentia, a seaport of Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the SE part of the island. It was ceded to the English, and is 40 miles W of St. John's, and 200 E of Cape Breton. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 25 N.

Planier, a small island of the Mediterranean, situated in the road of Marseilles.

Plano, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

Plassey, Plains of, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 90 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for a great victory gained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

Plata, an island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

Plata, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

Plata, or Rio-de-la-Plata, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Vidéo, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel: and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite there is not to be discerned from that town.

Plata, Rio de la, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the SW of a river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1776. See Peru.

Plawen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plawen, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Pleiburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Keilitz, at the

foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

PLESCOP. See PERCIF.

PLESHEY, a village in Eſſex, ſeven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the ſeat of the lord high conſtable of England, from the earlieſt times of that office to the year 1400. On the ſite of his caſtle is now a brick farmhouſe; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, conſiſting of a mount of an oval form, ſurrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESSE, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Viſtula, 36 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a hill, near the Viſtula, 65 miles W of Warſaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the N ſide of a lake, 22 miles NW of Lubec. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 54 11 N.

PLOERMEL, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Auſtrian dominions, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W of Inſpruc. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N of Orleans. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſeaport in Devonſhire, with a market on Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday. It is ſeated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portſmouth, is the moſt conſiderable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly ſpeaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The firſt is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a ſafe and commodious harbour for merchant ſhips, but is ſeldom entered by ſhips of war. The ſecond is frequented by merchant ſhips only, is almoſt ſurrounded by the houſes of the town, and has lately been further ſecured by an extenſive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the Britiſh navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 ſail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arſenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ſhips of war. Theſe harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Iſland, and by a citadel nearly oppoſite to that iſland, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains two pariſh churches, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well ſupplied with freſh water, firſt brought here, from a place ſeven miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a conſiderable foreign and domeſtic trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſeaport of the United States, in Maſſachuſets, ſeated at the S end of Plymouth Bay. It is the firſt town that was built in New England. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 58 N.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, a populous town, adjoining to the harbour of Haymouth, in Devonſhire, with a chapel in the dock-yard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

PLYMPTON, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins, and is ſeated on the Plynn, ſeven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYNLIMMON HILLS, a vaſt and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryſhire, and partly in Cardiganſhire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their ſource in this mountain.

PO, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its ſource at mount Viſo in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milaneſe, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmeſan, and a part of the Modeneſe; and having entered the Ferrareſe, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its courſe it receives ſeveral rivers, and often overflows its banks, as moſt of thoſe rivers deſcend from the Alps, and are increaſed by the melting of the ſnow.

PO, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, which empties itſelf into the lake Poyang-hou, a ſmall diſtance from Jaotchtou-fou.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a ſtream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 58 N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, ſeated among foreſts, near the ſource of the Putlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the SE part of Poland, wreſted from that country by the late empreſs of Ruſſia, in 1793. The Dnieſter ſeparates it from Moldavia on the SW: and the Bog croſſes it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuſcany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It had a citadel, now in ruins; and is ſeated near the Elſa, 16 miles S of Florence.

POGGIO, a town of Tuſcany, near Florence, famous for a handſome palace of the great duke.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles SE of Turin.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Iſle of France; ſeated near the foreſt of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 56 N.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a biſhop's ſee. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not eſtimated at more than 16,000. It has ſeveral Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demoliſhed; and a triumphal arch, which ſerves as a gate to the great ſtreet. Here in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking priſoners king John and his ſon Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs abound with vipers in ſuch numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is ſeated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 46 35 N.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biſcay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

POLA, an ancient epiſcopal ſtrong ſeaport of Italy, in the S part of Iſtria, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, and has a ſpacious harbour, 80 miles SE of Venice. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, 88 miles long and 36 broad; bounded on the N by Pruſſia and Lithuania; on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Maſovia. Bielſk is the capital.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Sileſia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Pruſſia, Courland, Livonia, and Ruſſia; and on the E by Ruſſia and the territories wreſted by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is ſubdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and ariſtocratical; all the acts of ſtate being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective ſovereign in Europe; being choſen by a general diet ſummoned by the archbiſhop of Gneſna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumſtance proved the ſource of great calamities; for, on the demiſe of every ſovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, reſpectively ſupported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Pruſſia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empreſs of Ruſſia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wreſted from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important ceſſion. The part allotted to Ruſſia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotſk which lies to the E of the Dwina or Duna; the palatinates of Vitepſk, Miciſlaw; and two ſmall portions to the NE and SE of the palatinate of Minſk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted), is ſituated in White Ruſſia, and includes at leaſt one third of Lithuania. The king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of all the weſtern parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S by the river Netze or Nottec, with the whole of Polish or Weſtern Pruſſia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of theſe diſmembered countries the Ruſſian part is the largeſt, the Auſtrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian the moſt commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of ſouls; the firſt containing 2,600,000, the ſecond 1,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great

change in the conſtitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland are excluded; none can be choſen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the ſon or grandſon of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is eſtabliſhed, in which the executive power is veſted. By this change, the houſe of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faireſt proſpect of an hereditary ſovereignty is removed: the exorbitant privileges of the equeſtrian order are confirmed in their utmoſt latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are ſtill further diminiſhed. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almoſt unanimouſly, and without any foreign intervention, eſtabliſhed another conſtitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almoſt every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the houſe of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peaſants), were alike equitably conſulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty deſpot dictating a conſtitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud ariſtocracy, or a mad democracy, that wreſted from their ſovereign his juſt prerogatives; but it was the univerſal wiſh of the nation, the ſentiment that inſpired which was univerſal happineſs. A few of the nobility, however, diſcontented at the generous ſacrifices of ſome of their privileges, repaired to the court of Ruſſia; and their repreſentations concurring with the ambitious views of the empreſs, ſhe ſent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the conſtitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be reſiſted; and this new conſtitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Ruſſian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empreſs had planned, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, a ſecond partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793; and in 1795, the act of partition and abdication was ſigned by the unfortunate Staniſlaus at Warſaw. By this the empreſs obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Beſides the voivodſhips or province of Poſen, Gneſen, Kaliſh, Siradia, Wielun, Lenſchitz, Cujavia, Dootzyn, Rawa, part of Plotſk, &c. with the city and monaſtery of Czentſtokow (the Loretto of Poland), and its rich treaſures, the king of Pruſſia obtained the great object of his wiſhes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the conſtitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the eſtabliſhed; but although the Diſſidents continue excluded from the diet, the ſenate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and ſchools and ſeminaries of their own. They are capable alſo of ſitting in the inferior courts of juſtice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of religion; three of their communion are admitted as aſſeſſors. In conſequence of this toleration, the Diſſidents have conſtructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warſaw. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is ſo fertile in corn in many places, that it ſupplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extenſive paſtures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, ſaltpetre honey, and wax. They have mines of ſalt of a great depth, out of which they dig rockſalt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Viſtula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dnieſter, and the Bog. Warſaw is the capital.

POLERON. See POOLOROON.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzeſcia, in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Ferrareſe, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and paſtures. Rovigo is the capital.

POL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters, and is 16 miles NW of Arras.

POLICANDRO, an iſland in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a caſtle, and a harbour; but it conſiſts, in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E. lat. 6 32 N.

POLICASTRO, a decayed epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 68

miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

POLIGNANO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on a rivulet, 52 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 46 50 N.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

POLITO, or POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for shipbuilding, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

POLOTSK, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

POLTEN, ST. a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienna.

POMEGUE, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Rekenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persanet, Wipper, Rega, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERELLIA, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

POMERANIA, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passarge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It abounds in lakes and morasses.

POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See MAINLAND.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 2 N.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India. It extended along the seacoast above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile, in breadth. It was well built, and, besides many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by colonel Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications were demolished. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 0 E, lat. 11 56.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sil, 40 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 42 30 N.

PONG-HOU, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fokien and form an archipelago between the port of Emoy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks, and the inhabitants are obliged to import every necessary of life; neither shrubs nor bushes are to be seen upon them; all their ornament consists of one solitary tree. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa. Lon. 121 35 E, lat. 23 30 N.

PONS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, famous in the time of the Huguenots. It has a mineral spring,

[illegible] ſtanted on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 miles S of Saluces. Lon. 7 [illegible] lat. 45 [illegible].

[illegible], St. Bernard, [illegible] of France, [illegible] Bugey, [illegible] late province of [illegible], ſituated in a [illegible] mountainous [illegible], in which are [illegible]. It is 24 miles E of Nantua. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 45 [illegible] N.

Pont-Arcis. See Arcis.

Pont-a-Mousson, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Meuſe, and late province of Lorraine, with a univerſity. Before the revolution, ſeveral religious houſes, and the penitents had a magnificent church here. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, which divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nancy. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Pont-Audemer, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the Bille, 13 miles E of Honfleur, and 35 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pont-de-l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Seine, over which is a bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and 62 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Pont-de-Ce, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, ſeated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 25 N.

Pont-de-Vaux, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, ſeated on the Reſſouſſe, eight miles S of Macon. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Pont-de-Veile, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe. It had before the revolution a manufacture of ſtuffs called Auguſtines, and alſo of tapeſtry for the coverings of arm-chairs and ſofas, of the ſame kind as thoſe of Auboiſſon. It is ſeated on the Veile, 18 miles W of Bourg. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 16 N.

Pont-de-Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a palace. It is ſeated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 44 W, lat. 41 [illegible] N.

Pont-du-Gard. See Gard.

Pontella, or Pontebella, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, ſeated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the moſt paſſage over the Alps. It is 20 miles [illegible] of Villach. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 [illegible] N.

Pontefract, a borough in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in a very rich ſoil, and noted for its large plantations of liquorice. It had a beautiful caſtle now in ruins, which has been the ſcene of various tragical events in the Engliſh hiſtory; particularly the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles SW of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Ponte-Sture, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles SW of Caſal.

Ponte-Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the Lerez, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 20 miles E of Puerto Nova. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Pont-Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a ſilver mine, and a vitrious ſubſtance of mineral water. It lies 9 miles WNW of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the river Blavet.

Pont-l'Evesque, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the Touque, 10 miles NW of Lifieux. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 49 [illegible] N.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the Oiſe and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the Engliſh took it by ſtratagem, from whom it was retaken by Charles VII. in 1441. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is 23 miles SE of Rouen, and 27 NW of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Pont-Orson, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late pro-

vince of Normandy, seated on the Orne, 10 miles E of St. Malo. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 48 30 N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a fortified castle, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 36 miles E of Pisa, and 66 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 44 25 N.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is famous for the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and 4 small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river: and to form its current the bridge is built in the form of a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Esprit is 27 miles S of Viviers, and 15 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Ile of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Seins. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

PONTYPOOL, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, and is 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 42 N.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFF.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 40 53 N.

POOLE, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rule[illegible] queens several centuries ago; when the adjacent town of Wimborne fell into decay, and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of British trade is the Newfoundland. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, several vessels from Spain, various exportations to Russia and other countries, particularly corn and coal. At the mouth of the harbour is a spring of fresh water, which rises and falls with the tide, and is said to be between the creeks of Poole and the Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles WSW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

POOLOROOW, or POLEROW, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 30 S.

POOLOWAY, one of the Spice or Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious fruits were once abundant.

POONAH, a town of the Decran of Hindoostan, in Visapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 52 E, lat. 18 30 N.

POORGOUNAH, a fortress of the Decran of Hindoostan, in Visapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POPIN, LA, a small town of France in the department of Mayenne, six miles WSW of Alençon.

POPA-MARIE, a town of Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 16 14 N.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma, about 180 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by the province of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of high mountains runs through

the country from W to S; and the Po near the Sea is flat, marſhy, and often flooded by the rains.

POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee, 240 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 2 39 N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the SE by the kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuſcany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from SW to NE, in ſome parts 120, but in others ſcarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bologneſe, and the Ferrareſe. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happineſs of the inhabitants; for all theſe provinces (the Bologneſe excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow ſpontaneouſly, the indolence of the inhabitants is ſuch, that they would be abſolutely ſtarved. This indolence is not wonderful, ſince they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of induſtry; and the number of young ſturdy beggars, who ſtroll about as pilgrims, inſtead of increaſing the common ſtock by their induſtry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-ſubjects. Various other cauſes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hoſpitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies uſeleſs in theſe convents and in the churches; the inquiſition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal ſubjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the ſupreme, univerſal, and independent head of the church, and inveſted with ſovereignty over all Chriſtian ſovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretenſions are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther diſpelled the deluſion in many parts of Europe; and the progreſs of learning, and the ſpirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political ſyſtem is viewed with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holineſs; and he is choſen, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is ſtyled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V at 70, in alluſion to the number of the diſciples who were ſent out by Chriſt to teach the world; an alluſion, without any ſingular propriety, as no two claſſes of people could be more unlike. But this number is ſeldom complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beſides the Eccleſiaſtical State, the pope is poſſeſſed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaiſſin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 2,700,000 ſcudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. ſterling. His military force is inconſiderable, his body-guard is 40 Swiſs, 75 cuiraſſiers, and 75 light horſe. His naval force conſiſts of a few gallies, ſtationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGUEN, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on a river of the ſame name, ſix miles W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 52 N.

POPO, a kingdom on the Slave Coaſt of Guinea. The inhabitants have ſcarcely any houſes to dwell in, beſides the king's village, which is in an iſland in the midſt of a river. Their chief trade is in ſlaves.

PORCAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh in 1795. It is 140 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

PORCHESTER, a village in Hampſhire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portſmouth, between Fareham and Portſea Iſland. It has an ancient caſtle, which has ſerved, of late years, for the reception of priſoners of war.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, a little to the W of the mines of Potoſi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

PORENTRUI, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the biſhop of Baſle (by the proteſtants called prince of Porentrui) and the principal place of his reſidence. It has a cathedral and a caſtle, and is ſeated on a ſerpentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, 22 miles S of Baſle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

PORSELON, or PORSELOUC, a town of

of the kingdom of Siam, in Africa. It is a rich place, carrying on fome trade, and is ſeated on a large river which empties itſelf into the gulf of Siam.

PORT AU PRINCE, a ſeaport of St. Domingo, ſeated on a bay on the W ſide of the iſland, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the Engliſh and royaliſts in 1794, but the whole iſland has been ſince evacuated by the Engliſh. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 18 45 N.

PORT CORNWALLIS, a ſettlement of the Engliſh in Chatham iſland, which is one of the Andamans. It is about two miles long, and a mile and a half broad. Its ſituation is very romantic. Land locked on all ſides, nothing is to be ſeen but an extenſive ſheet of water reſembling a vaſt lake interſperſed with ſmall iſlands, and environed by lofty mountains clothed with impenetrable foreſts.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour in S America, where ſhips ſometimes touch in their paſſage to the S Sea. It is 100 miles NE of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

PORT DES FRANCAIS, a harbour on the W coaſt of N America, which was firſt diſcovered by M. de la Peroufe in 1786. It is of a circular form, unfathomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immenſe height, covered with ſnow. The natives on this part of the coaſt are the moſt complete thieves, poſſeſſed of an adroitneſs and obſtinacy capable of executing the moſt difficult projects. Valuable furs were found here in great abundance, particularly thoſe of the ſea otter. In this harbour is a ſmall iſland. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58 37 N.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW, PORT.

PORT HUNTER BAY. See DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

PORT JACKSON, ſo named by Captain Cook; a large bay on the coaſt of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip diſcovered a large branch extending to the S, and found himſelf perfectly land-locked, with a good depth of water; and finding alſo, that the country was greatly ſuperior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. and is a ſtation for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ſhips; and is ſeated at the mouth of the Blavet, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 47 42 N.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortreſs, on the SW coaſt of Hiſpaniola, demoliſhed by admiral Knowles in 1747, but ſince rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

PORT LOUIS, a town and harbour of the iſle of France, in the Indian Ocean, ſtrongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

PORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the iſland of Minorca, defended by one of the ſtrongeſt citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon, it was taken along with the iſland by the Engliſh in 1798. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N. See PHILIP'S, FORT 81.

PORT PAIX, a town on the N coaſt of St. Domingo, in the W Indies, with a good harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58 N.

PORT PATRICK, a ſeaport of Scotland, in Wigtonſhire, confined by the ſea on one ſide, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles diſtant; and a packet boat ſails from hence to that place, every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the fineſt quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouſe. It is computed that 11000 head of cattle, and 2000 horſes are annually imported from Ireland to this place. It is 107 miles SW of Edinburgh, and 487 NW of London.

PORT ROSEWAY. See SHELBURNE.

PORT ROYAL, a ſeaport of Jamaica, once one of the fineſt towns in America, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the ſea, and in 1744 it ſuffered greatly by a hurricane. It now conſiſts of three handſome ſtreets, built on a ſmall neck of land which juts out ſeveral miles into the ſea, and is guarded by a ſtrong fort with 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the beſt in the world, and 1000 ſhips may ride therein, ſecure from every wind. It is ſix miles E of Spaniſh Town, and as much by water SE of Kingſton. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town and fort of the iſland of Martinico, 21 miles SE of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 3 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

PORT ROYAL, an iſland on the coaſt of

Carolina, the ſpace between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the moſt commodious harbours in thoſe parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N ſhore, called Beaufort, is 100 miles SW of Charleſton. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

Port Royal, in Nova Scotia. See Annapolis.

Port St. Ann. See Killough.

Port St. Julian. See Julian.

Port St. Mary, a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia. The Engliſh made a deſcent here in 1702, with a deſign to beſiege Cadiz, but without ſucceſs. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 35 37 N.

Port Sandwich, a harbour in the iſland of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

Port Vendre, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles S by E of Perpignan.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, nine miles from that place. It has an extenſive linen manufacture, and is ſituate on the river Bann.

Portaferry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter. It is ſeated on the rapid ferry of Strongford, 80 miles from Dublin.

Portalegre, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is ſeated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleaſant country, 30 miles NW of Elvas, and 90 NE of Liſbon.

Portarlington, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's and partly in Queen's County, ſeated on the river Barrow, 31 miles N of Kilkenny, and 36 SW of Dublin.

Portici, a village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, ſituate on the ſeaſide, near mount Veſuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vaſt number of fine ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a ſtrong caſtle, called Portland Caſtle, built by Henry VIII. It lies on the SW ſide of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its ſtone, which is uſed in London for building the fineſt ſtructures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N.

Portland, a ſeaport of the United States, capital of Cumberland country, in the diſtrict of Main. It is ſeated on a peninſula, and has an excellent harbour, 150 miles NNE of Boſton. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Portland Islands, a cluſter of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

Porto. See Oporto.

Porto Bello, a ſeaport of S America, on the N coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and ſhelter for ſhips; its entrance is narrow, and defended by ſeveral forts. The town, which is very unhealthy, is ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, which ſurrounds the whole harbour, and conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, extending along the ſtrand, with others croſſing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the ſhore. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it ſwarms with toads in ſuch multitudes, as to hide the ſurface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galeons, in 1748, and the introduction of regiſter ſhips, Porto Bello was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. Porto Bello was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cavallo, a ſeaport of Terra Firma, on the coaſt of Caracca. Here the Engliſh were repulſed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 10 20 N.

Porto del Principe, a ſeaport on the N coaſt of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is ſeated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

Porto Farino, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a town of Italy, in the iſle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is ſeated on a long, high, ſteep point of land, W of the bay of the ſame name, which has two forts. In July 1796, the Engliſh threw a ſtrong garriſon into it, on the French having entered Leghorn. It is 40 miles NW of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Porto Galleto, a ſeaport of Spain,

in the Bay of Biſcay, ſeated on a ſmall river, eight miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

PORTO HERCOLE, a ſeaport of Italy, in the ſtate of Preſidii, with a good caſtle, and a harbour almoſt choked up. It is ſituate on a peninſula, four miles S of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42 24 N.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of Italy, in the iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortreſs upon a rock, almoſt inacceſſible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is ſeated on the E end of the iſland, eight miles SW of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

PORTO NOVA, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſeated near the mouth of the Leris, 54 miles W of Orenſe. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

PORTO PEDRO, a ſeaport in the iſland of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

PORTO PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

PORTO RICO. See JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO.

PORTO SANTA MARIA, a ſeaport of Spain, ſeated in the bay of Cadiz. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whoſe principal trade is in ſalt. It is ſeven miles N of Cadiz.

PORTO SANTO, an iſland of the Atlantic, the leaſt of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portugueſe ſhip, fitted out for the attempt to double Cape Bojador, coaſting along the African ſhore, was driven out to ſea by a ſudden ſquall, and when they all expected to periſh, they diſcovered this iſland, which, on account of their eſcape, they named Porto Santo. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vaſt number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewiſe a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

PORTO SEGURO, the capital of a government of the ſame name, in Brazil. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a ſeaport of Corſica, ſeated on a bay on the E coaſt of the iſland, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

PORTO VENERE, a ſeaport of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 4 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 44 5 N.

PORTREE, a town of Skye, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, ſmall horſes, and kelp.

PORTSEA, an iſland between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portſmouth, in Hampſhire. It is a low tract of conſiderable extent, ſeparated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW extremity of it is ſituate the town of Portſmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſeaport and borough in Hampſhire, on the iſle of Portſe, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday. It is the moſt conſiderable haven for men of war, in England. The capacious harbour is made by a bay, running up between this iſland and an oppoſite peninſula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portſmouth is the moſt ſtrongly fortified place in Great Britain, and its high importance renders it worthy of every attention. Many of the largeſt ſhips are always laid up here; and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arſenals, ſtorehouſes, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in perfect order. The town itſelf is ſupported entirely by the reſort of the army and navy; and the country round, to a great extent, is benefited by the demand for proviſions which they create. Off the point of land which terminates the peninſula, and oppoſite to Portſmouth, is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual ſervice. Portſmouth is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garriſon, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the uſe of the dock. It is 20 miles SSE of Wincheſter, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, the largeſt in New Hampſhire, ſeated on Piſcataqua River, two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the fineſt on the continent, having a ſufficient depth of water for veſſels of any burthen. It is defended againſt ſtorms by the adjacent land in ſuch a manner, as that ſhips may ſecurely ride there in any ſeaſon of the year. Beſides, the harbour is ſo well fortified by nature, that very little art

will be neceſſary to render it impregnable. Its ſituation to the ſea renders it very convenient for naval affairs. A lighthouſe, with a ſingle light, ſtands at the entrance of the harbour. It is 22 miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 70 37 W, lat. 42 46 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, ſeated on James River, 108 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 79 23 W, lat. 36 40 N.

PORTSOY, a ſeaport in Banffſhire, ſix miles E of Cullen. It has manufactures of ſnuff and ſewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the moſt weſtern country of Europe, 376 miles in length, and 130 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into ſix provinces, Eſtramadura, Beira, Entre-Douero-e-Minho, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the ſame climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ſea. Corn is not plentiful, becauſe the inhabitants do not attend much to huſbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, which is uſed by the peaſants inſtead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raiſins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much ſalt is made alſo from the ſea-water, eſpecially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The foreign trade conſiſts either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandize which is received from its foreign ſettlements; ſuch as ſugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Braſil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Beſides theſe, it has gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones from America. The horſes of Portugal were formerly in great eſteem, but now mules are preferred; and the horned cattle are ſmall and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and ſilver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden ſands; but the Portugueſe do not think them worth minding. There are alſo mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and ſome precious ſtones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portugueſe are indolent, and ſo fond of luxury, that they ſpend all their wealth in the purchaſe of foreign merchandiſe. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reaſon the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the ſovereign cannot raiſe any more taxes than were ſettled in 1674. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic, and there are three archbiſhops and 10 biſhops, beſides a patriarch; alſo three ſevere inquiſitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope was ſo great, that the king would not confer any benefice without his conſent, but of late years it has declined here as well as in other countries. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II king of Spain, ſubdued the country; but in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza, (king John IV) whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it. Liſbon is the capital.

PORTUGALETTE, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated on the Bay of Biſcay, 12 miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 43 40 N.

POSATA, a town on the E coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

POSEGA, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken from the Turks by the Auſtrians, in 1687. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Oriana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, with a good caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is magnificent. By the late partition of Poland, it became ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is a trading place ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Warta, 27 miles W of Gneſna, and 127 W of Warſaw.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is ſeated near the ſource of the Baſiento, eight miles SE of Naples.

POTOMAC, or PATOMAC, a river of N America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Cheſapeak. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Waſhington, the intended metropolis of the United States. The congreſs will remove to it in 1801. See WASHINGTON.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the beſt ſilver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a ſugar-

loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but it is almoſt exhauſted, or at leaſt little is got in compariſon of what was formerly; and the mountain itſelf is ſaid to be little better than a ſhell. The country around is ſo naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. It is ſeated at the bottom of the mountain of Potoſi, 300 miles SE of Africa. Lon. 64 25 W, lat. 19 40 S.

POTSDAM, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, with a palace belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is the moſt elegant and ſingular city in Europe. Many new houſes, on the fineſt ancient and modern plans, were raiſed by the late king, Frederic III, and preſented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings diſplay at once great magnificence and taſte. In 1795, it was damaged by fire. It is ſeated on an iſland 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Ducheſs County, in the ſtate of New York, ſituate on the ſide of Hudſon's River, N of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles NW of Nevers.

POULTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaſter, and 231 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 53 52 N.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

POURZAIN, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, ſeated on the Siouk, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 46 21 N.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formed by the confluence of four conſiderable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

PRABAT, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

PRADES, a ſmall handſome town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon. It is ſeated in a fine plain on the river Tet, in the middle of mountains, 22 miles SE of Montlouis. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 42 26 N.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, ſeven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PRAGUE, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiſcopal ſee. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, but its population by no means anſwers to its extent. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon ſeven mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Muldaw runs through the city, ſeparating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long with a ſtrong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houſes are high, and the ſtreets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings reſided; but the fineſt ornament is the univerſity, frequented by a great number of ſtudents. The Jeſuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine ſynagogues. The New Town contains fine ſtructures, handſome gardens, and large ſtreets. The royal caſtle is a very large irregular building, but it is built on a hill, which commands a very fine proſpect over the whole city and country round. Not far from hence ſtands the archbiſhop's houſe (a pretty modern building), and the old cathedral, in which there are ſome pieces of architecture, which deſerve to be ſeen. Though the city is in general ill built, the ſituation of it is extremely fine. The maſs of houſes riſe like an amphitheatre to a conſiderable height. To the right the hill riſes above them as far as the imperial palace, majeſtically ſituated on the top. To the left it is covered as far as the middle with beautiful gardens and pleaſure houſes, which have a fine effect, and form a moſt magnificent amphitheatre. Prague was taken by ſtorm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Pruſſia; but he was obliged to abandon it the ſame year. It was beſieged again by the king of Pruſſia, in 1757 after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Auſtrians; but being defeated ſome time after, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is 75 miles SE of Dreſden, 158 SE of Berlin, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Prato, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated on the Biſentino, 12 miles NW of Florence. Lon. 19 54 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Prayo. See Porto Prata.

Precop, or Perekop, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, lately taken from the Turks in the government of Catharinenſlaf, and province of Taurida, ſeated on the iſthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Precopia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, ſeated on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Niſſa. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 43 31 N.

Pregel, a river which iſſues from a lake in Poland, and croſſing E Pruſſia, falls into the Baltic, below Koningſberg.

Pregnitz, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, in the principality of Culmbach, ſituate on a river of the ſame name. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Premeslaw, a populous town of Auſtrian Poland, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a Greek and Latin biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Sana, 27 miles W of Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenslo, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper marche of Brandenburg. It contains ſix churches, and is ſeated on the lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of Berlin.

Prerau, a town of Bohemia in Moravia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is 126 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a ſtrong caſtle on a hill. In this city the ſtates of Hungary hold their aſſemblies, and in the cathedral the ſovereign is crowned. In the caſtle, which is a noble Gothic ſtructure, are depoſited the regalia of Hungary, conſiſting of the crown and ſceptre of Stephen their firſt king. The Lutherans have a church here. Preſburg is ſeated on the Danube, 32 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Prescot, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſday. A conſiderable manufacture of ſailcloth, and of gold hands for watches is carried on here. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 53 26 N.

Pressenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It appears by an inſcription, that it is the ancient Ruſæ, and its territory has the name of Coſta Ruſraria. It is 28 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Presidii, State of, a ſmall territory of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe. It includes ſix fortreſſes, ſeated on the coaſt of Tuſcany, and which Spain reſerved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were deſigned to facilitate the communication between the Milaneſe and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Langone.

Presovia, a town of Little Poland, ſeated on the Viſtula, 20 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Presteign, the county-town of Radnorſhire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for barley and malt. It is a regularly built town, ſeated near the ſource of the Lug, in a rich valley, 30 miles WNW of Worceſter and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Ribble, over which is a ſtone bridge. It has a large market-place, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of juſtice, for the county-palatinate of Lancaſter. The markets on Wedneſday and Friday are for proviſions, and that on Saturday for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. Preſton is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when they were all made priſoners. It is 21 miles S of Lancaſter, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Preston Pans, a village in Haddingtonſhire, noted for its ſalt works, and for the defeat of the royal army by the rebels in 1745.

Preveza, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, ſeated on the gulf of Larta, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Auguſtus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is ſeated on a mountain, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loir and late province of Touraine. It is ſeated on the river Claire, and near it are mines of iron. Preuilly is ſeated on the Claiſe, 18 miles S of Loches.

Priboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles SSW of Carliſcrona. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 56 10 N.

Priebus, a town of Sileſia, in the

principality of Sagan, ſituate on the Neiſſe, 15 miles SW of Sagan. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 51 32 N.

PRIAMAN, a ſeaport of the E Indies, in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland on the W coaſt of Africa, 250 miles SW of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, at the SW extremity of the ſtraits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coaſt of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javaneſe, whoſe rajah is ſubject to the ſultan of Bantam: and their cuſtoms are very ſimilar to thoſe of the natives about Batavia. The beſt anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. c 36 S.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the moſt weſtern extremity of all America, hitherto known, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT, the moſt northern ſettlement of the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſeated on the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

PRINCETON, a town of the United States, in New Jerſey, noted for a college, founded in 1738, and called Naſſau Hall. It is 43 miles NE of Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Iſland. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and had ſomething growing on it, reſembling in appearance Indian corn or ſugar cane, and has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is ſuppoſed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and ſeem to be the ſame ſort of people as thoſe on Tench's Iſland, and their canoes of the ſame conſtruction. It was diſcovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, riſing in the centre of it, was called Mount Phillip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a gulf on the NW coaſt of America, ſo named by captain Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed in the ſame manner. Their ordinary dreſs is a ſort of cloſe robe, which ſometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are compoſed of the ſkins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy ſide outwards. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and ſometimes of a bluiſh or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or ſtain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two ſorts; the one large and open, the other ſmall and covered. The framing conſiſts of ſlender pieces of wood, and the outſide is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals, or other ſea animals, ſtretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fiſhing, are the ſame as thoſe uſed by the Greenlanders or Eſquimaux. Many of their ſpears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were ſeen to eat was the fleſh of ſome animal, either roaſted or broiled, and dried fiſh. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is intirely derived from the ſkins that were brought by the natives for ſale. Theſe were principally of bears, common and pine martens, ſea otters, ſeals, racoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfiſher, which had fine bright colours; the whiteheaded eagle, and the hummingbird. Few vegetables of any kind were obſerved; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were the Canadian ſpruce pine, ſome of which are of a conſiderable ſize. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra di Lavora, on the W and S by the Mediterranean, and on the E by Baſilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the ſoil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and ſaffron; and it has a great deal of ſilk, and ſeveral mineral ſprings. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by the Moliſe and Terra di-Lavora, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the ſoil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces cheſtnuts, and has excellent paſtures. Benevento is the capital.

PRISDENIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent church. It is ſeated on

the Drinn, 32 miles NE of Albanapolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 0 N.

PRISTINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Auſtrians in 1689; and is ſeated on the Ruſca, 58 miles NW of Niſſa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 43 N.

PRITZWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 miles N of Brandenburg, and 54 NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 9 N.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is ſeated on a hill, near the confluence of three ſmall rivers, 16 miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 45 N.

PROCITA, an iſland of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Iſchia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the ſame name, is a ſmall fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the ſeaſide. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

PRODANO, anciently SPACTERIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the W coaſt of the Morea. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, ſeated on the Menan, 200 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, 138 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the ſeacoaſt, hot, and in the middle, temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures; but in Lower Provence, dry and ſandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the ſeacoaſt from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of ſeveral kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, one of the leaſt of the Bahama iſlands, but the beſt of thoſe planted by the Engliſh. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

PROVIDENCE, an iſland in the Atlantic, which the Engliſh buccaniers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coaſt of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N America, which riſes in the State of Maſſachuſets, is navigable as far as the town of Providence, 30 miles from the ſea, and enters Narraganſet Bay, on the W ſide of Rhode-Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, a town in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, and by far the moſt flouriſhing in the ſtate. It contains about 4300 inhabitants, and carries on a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, and a large foreign trade. Here is an elegant college, called Rhode Iſland College. Providence is ſeated on both ſides of a river of the ſame name about 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 50 N.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, celebrated for its mineral waters, and conſerves of roſes. It is ſeated on the Vouzze, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

PRUCK, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the LEITA, 22 miles SW of Preſburg, and 22 SE of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Stiria, ſeated on the Muehr, 66 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland; on the S by Poland; and on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania; about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narroweſt. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domeſtic animals; and the ſea, rivers, and lakes, ſupply them with great plenty of fiſh. Beſides the common game, there all elks, wild aſſes, and uri, in the foreſts. Theſe laſt are of a monſtrous ſize, and have ſome reſemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and ſtrong, and they ſell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the moſt remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the ſea-coaſt. There are two large lakes, beſides the rivers Viſtula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good conſtitution, laborious, robuſt, and good ſoldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but their principal buſineſs is huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century, all Pruſſia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, ſince deno-

minated Polish, Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the Republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburgh, their grand master, having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took advantage of the confusions of the empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. He married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendents; one of whom, Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his feudal dependance on Poland. His son, Frederic I, in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted: and, in 1793, the present king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with some other provinces, (see POLAND) to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Koningsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogrod.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Velika, 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Petersburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

PUCKHOLI, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the SW part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

PUDOGA, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It lies on the E coast of the lake Onezkoe, 108 miles E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Veragua. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles W of Panama. Lon 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PUENTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo; and is seated on the river Tajo, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 miles SW of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

PUENTE-DE-LA-REYNE, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 miles SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 39 W, lat. 42 41 N.

PUERTO BELLO, PUERTO RICO, &c. See PORTO BELLO, PORTO RICO, &c.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

PULAON, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying on the W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

PULHELY, a maritime town of Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is six miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PULO-CANTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

PULO-CONDORE, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds, not

known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of ſtature, of a dark complexion, with ſmall black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black ſtraight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of large trees. They are idolaters, and have images of elephants in their temples. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 2 40 N.

PULO-DINDING, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, on the W coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

PULO-TIMON, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, on the E coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreſhments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 0 N.

PULO-UBY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 3 25 N.

PULO-WAY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largeſt of the iſlands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men baniſhed from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, ſeated on the Narew, 20 miles NE of Warſaw. Lon. 21 47 E. lat. 50 30 N.

PULTOWA, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, and obliged to fly into Turkey. It is 100 miles SW of Bulgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

PUNA, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a rough and heathy tract in Dorſetſhire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is inſulated by the ſea and rivers, and is famous for its ſtone quarries. The principal of theſe lie at its eaſtern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the ſtone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but diſtinguiſhed into numerous ſorts, the fineſt of which take a poliſh, and deſerve the name of marble. Theſe are nearly black; and ſome abound in ſhells, and are uſed in chimney pieces, graveſtones hearths, &c. The coarſer kinds are made uſe of in paving. Tobacco pipe clay is dug up in ſeveral parts of this iſland; the fineſt near Corfe Caſtle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordſhire potteries.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 37 19 N.

PURFLEET, a village in Eſſex, ſituate on the Thames, noted for its extenſive lime works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

PURMERINS, a town of N Holland, ſo called from a brook of the ſame name on which it is ſeated. It is 10 miles N of Amſterdam, and 12 SE of Alcmaer.

PURYSBURG, a town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swiſs. It is ſeated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 32 22 N.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Switzerland in the country of the Griſons, three miles N from a lake of the ſame name. It is 17 miles WSW of Bormio, and 40 E of Chiavenna. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet, ſeven miles E of Laſſa. On its ſummit is the palace of the grand lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, five miles WSW of London. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fire plates, for ſecuring buildings from fire, and near it is the houſe in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majeſty, and ſome of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly ſafe, while the room under them was furiouſly burning.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, ſeated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The late counts of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and ſilk ſtuffs, and is 45 miles NE of Mende.

PUYCERDA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, ſeated between the Carol and Segra, in a pleaſant plain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 miles W of Perpignan, and 67 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

PUY-DE-DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almoſt all Limagne, a territory about

twelve leagues long, by ſix broad; one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile in France; in which are ſeen, under the ſame point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this baſin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks, but once ſo many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inſpection of the learned the moſt extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles SW of Saumur, and 160 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 47 6 N.

PUYLAURENS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, eight miles SW of Caſtres, and 23 E of Toulouſe. Lon 1 57 E, lat. 43 35 N.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated but now inconſiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an intereſting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Aſiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Aſiatic merchants ſettled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Oſtia and Antium. Near this place, was Cicero's villa the ruins of which give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

PULHELY, a ſeaport in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, ſix miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PYRAMIDS of EGYPT, ſtructures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its courſe, and ſeparate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reaſon they were founded: Moſt imagine they were deſigned for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of theſe edifices at a greater diſtance in the deſert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are ESE of Gize, a village ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile. There are four of them that deſerve the attention of the curious; for though there are ſeven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in compariſon of the former: The two largeſt pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they ſtand on is a continual rock, almoſt covered with a moving ſand, in which are great numbers of ſhells and petrified oyſters; a thing the more ſurpriſing as the Nile never riſes high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any ſhell-fiſh in that river. The moſt northern of theſe great pyramids is the only one that is open; and thoſe who enter it, and clamber up to a ſort of room, find a tomb, or ſarcophagus. The external part is chiefly built of great ſquare ſtones, of an equal ſize; but have all the figure of a priſm, that they may adhere to each other the cloſer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the north ſide. The opening leads ſucceſſively to five different paſſages, which though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the ſarcophagus juſt mentioned; it is of granite and, if you ſtrike upon it with a key, it ſounds like a bell. The aſcents to the top of the pyramid on the outſide are by ſteps, which are the height of each ſtone, the lowermoſt of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally deſigned for this purpoſe. The baſe at the N ſide of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly ſquare, the other ſides muſt be of the ſame length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we ſhall then have a true notion of the dimenſion and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the baſis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the baſe contains 480,049 ſquare feet, or 11 Engliſh acres of ground, and ſomewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or ſquare, where ſome imagine the Egyptian prieſts made their aſtronomical obſervations; but this is denied by others.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in

breadth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Rouſſillon and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Rouſſillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which ſeparates Rouſſillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrenee; and the other, which ſeparates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuiſe. Over them are five paſſages, but all extremely difficult, and between them ſeveral fertile valleys.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Rouſſillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a ſuperior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

PYRINEES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Baſques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horſes and good partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furniſhing rye, millet, Spaniſh corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of ſlate, marble, and jaſper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Weſtphalia, in a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Waldeck, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by perſons of the higheſt rank, and preferred to thoſe of Spa. It is 40 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Miſnia. It has a caſtle, on a mountain called Sonnenſtein, which has been ſometimes uſed as a ſtate priſon. Near it is a fine quarry of ſtone, which is tranſported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is ſeated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Dreſden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 6 N.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, ſeated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Q.

QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, ſeated on the Haſe, 22 miles W of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 46 N.

QUANG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the N part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan. It has nine cities of the third claſs dependant on it; all its plains are well watered by rivers. Among its temples, there is one dedicated to thoſe men, who, as the Chineſe pretend, diſcovered the ſecret of rendering themſelves immortal.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the ſame and Hon-quang. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is ſo abundant in rice, that it ſupplies, for ſix months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which without this aſſiſtance could not ſubſiſt. The mountains, with which it is covered, eſpecially towards the N abound with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and tin. A very ſingular tree grows in this province; inſtead of pith, it contains a ſoft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is ſaid to be exceedingly good. Beſides paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds and uncommon inſects are found here. This province contains 12 villages of the firſt claſs and 80 of the ſecond and third. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, the moſt conſiderable of the ſouthern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fo-kien, on the N by Kiang-ſi, on the W by Quang-ſi and the kingdom of Tong-king; the reſt is waſhed by the ſea. The country is diverſified with plains and mountains, and the land is ſo fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fecundity of the ſoil ſupply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleaſures of life: it furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, ſilk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, copper, iron, iron, ſteel, ſaltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great requeſt. All the coaſts abound with fiſh, and furniſh great quantities of oyſters, crabs and tortoiſes of an immenſe ſize; of their ſhells the Chineſe make ſeveral pretty toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raiſed in this province: the particular care and induſtry employed by the Chineſe in breeding

them have multiplied them here exceedingly. They load a great number of small barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea-shore, where at low-water these fowls find shrimps, oysters and other kinds of shell-fish. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks soon mix together on the shore; but when night approaches, they are collected together by only beating on a basin: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure and the people are robust and healthy. They are very industrious; and it must be allowed, that they possess, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only shewn any of our European works, they execute others like them with the most surprising exactness. This province is divided into ten districts, which contain ten cities of the first class, and eighty-four of the second and third. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao king.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, near the lake Wallen stadt, 5 miles E of Glarus.

QUEBEC, a city of N America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river St. Lawrence here narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile; but from hence to the sea it is four or five leagues broad, and navigable for large men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 NW of Boston. Lon. 69 48 W, lat. 46 55 N.

QUEDA, a kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and whose contingent is one horseman and 10 footmen. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Sheppy, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 26 N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S CAPE, a promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, a cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 28 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the seaside are in general of an inferior height, but covered with woods equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Kildare, on the SE by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's County and Tipperary. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a borough in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 0 N.

QUEIL-LING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has

its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree reſembling a laurel, and emits ſuch a ſweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Quei-lingfou is ſituate on the banks of a river, which throws itſelf into the Ta-ho; but it flows with ſuch rapidity, and amidſt ſo narrow valleys, that it is neither navigable nor of any utility to commerce. This city is large, and the whole of it is built almoſt after the model of our ancient fortreſſes; but it is much inferior to the greater part of the capitals of the other provinces. A great number of birds are found in the territories belonging to it, the colours of which are ſo bright and variegated, that the artiſts of this country, in order to add to the luſtre of their ſilks, interweave with them ſome of their feathers, which have a ſplendour and beauty that cannot be imitated. Quei-ling has under its juriſdiction two cities of the ſecond claſs and ſeven of the third, and is 180 miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

QUENTIN, St. a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Picardy. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. The town was reſtored to France in 1559. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 83 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

QUERCI, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limoſin, on the E by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the S by Languedoc, and on the W by Perigord. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Saxe-Weiſſenfels. It is 12 miles SE of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

QUERGENENCY, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Tripoli. It has a fort, and ſeveral villages.

QUESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with an old caſtle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the ſame year. In 1793, it was taken by the Auſtrians, and retaken the next year. It is ſeated in a large plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

QUIBERON, a peninſula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleiſle. It has a village of the ſame name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by ſome French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the deſertion and treachery of ſome of the ſoldiers, the republicans retook it by ſurpriſe ſoon afterward.

QUIBO, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coaſt of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monkies and fallow deer.

QUILLEBONEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is ſituate at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and belongs to the Portugueſe. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

QUILOA, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Zanguebar, with a ſmall citadel. It is tributary to the Portugueſe, and is ſeated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Moſambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

QUILON, or COYLON, a Dutch factory, on the coaſt of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo, taken by the Engliſh in 1795. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles SE of Breſt, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the Iſotte, ſeven miles from the ſea, and 20 E by S of Quimper. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 47 52 N.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte, ſeated on the river Louve, 12 miles SW of Beſancon. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Bretagne, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large foreſt of the ſame name, eight miles SSW of St. Brieu, and 200 W of Paris. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 48 26 N.

QUIRIGU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late pro-

vince of Lyonois, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 35 N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of ſeveral iſlands of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and paſtures.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portugueſe get abundance of ſalt there.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Draſs, with a caſtle. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the Seccia, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Auſtrians in 1734, when marſhal Broglio was ſurpriſed in his bed. It is 15 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 0 N.

QUITO, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and a church ſtands on one ſide of it. The ſtreets are generally ſtraight, and reſpect the four quarters of the world; and all the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other, that the aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is ſituate on both ſides of the equator, yet it lies ſo high, and ſo near the mountains covered with ſnow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and ſerpents are below in the foreſts. Several diſtricts of this country are occupied almoſt intirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. This is the only province in Spaniſh America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton-ſtuffs, and coarſe woollen cloaths, are made here in ſuch quantities, as to be ſufficient, not only for the conſumption of the province, but to furniſh a conſiderable article for exportation to other parts of Spaniſh America. This province is under the juriſdiction of the new vicerovalty of St. Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada.

QUITO, a city of Peru, in an audience of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between high mountains, and on much higher ground than the reſt of Peru that is habitable, being 300 yards above the level of the ſea. Here are ſeveral religious communities, and two colleges, which are a ſort of univerſity. It is 820 miles N of Lima. Lon. 97 50 W, lat. 0 13 S.

QUITOS, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the deſert of Gret to the river Nocor.

QUOJA, a kingdom on the coaſt of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coaſt.

R

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſtrong frontier bulwark againſt the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads toward Alba Regalis. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 55 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, with a decayed caſtle, ſeated on the Tarn, 18 miles W by S of Alby. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 46 N.

RABAT, a ſeaport of Africa, in Tremeſen, with a caſtle. It has fine moſques and handſome palaces, and is ſeated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

RACHORE, or ADONI-RACHORE, a city of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is ſeated on the S bank of the Kiſtna, not far above its confluence with the Toombudra, and below that of the Beemah. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

RACKERSBURGH, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a caſtle on a mountain. It is ſeated on an iſland, formed by the Muehr, 22 miles SE of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 46 54 N.

RACLIA, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

RACONI, a populous town of Piedmont, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince

of Carignano, who has a caſtle here. It is ſix miles from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

RADEBERG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meiſſen, 10 miles NE of Dreſden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 5 N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

RADMANDORF, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the ſource of the river Save, 16 miles W of Crainburg.

RADNOR, NEW, a borough in Radnorſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It was formerly the county-town; but the aſſizes are now held at Preſteign. It is ſeated near the ſource of the Somergil, in a pleaſant valley at the foot of a hill, where a caſtle formerly ſtood. It ſends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, on the NW by Cardiganſhire, on the S and SW by Brecknockſhire, and on the N by Montgomeryſhire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockſhire, and the latter from Shropſhire. It contains 52 pariſhes, four market towns, and ſends two members to parliament. The air of this county is in winter cold and piercing. The ſoil in general is but indifferent, yet ſome places produce corn, particularly the eaſtern and ſouthern parts; but in the northern and weſtern, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly ſtocked with horned cattle, ſheep and goats.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a brook that falls into the Viſtula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warſaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated between Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maulo, 12 miles N of Modica. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Raguſan, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is two miles in circumference, and ſtrong by ſituation, having an inacceſſible mountain on the land ſide, and a ſtrong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles NW of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

RAGUSEN, or RAGUSIAN DALMATIA, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coaſt of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Raguſa is the capital.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous ſtate. It is ſeated on the W bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleaſant ſituation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

RAIN LAKE, or LONG LAKE, a lake of N America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

RAKKA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the Euphrates. It has a caſtle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place, but old Rakka, whoſe ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 38 1 N.

RAKONICK, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a river, which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4.

RAMA, an ancient town of Paleſtine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Chriſtian churches and other buildings, which indicate its former magnificence. It is 20 miles W by N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32 0 N.

RAMADA, a ſeaport of S America, in New Granada, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

RAMANCOR, an iſland of Aſia, lying to-

ward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; is very ſandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUG, ST. a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe. It is ſeated near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 53 N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, 10 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 48 21 N.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. It is 37 miles SW of Paris.

RAMEHEAD, a promontory of Cornwall, SW of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its ſummit is a chapel, belonging to the village of Rame, which ſerves as a ſeamark. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

RAMERA, a town of France in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 48 32 N.

RAMILLIES, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitſunday 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Bruſſels. Lon 4 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

RAMMEKENS, a ſeaport of the iſle of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zealand. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the Engliſh, as a ſecurity for a loan in the reign of queen Eliſabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

RAMMELSBERG, a lofty, ſteep, and extenſive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Foreſt which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 ſilver mines; and at the foot of it is ſeated the city of Goſlar.

RAMPANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E of Briſtol, and 69 W of London.

RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in the fens, near the meres of Ramſey and Whitleſey; and had formerly a rich and celebrated abbey. It is 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 52 26 N.

RAMSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, two miles long, and one and a half broad. Near it are ſeveral dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding ſeaſon by vaſt multitudes of ſeafowl, and known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. This iſland is four miles W of St. David's, and 17 NW of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

RAMSGATE, a ſeaport in Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. An act of parliament was lately paſſed, by which its harbour was conſiderably improved, and new piers erected, capable of reſiſting the ſtrongeſt winds, or the moſt raging ſea that rolls in from the Downs. Theſe piers have coſt immenſe ſums; and although the harbour which they form is ſtill an indifferent one, on account of the accumulation of mud, it has been unqueſtionably the means of ſaving a great number of ſhips, that have been driven in here by ſtreſs of weather, when they could make no other port. Ramſgate has ſome trade to the Baltic, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is four miles S of Margate, 10 ENE of Canterbury, and 73 ESE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51 22 N.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, lying SW of the paſſage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues from each. The S part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aſpect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread fruit trees, but abounds in yams, ſweet potatoes, and taro. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000, as nearly as could be aſcertained.

RANDERSON, or RANDERS, an ancient town of Denmark, in N Jutland, ſeated near the mouth of the Gude, 25 miles E of Wiburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

RANGNITZ, a town of Eaſtern Pruſſia, on the river Niemen, 55 miles E of Koningſberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 55 6 N.

RANNOCH, LOCH, a lake in the N part of Perthſhire, 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Erecht, from the N, and communicates with Loch Tumel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S ſide is an ancient foreſt of birch and pine.

RANTAMPOUR, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan Proper, very celebrated in the Indian hiſtories. It is ſituated in the E quarter of Agimere, and is 120 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, 24 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 54 16 N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the Deccan of

Hindooſtan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 270 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

RAON, L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, ſeated at the foot of the Volges, at the confluence of the Etape and Marte, 30 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 26 N.

RAPPALLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a republic of Swiſſerland, on the confines of the canton of Zuric, whoſe territory is ſix miles long and three broad. Until the invaſion of Switzerland by the French, it was under the protection of the cantons of Zuric, Bern, and Glarus, and was governed by a great and little council, conſiſting of 48 members.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being ſeated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zuric, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperſchwyl is 12 miles SE of Zuric, and 62 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

RAPOLESTEIN, or RIBAU-PIERRE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, 8 miles N of Colmer. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 15 51 E, lat. 40 56 N.

RAPPAHANNOC, a river of Virginia, which riſes in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and running ESE falls into the Cheſapeak, in lat. 35 30 N.

RARITAN, a river of New Jerſey, which paſſing by Brunſwick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kull ſound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. It is a mile wide at its mouth and is navigable for 16 miles.

RASCIA. See RATZIA.

RASSBORG, a ſeaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is ſeated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

RASEN, or MARKET RASIN, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on a branch of the Ankam, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

RASOCALMO, a cape on the N coaſt of Sicily, near a town of the ſame name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Meſſina.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg ſeated on the Ens, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

RASTADT, a town of Suabia, in the marquiſate of Baden, with a caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Auſtrians, and for a battle in which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is ſeated on the Murg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 49 E, lat. 52 46 N.

RATISBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

RATHMINIS, a remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

RATIBOR, a town of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes; and is ſeated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and ſovereign ſtate in this electorate; it is large, populous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleaſantly ſituated on the S ſide of the Danube. Ratiſbon is governed by its own magiſtrates, who are Lutherans, and is ſurrounded by the duke of Bavaria's territories. The city is plentifully furniſhed with proviſions, the ſoil round it abounding with corn, and paſture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a ſtrong palatable wine, ſcarce inferior to the Rhenish. It has a ſtone bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, being the moſt ſubſtantial of all the ſtructures, either on this river or on the Rhine. In time of peace it has a conſiderable trade by the Danube, the Nahe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monaſtery, with ſeveral ancient and curious MSS particularly of the goſpel. It is 55 miles SE of Nuremburg, 62 N by E

of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

RATOLRZEL, a ſtrong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Conſtance called Boden See. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Conſtance.

RATTAN. See RUATTAN.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, noted for its excellent beer. It is ſeated on an iſland, in the midſt of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almoſt every houſe is ſhaded with a tree. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of Ratzeburg iſſues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and theſe parts. Ratzeburg is 12 miles SE of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

RATZIA, or RASCIA, the eaſtern diviſion of Sclavonia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It takes its name from the river Raſca, which falls into the Morave; and its inhabitants are called Raſcians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, where ſtate priſoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and ſeated in a moraſs covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is ſurrounded. It is 55 miles SW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

RAVELLO, a ſeaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and a biſhop's ſee. It has magnificent palaces and fine houſes, and is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40 36 N.

RAVENGLASS, a ſeaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on an inlet of the Iriſh Sea, between the Mite and Eſk, which, with the Irt fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and archiepiſcopal city of Italy, capital of Romagna, with ſeveral colleges, and a great number of religious houſes. It had a very flouriſhing trade, but has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is moſt remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths reſided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen, remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is now continually going to decay and is ſeated near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany in Weſtphalia, lying S of the biſhoprics of Minden and Oſnaburgh. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia and is ſo called from a caſtle of the ſame name. Hereford is the capital.

RAVENSBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia. It is a well built town and the publick ſtructure are handſome, and the inhabitants are partly proteſtants, and partly papiſts. It is ſeated on the Cheuſa, 15 miles N by W of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name, with an ancient and ſtrong caſtle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but has a Dutch garriſon. It is ſeated on the Maeſe, on the confines of Guelderland 10 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

RAVITZ, a ſmall town of Poland, in the palatinate of Pomania. It poſſeſſes a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Poſen.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the Landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, four miles N of Marpurg, and 32 SSW of Caſſel. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 33 N.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 miles SW of Warſaw.

RAWLE, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 80 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Cheluſa and Chunaub. The Rawee is the Hydraotes of Alexander.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, lying upon Hadley bay, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 37 N.

READING, a borough and the county-town of Berkſhire, with a market on Saturday, and three churches. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largeſt

and beſt town in the county with 3 pariſh churches and large handſome ſtreets. It had a rich abbey, large ruins of which ſtill remain, and the body of Henry I. was lately found in a lead coffin in it. Reading is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Its chief trade is in malt. It is ſeated on the Kennet near its confluence with the Thames, 26 miles SSE of Oxford, and 29 W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

READING, the capital of the county of Berks, in N America, ſeated on Schuykill, 46 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 54 W, lat. 40 23 N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles NE of Toulouſe. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 50 N.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles NE of Montauban. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 44 7 N.

REBEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the lake Muritz, 30 miles SE of Guſtrow. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 32 N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowiſco.

RECCAN. See ARACAN.

RECCANATI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII is in the cathedral. It is ſeated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine proſpect, near the river Muſone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 24 N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is ſeated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

RECULVER, a village in Kent, with a noted church, which was anciently collegiate. It has two ſpires, which ſerve for a ſeamark, and are called by mariners, the Two Sifters. This place was the Regulbium of the Romans and is 12 miles W of Margate.

REDBURN, a thorough fare town in Herts, five miles NW of St. Alban's. It formerly belonged to the monaſtery of St. Alban, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to chriſtianity.

REDHEAD, a promontory in Angusſhire, on the German Ocean, lying four miles S of Montroſe. It is a noted landmark for veſſels trading from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to paſs without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on ſpirits.

REDON, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It ſerves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is ſeated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

REDONDELLA, a ſmall commercial town of Spain in Galicia, with a caſtle. It was pillaged by the Engliſh in 1702, it is ſeated at the bottom of a bay where there is fiſhery for anchovies, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a caſtle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbria. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

RED RUSSIA. See RUSSIA, RED.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is ſeated in the very heart of the mining country, 262 miles W by S of London. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 50 13 N.

RED SEA, a ſea celebrated in holy writ, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the wideſt part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa and is ſeparated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the iſthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the ſtraits of Bebelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

REES, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Cleves, and 10 NW of Weſel. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

REGEN, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name, which has its ſource in Bohemia and falls into the Danube. It is 12 miles NNE of Deekendorf, and 40 E of Ratiſbon. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 48 50 N.

REGENSBERG, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zuric.

REGENSTEIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the biſhopric of Halberſtadt, ſix

miles S of Halberſtadt, and ſeven W of Quedlingburg. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 26 N.

REGGIO, an ancient and archiepiſcopal town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place and is ſeated on the ſtrait of Meſſina, 17 miles SE of Meſſina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of ſilk. It is all ſubject to the duke of Modena, except the marquiſate of St. Martin, which is ſubject to a prince of that name.

REGGIO, an ancient, epiſcopal city of Italy, in a duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel. It has been ruined ſeveral times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greateſt maſters; and in the ſquare is the ſtatue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in ſilk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

REGINA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Coſenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is ſeated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

REICHENAU, an iſland of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Conſtance. It is three miles long and one broad; contains about 1600 inhabitants, all catholics and three pariſhes. It is extremely beautiful and in it is a rich Benedictine abbey, of which the biſhop of Conſtance is abbot, with a library and curious manuſcripts. In this convent was interred the emperor Charles le Gros. This iſland is three miles W of Conſtance, and belongs to the biſhop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town of Swizerland, in the country of the Griſons. It is ſeated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two curious bridges. One of theſe is thrown acroſs the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length. The other, built acroſs the Rhine below the point of union, forms a very beautiful object. It is a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, covered like that of Schaffhauſen, and conſtructed upon nearly the ſame plan. The ſpan of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenean is ſeven miles SW of Coir.

REICHENBACH, a river of Swizerland, which has its ſource at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the ſteep ſides of Mount Sheidec, till it unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold duſt that is found in the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a town of Bohemia in Sileſia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the little river Peil, and noted for the peace concluded, in 1790, between the emperor Leopold II and the Turks.

REICHENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Catzenelnbogen. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Heſſe Rheinfeld. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

REICHENFELS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 24 miles E of Mubrau. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 47 9 N.

REICHENHALL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich ſalt ſpring, nine miles SW of Saltzburg, and 64 SW of Munich. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 47 28 N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia in Sileſia, famous for the ſilver mines in its neighbourhood. It is 12 miles W of Grotteſkaw.

REICHSHOFFN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a caſtle.

REIFFERSCHEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and archbiſhopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 32 miles SW of Cologne, and 42 W of Coblentz. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 20 N.

REISENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient caſtle, 78 miles SW of Koningberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and late province of Lorrain. It had lately a chapter of canoneſſes, who were obliged to prove their nobility, and whoſe abbeſs was a princeſs of the empire. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, at the foot of Mount Voſges, 42 miles S by E of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

REMY, ST. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, and a mauſoleum, in the neighbourhood, in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. St. Remy is 12 miles NE of Arles.

RENDSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle. It is a ſtrong place by its ſituation, ſtanding on an iſland formed by the river Eyder, 12 miles SE of Sleſwick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

RENFREW, the county-town of Renfrewſhire. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is ſeated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glaſgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, which has for many years been called a barony, becauſe it was the paternal eſtate of the Stewarts, before they were advanced to the throne of Scotland, and at preſent gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. It is bounded on the S by Airſhire; on the E by Lanerkſhire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyleſhire and on the N from Dumbartonſhire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broadeſt from E to W. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, the chief of which are the White-cart and the Black cart, which unite and fall into the Clyde. That part near the Clyde is fruitful and pleaſant, with but few eminences; but that to the SSW, and W, is more barren and mountainous. It enjoys a healthful air, and abounds with all neceſſaries of life. Its principal towns are Renfrew, Paiſley, Greenock, and Port-Glaſgow. Its chief manufactures are linen, gauze, lawn, &c. Near Paiſley is a ſpring which ebbs and flows with the tide, yet ſituated many miles from the ſea.

RENNEBON, a ſmall town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Straſburg, 10 miles E of Straſburg.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. The fire in 1720, which laſted ſeven days, and conſumed 850 houſes, contributed greatly to the beauty of the town, as the ſtreets which were very narrow, were made wider and ſtraight. In the great ſquare, is the Palace of Juſtice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an archbiſhopric, and the capital of the department. It is ſeated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N by W of Nantes, and 42 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 30 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 50 36 N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, ſeated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, ſeated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleaſures of a country life. There is a Carthuſian monaſtery here, remarkable for its extenſive proſpects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 46 26 N.

REPEHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and has two churches in one churchyard. It is ſeated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 50 N.

REPPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new marche of Brandenburg, 16 miles SSE of Cuſtrin. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 52 30 N.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is ſeated on the Ohana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

RESHT, a town of Perſia, capital of Ghilan. It is ſeated on the SW coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, in a fertile plain, ſurrounded with high mountains, 110 miles N of Caſbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, ſo called from the ſhip Reſolution, in which captain Cook made his ſecond voyage to that ocean. Lon 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 53 22 N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Aiſne, 20 miles NE of Rheims, and 108 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 49 30 N.

RETIMO, a town of Candia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where the baſhaw reſides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, who have kept it ever ſince. The ſilk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all

others. It is ſeated on the N coaſt of the iſland, in a pleaſant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, nine miles N of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 26 N.

REVEL, a government of Ruſſia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a ſtrong ſeaport of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Eſthonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a caſtle and good baſtions. The houſes are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college, with four profeſſors; and, in 1733, two churches were allowed to the proteſtants. It is become a place of great trade, ſince the Ruſſians obtained poſſeſſion of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by Engliſh and Dutch merchants. The Ruſſians took this important place in 1711, moſt of the inhabitants being carried off by the plague. It is ſeated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleaſant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles SE of Abo, and 133 W by S of Peterſburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

REVELLO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near the Po. It is ſeated on the top of a very high mountain, and is ſtrongly fortified both by nature and art. It is three miles NW of Saluzzo.

REVERO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated on the river Po, oppoſite Oſtiglia, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 20 SE of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a conſiderable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts, which are carted down to Salo, an open but ſafe road, five miles off. About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. It is ſeated in the middle of a moſt fruitful plain, 35 miles NE of Tortoſa, and 60 WSW of Barcelona.

REUSS, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zurzach.

REUTLINGEN, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is adorned with handſome public buildings: and has a well frequented college. It is ſeated on the Echatz, near the Neckar, 10 miles E of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

REWAH, a town of Hindooſtan in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles SSW of that place, Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 55 N.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated in a plain, with a caſtle built upon an eminence, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

REZAN, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow. It contains 12 diſtricts, and is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

REZAN, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly conſiderable for its extent and riches, but was almoſt ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Truboſh and Occa, 100 miles SE of Moſcow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

RHE, an iſland on the W coaſt of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long and two broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of ſalt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called aniſeed. It is defended by four forts, and is eight miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

RHEDA, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen, 10 miles N of Lipſtadt. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 47 N.

RHEIMS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe archbiſhop was a duke and peer of France. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful Gothick ſtructure. That of St. Nicaiſe, is remarkable for its fine architecture. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral fine ſquares, large ſtreets, well built houſes, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is conſiderable for its largeneſs, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an univerſity, and 5 abbeys, the moſt famous of which is that of St. Remy, in which the corpſe of the archbiſhop is preſerved in a magnificent ſhrine. The remains of an amphitheatre, a caſtle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and nar-

row, and the houſes are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen ſtuffs: and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Veſle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rhinau, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an iſland formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhauſen and Egliſau.

Rheinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Liege. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Rheinberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 40 miles NW of Cologne, and 40 SE of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 51 29 W.

Rheinec, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 34 miles SSE of Cologne. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Rheinec, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhine, near the lake of Conſtance. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfeld, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the ſame name. It is one of the moſt important places on the Rhine, with regard to ſtrength and ſituation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblentz.

Rheinfelden, a ſtrong town of Suabia, the beſt of the four foreſt towns. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of ſeveral arches, eight miles E of Baſle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Rheingau, a diſtrict of Germany, on the E ſide of the Rhine, extending from Neider Wallauf to Lorrich. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheinhausen, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Spire. It is ſituate on the Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

Rheinland, a part of S Holland, lying on both ſides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheinmagen, or Remagen, a town of Weſtphalia, ſituate near the Rhine, 19 miles NNW of Coblentz. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Rheinsabern, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Spire, with a caſtle, 15 miles S of Spire.

Rheinthal, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Auſtria, till it reaches the lake of Conſtance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The proteſtant inhabitants are the moſt numerous.

Rheinwald, a large valley in the country of the Griſons; ſo called from the Hinder Rhine, which riſes at the diſtance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, ſeated on the Leck, 20 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Rhine, a celebrated river of Germany, having its ſource in the country of the Griſons in Switzerland, and in the very boſom of the Alps. It is formed of two principal ſtreams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine, (formed by two ſmall ſtreams, called the Middle and the Further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine, uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the ſpan of which is 220 feet long. It takes its courſe N by Coira, and continues on till it forms the lake of Conſtance in Suabia; thence turning W, it paſſes by the cities of Conſtance and Schaffhauſen, and watering Baſil, runs from thence directly N, dividing Suabia from Alſace. Leaving Alſace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many conſiderable cities and towns, and receives the ſtreams of the Neckar, Maine, and Moſelle, in its courſe to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two ſtreams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loſes that name on its junction with the Maeſe, at Bommel. Below Worcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the iſles of Yſſelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the moſt northern branch is called the Merwe, and paſſing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S ſide of Yſſelmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetſluys and Goree. The other ſtream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but another ſoon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yſſel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Rhenen to Wyck-by Duerſtede, when it again divides into two ſtreams: that to the left is called

the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconſiderable ſtream, paſſes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of ſand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Weſtphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

RHINE, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alſace. Straſburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late late province of Upper Alſace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of Germany, which includes the territory of Heſſe Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Heſſe-Rheinfeld, and Heſſe-Homburg; the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Weſterburg, and Waldeck, with the abbies of Fulda and Hirſchfield, the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the biſhoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchies of Deux Ponts.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbiſhoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the E by Franconia and Suabia, and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has ſuffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the laſt century, Lewis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waſte by fire and ſword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electorate reſidence. This electorate is alſo called the Lower Palatinate, to diſtinguiſh it from the Upper palatinate of Bavaria.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by the commonwealth of Maſſachuſets, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. Theſe limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townſhips. It is as healthful as any part of N America, and is principally a country for paſture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an iſland of N America, in a ſtate of the ſame name. It is 13 miles long from N to S, and four broad, and divided into three townſhips. This iſland is a noted reſort of invalids from the ſouthern climates, being exceedingly pleaſant and healthful, and is called with propriety, the Eden of America.

RHODES, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the S ſide of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the ſoil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town, of the ſame name, is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the paſſage. Here, in all probability, ſtood the famous Coloſſus, a ſtatue in bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world; it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland, in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1623. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortreſs, being ſurrounded by triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, they not being ſuffered to be within the walls in the night time. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

RHODEZ. See RODEZ.

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which riſes in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Sandberg. Croſſing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious chaſm in the rock, 1-4th of a mile long, but not above three fathoms in breadth where narroweſt. After which it widens and becomes navigable near Seiſſel; then running SW to Lyons, and receiving ſeveral other ſtreams, particularly the river Saone, continues its courſe due S, and paſſing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the weſtward of Marſeilles into the Mediterranean by three mouths, namely, Gras de Sanze, Sainte Anne, and le Grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to moſt other rivers, ſwells as the days increaſe; its waters being at the higheſt when the days are longeſt, probably owing to the melting of the ſnow on the Alps.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

RHYADDROGWY, a town in Radnorſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. Near it is a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 miles WNW of New Radnor, and 179 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

RHYNDS or RINNS OF GALLOWAY, the W diviſion of Wigtonſhire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

RHYNEY. See RUMNEY.

RIALEXA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, ſeated on a ſmall river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholeſome, on account of the moraſſes. It is 60 miles W of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

RIBADAVIA. See RIVADAVIA.

RIBADEO, a ſeaport of Spain, in Galicia, defended by two caſtles. It is ſituate at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 miles NE of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 2 W, lat. 43 30 N.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Xarma, eight miles from Madrid.

RIBAU-PIERRE. See RAPOLTSTEIN.

RIBBLE, a river which riſes in the W riding of Yorkſhire, runs acroſs Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Preſton.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of St. Jago the principal of the Cape de Verd iſlands, with a good harbour. It is ſeated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Picardy, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Oiſe, 10 miles W by S of St. Quintin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

RIBERAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigueux, and 27 SSE of Angouleſme. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

RIBNIK, an epiſcopal town of Turkey in the province of Walachia, 44 miles S of Hermanſtadt, and 130 ESE of Temeſwar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is ſeated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles N of Roſtock. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICHELIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Poitou, with a fine palace and extenſive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, and it contains a handſome ſquare. It is ſeated on the Amable and Vide 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 47 2 N.

RICHMOND, a town of N America, capital of the ſtate of Virginia. It has an elegant ſtatehouſe, on a hill in the upper part of the town, and ſtands on the N ſide of James River, at the foot of the falls, 60 miles W by N of Williamſburg. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 37 25 N.

RICHMOND, a town of Staten Iſland, in N America, under the juriſdiction of the ſtate of New York, chiefly inhabited by Dutch and French. It is nine miles SW of New York.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has a caſtle, on an inacceſſible mount, and two churches. It is a corporate town and ſends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of woollen ſtockings, caps, &c. and is ſeated on the Swale, over which is a ſtone bridge, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, with a royal palace where the kings of England formerly reſided. It was choſen, ſays Camden, by them for their royal ſeat; and, for its ſplendour, or ſhining, called Shene. It has been ſince alſo, on account of the wholeſomeneſs of the air, the uſual nurſery of their children. The tide of the Thames reaches juſt to this village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater diſtance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Over the Thames an elegant bridge was begun in 1774, which opens a communication with Iſleworth, on the oppoſite ſide of the river. In the New Park is a little hill eaſt called King Henry's Mount, from which there is a proſpect of ſix counties, including the city of London, and alſo Windſor caſtle, which is 14 miles off. Richmond is diſtinguiſhed by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in ſummer, are open every Sunday, and in theſe is a noble obſervatory. Here is an extenſive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; ſurrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a diſtrict in the N riding of Yorkſhire, formerly a county of itſelf. It abounds in romantic ſituations, and is noted for the induſtry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit ſtockings and other coarſe goods. Many lead mines are in this diſtrict, of which Richmond is the chief town.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anterior Pomerania, 28 miles ENE of Roſtock. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the river Colne, eight miles SW of St.

Alban's, and 18 WNW of London. Lon. 0 26 W, lat. 51 42 N.

RIESBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ems, 12 miles NNW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 51 55 N.

RIETI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, ſeated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S by E of Spoleto, and 37 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

RIEUX, a late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It is ſeated on the Riſe, 25 miles SW of Toulouſe, and 83 W of Narbonne. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 43 16 N.

RIEZ, a late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is populous, though ſmall, but was formerly much larger than at preſent. It is ſeated on the rivulet Auveſtre in a plain, abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles NE of Aix, and 50 NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 43 51 N.

RIGA, a government of Ruſſia. See LIVONIA.

RIGA, a ſtrong and populous town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Peterſburg, it is the moſt commercial place in the Ruſſian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are reſident here, and thoſe belonging to an Engliſh factory enjoy the greateſt ſhare of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, maſts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the ſuburbs 15,000, beſide a garriſon of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice ſets in, it is removed; and in ſpring it is replaced. This bridge riſes and falls with the ſpring, and when heavy laden carriages, paſs over it plays under the wheels as if actuated by a ſpring. It is the faſhionable walk, and is an agreeable buſy ſcene, when crowded with people and lined on each ſide with ſhips loading and unloading their cargoes. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina and 250 SE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N.

RIMINI, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee, an old caſtle, a ſtrong tower, many remains of antiquity, and fine buildings. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marrechia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

RINMEGEN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the Rhine, and remarkable for ſeveral Roman antiquities.

RINCOPING, or RINKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, ſeated on the W coaſt, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

RINGLEBEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, 26 miles ENE of Eiſenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand. It is an ancient place and the kings of Denmark formerly reſided and were buried here. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E lat. 55 28 N.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and a conſiderable manufacture of worſted knit hoſe; ſeated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

RINTLEN, or RINTELN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a univerſity. It is ſubject of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and is ſeated on the Weſer, 15 miles SE of Minden, and 35 SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a ſmall province of Terra Firma, in the form of a peninſula, between the gulf of Venezeula on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital, is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA, a river, in Terra Firma, which taking its riſe in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and falls into the Carribbean Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is alſo called Rio Grande.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-DE-MIRANDO, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Aſturias, and ſeparating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biſcay, at Rivadeo.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11° N latitude.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Braſil, which riſes near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river which riſes in the W mountains of Braſil, and running E through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebaſtian.

Rio-Janeiro, one of the richeſt provinces of Braſil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the ſame name. It produces cotton, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. Vines grow in great perfection, but the grapes are not ſuffered to be preſſed for wine. The Portugueſe annually export hence gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. St. Sebaſtian is the capital.

Riom, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, ſeated on a hill, in a pleaſant country, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, ſeated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a populous and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of the church and marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee, five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Ripen, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a dioceſe of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, two colleges, a good harbour and a public library. The tombs of ſeveral kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handſome ſtructure. The harbour which has contributed greatly to the proſperity of the place, is at a ſmall diſtance, at the mouth of the river Nipſia, in a country which ſupplies the beſt beeves in Denmark. It is 55 miles NW of Sleſwick and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

Ripley, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 54 4 N.

Rippon, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain's Abbey. Rippon was once famous for its religious houſes. It is at preſent a large well built corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty ſpires. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly ſpurs, and the market-place is one of the fineſt ſquares of the kind in England. It is ſeated on the Ure, 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, ſeated on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Risborough, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Ayleſbury, and 37 WNW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Ritberg, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Embs, 12 miles NW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Riva, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but ſoon abandoned. It is ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

Rivadavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the beſt wine in Spain. It is 15 miles WSW of Orenſe. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

Rivadeo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It ſtands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Miranda, 45 miles NNE of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Rivallo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

Rivalta, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſituate on the Sangon, ſix miles SW of Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſituate on the rivulet Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſituate on the river Orio, 15 miles N of Turin, and 12 NW of Carmagnola.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees, and late province of Rouſſillon. It is ſeated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

Rivoli, a town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent caſtle, nine miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated on the lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Roa, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a citadel and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

Roanne, a populous and commercial

town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It is ſeated on the Loire, where it is firſt navigable for barks. Hence the merchandiſe of Lyons, Marſeilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 40 miles NE of Clermont, and 210 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

ROANOKE, an iſland on the coaſt of N-Carolina, in Albemarle County. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

ROANOKE, a long rapid river, of N America, formed by two principal branches, Stanton river, which riſes in Virginia, and Dan, river, which riſes in the N Carolina. This river is ſubject to inundations, and is navigable but for ſhallops, nor for theſe but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great meaſure obſtruct the water communication with the back country. It empties, by ſeveral mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle Sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, ſometimes called Penguin Iſland, a barren ſandy iſland lying at the entrance of Table bay near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

ROBIL, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a bay on the coaſt of the N riding of Yorkſhire, to the SE of Whitby, about one mile broad where there is a village of fiſhermen, who ſupply the city of York, and all the adjacent Country, with herrings, and all ſorts of fiſh in their ſeaſon; and they have well boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobſters. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ROCAMADOUR, a petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 48 N.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice ſeated on the lake Idro, 25 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

ROCCA-D'ANNONT, and ROCCA-D'ARAZZE, two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, both of which are ſeated on a mountain, in the road from Aſti to Alexandria.

ROCELLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fiſhery, 10 miles NE of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 38 20 N.

ROCHDALE, a ſmall but flouriſhing town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It carries on manufactures of bays, ſerges, and other woollen goods. It is ſeated in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkſhire Hills, 55 miles WSW of York, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, ſubject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the ſalt-works. Roche is memorable for the reſidence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

ROCHE, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S of Liege, and 32 NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

ROCHE, BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany ſeated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, with a caſtle on the top of a mountain on the declivity of which the town is ſeated, near a ſmall river that falls into the Vienne, 60 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was taken by the French in the preſent war, and is 15 miles NE of Luxemburgh. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROCHE POSSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is ſeated on the Creuſe, 25 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 46 45 N.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, ſeated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Lucon, and 202 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 40 N.

ROCHFORT, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the moſt famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by ſeveral forts. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight; the houſes low, but regular; and it is ſuppoſed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval ſtores. There is alſo one of the fineſt halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are alſo forges for anchors, work-houſes for ſhip-carpen-

ters, who are employed in every thing, which relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They cast great guns here; and there are also stocks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines of provisions and powder, a manufactory of sail cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships. It is 18 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 46 3 N.

ROCHFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is surrounded by rocks, 15 miles SE of Dinant, and 50 NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

ROCHFORT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, 40 miles SW of Rennes. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 47 42 N.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, with a castle. It is seated on the Tardonere, 12 miles NW of Angoulesme, and 208 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHELLE, a fortified town of France, and lately an episcopal see, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious and safe harbour. It contains 16000 inhabitants, and has five gates. The houses are supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers, and the streets are in general straight. There are several handsome churches and other structures. It was fortified by Vauban, and Cardinal Richlieu threw a mole across the harbour 4428 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N.

ROCHESTER, an episcopal city in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It is an ancient city, but of little consequence now. Its castle, which once rendered it of great importance, being in ruins. Rochester has, besides the cathedral, three parish churches, and there are some remains of a priory. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two freeschools, and an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and an inscription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is seated on the Medway, 27 miles NW of Canterbury, and 30 SE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW of Otterburn, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 51 N.

ROCHFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ROCHILR, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with a castle, copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 miles SE of Leipsic, and 36 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 10 N.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county in the state of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, which receives its name from a curious natural bridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, and formerly of note for its castle, long ago demolished. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

ROCKISAW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

ROCOUX, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1746.

ROCROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Conde, then duke of Enghien, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

RODACH, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situate on a river of the same name, 6 miles WNW of Coburg.

RODESTO, RODOSTO, or RUDESTO, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of

Marmora, 62 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

RODEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveiron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are ſold for Spain; and ſome manufactures of gray cloths and ſerges. It is a biſhop's ſee; and the ſteeple of the cathedral, remarkable for its height, is much admired for its architecture. It is ſeated in the midſt of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveiron, 30 miles W by S of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

RODING, a river in Eſſex, which riſes near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Foreſt, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

RODOK, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 miles WNW of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

ROER, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the duchy of Juliers, paſſes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maeſe, above Ruremonde.

ROER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arenſberg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duiſburg.

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

ROGONATTOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles SW of Moorſhedabad, and 108 NW of Calcutta.

ROCHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; ſeated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles NW of Rzeczica, and 158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

ROCHAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, ſeated on the Aouſt, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

ROCHILCUND, or ROHILLA, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, whoſe inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is ſubject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROERMOC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROLLRICH STONES, in Oxfordſhire, N. of Stanton Harcourt, ſix miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of ſtones ſtanding upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries diſagree with reſpect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

ROM, or ROEM, an iſland of Denmark, on the E coaſt of S Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrareſe, on the S by Tuſcany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and on the W by the Bologneſe and Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has alſo mines, mineral waters, and ſalt-works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largeſt of all the Turkiſh provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three ſangiacates or governments; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whoſe capital is of the ſame name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Vixa, of which Conſtantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy, in Bergomeſco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

ROMANS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome, ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Iſere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice. Lon. 5 12 E, lat 45 2 N.

ROME, a very ancient city, formerly the miſtreſs of the world, and ſeat of the Roman empire, lately the reſidence of the pope, head of the Roman church; none can compare with it in reſpect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curioſities, and the ſingularity of its hiſtorical events. Before it was plundered by the French in 1799, it was the centre and magazine of all that is exquiſite in painting, ſculpture, and architecture. It was founded, according to ſome, 753 years before the birth of Chriſt, by Romulus, the firſt king

its form and ſite have frequently been changed, particularly after the ſeven principal deva ſtations of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, Eaſt and Weſt Goths, and by the Germans under Charles of Bourbon in 1527, when it was taken and miſerably ſacked, and the pope being cloſely beſieged in the caſtle of St. Angelo, was obliged to ſubmit to the conqueror. At preſent it ſtands upon 12 hills, but great part of them being waſhed down in the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a terrible precipice, from which malefactors were thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. The city is ſurrounded with a wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit; but not half of this ſpace is occupied by houſes, as many palaces where ſtately ſtructures once ſtood, are now gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI in 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 141,000, and are at preſent computed to amount to 170,000. How far ſhort of what old Rome was in Trajan's time, when the walls of this city were 50 miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000! Some of the principal ſtreets are of conſiderable length, and perfectly ſtraight. That called the Corſo is the moſt frequented. Here the nobility diſplay their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The ſhops on each ſide are three or four feet higher than the ſtreet; and there is a path for the conveniency of foot paſſengers, on a level with the ſhops. The palaces, of which there are ſeveral in this ſtreet, range in a line with the houſes, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are alſo very long and noble ſtreets. There are no lamps lighted in the ſtreets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkneſs, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals ſometimes places before the ſtatues of the Virgin: theſe appear glimmering, at vaſt intervals, like ſtars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the firſt diſtinction. This darkneſs, it may be ſuppoſed, is not unfavorable to aſſignations among the inferior people; and when a carriage with a lantern behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wiſh to be known, one of them calls out, *volti la lanterna*, turn the lantern; and is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibits a ſtrange mixture of magnificent and intereſting, and of common and beggarly objects: the former conſiſts of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the reſt of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes, in ſize and magnificence, the fineſt monuments of ancient architecture. It is incruſted without with marble; its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the croſs, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete deſcription of this church, and of its ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richeſt library of the choiceſt books and manuſcripts in the world. The Vatican conſiſts of ſeveral thouſand rooms and other parts, of which the moſt admired are its grand ſtaircaſe, and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the fineſt collection of exotics in Europe. The Pantheon is the moſt perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithſtanding the depredations it has ſuſtained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is ſtill a beautiful monument of Roman taſte. The pavilion of the great altar, which ſtands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian braſs which ſupport it, were formed out of the ſpoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1800 years, has ſtill a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the ſame. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a ſufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drains through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a chriſtian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and ſaints. As the Pantheon is the moſt entire, the Amphitheatre of Veſpaſian is the moſt ſtupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit ſtill remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original ſtructure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 ſpectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant ſtructure, raiſed on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely deſcribed. We ſhall, therefore, paſs over the ancient Forum, now a cow-market; the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the ſtatue of St. Peter, inſtead of that of Tra-

jan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans ſay, is the moſt ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Chriſtendom. To this church, every new pope conſtantly goes firſt, in a magnificent proceſſion, to take poſſeſſion of the holy ſee. In Rome, the connoiſſeur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greateſt maſters, and with the fineſt works of ſculpture, &c. The caſtle of St. Angelo ſerves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. War was declared againſt the pope by the French in 1798, in conſequence of a tumult, in which their general Duphot was killed. The city was entered by them in February, and they overturned the papal government. They likewiſe plundered the city of its moſt valuable monuments of antiquity, its ancient ſtatues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in September, 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, and the new French government overthrown. Rome is ſeated on the Tiber, 810 miles SE of London, 740 S by E of Amſterdam, 410 SSW of Vienna, 600 SE of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 760 W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

ROMALIA, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

ROMENAY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, eight miles SE of Tournus, and 15 NNE of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 46 30 N.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 20 N.

ROMHILDEN, a town of Franconia, with a caſtle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles SSE of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50 36 N.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated in a marſh of the ſame name. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained 5 churches and a priory; but ſince the ſea has retired, it is reduced to a ſmall place. It is 71 miles SE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ROMNEY MARSH, a vaſt tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the moſt ſouthern part of Kent, between Dungeneſs and Rye haven. Animals are fattened here to an extraordinary ſize, and many bullocks are ſent hence to the London market. It is reckoned very unhealthy.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a ſtrong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a caſtle, on the brook Morentin, which loſes itſelf in the Saudre. It has a manufacture of ſerges and cloths which ſerves to make the place known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 22 N.

ROMSDAL, a town of Norway. It is the capital of a provoſtſhip, in the diocefe of Drontheim, and is 100 miles SSW of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

RONCEVALLOS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituate in a valley of the ſame name, 14 miles NNE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Tereia, near a lake of the ſame name, 12 miles S of Viterbo, and 24 NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

RONDA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is ſeated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40 N.

RONNEBURG, a town in Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles SW of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dreſden. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

ROQUE, ST. a large village of Spain, in Andaluſia, at the entrance of the iſthmus which ſeparates Gibraltar from the continent. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay and has ſeveral batteries, and a fort at each end to defend the lines which run acroſs the iſthmus.

ROQUE DE MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the Douceſe, 10 miles NE of Monte de Murſan.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a caſtle, ſeated near the ſea, three miles from Monaco.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Niſmes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ROQUETAS, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 10

miles SW of Almeria, and 52 SE of Granada. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 36 51 N.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, ſeated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by the king of Pruſſia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1757.

ROSCHAD, a trading town of Swiſſerland, in a bailiwic of the abbey of S. Gallen, with a caſtle on a mountain. It is ſeated on the lake of Conſtance.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark and the reſidence of its kings; it ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the bay of Iceſiord, not far from Copenhagen. In its flouriſhing ſtate it was of great extent, and comprized within its walls 27 churches and as many convents. Its preſent circumference is ſcarcely half an Engliſh mile, and it contains only 1620 ſouls. The houſes are of brick, and of a neat appearance. The only remains of its original magnificence are the ruins of a palace and a cathedral, a brick building with two ſpires in which the kings of Denmark are interred. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is ſeated at the bottom of a ſmall bay, 16 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 43 N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by Galway, and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good huſbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 pariſhes, and ſends eight members to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a ſeſſions houſe and a jail, 80 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

ROSCREA, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 miles NW of Kilkenny, and 26 N of Caſhel.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders in the Netherlands, lying 12 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 49 N.

ROSEAU. See CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

ROSES, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, ſeated on the bay of Roſes, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Gironna. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

ROSETTO, a town of Egypt, ſeated on the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raſchid, and account it one of the pleaſanteſt places in the country. It has a great manufacture of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but its chief buſineſs is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandiſe is brought hither from Alexandria, by ſea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their viceconſuls and factors here. It was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt. It is 25 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

ROSHAAN, a country of Aſia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is ſubject.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, ſeated on the Duhiſſe, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, famous for its ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Nanci, and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 48 35 N.

ROSLIN, a moſt pleaſant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Eſk, noted for its beautiful chapel and caſtle, the former of which is the moſt entire ſpecimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

ROSOY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the iſle of France, with a magnificent caſtle, 15 miles S of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

ROSS, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It owes moſt of its improvements, and charitable inſtitutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Roſs, whoſe benevolent character is ſo intereſtingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is ſeated on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 56 N.

ROSS, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an epiſcopal ſee, and is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinſale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ROSS NEW, a conſiderable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, ſituate on the Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles NE of Waterford, and 17 W of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 52 22 N.

ROSSHIRE, a county of Scotland in general (including Tain and Cromarty,

which laſt, though a ſmall county of itſelf, is alſo conſidered as a part of Roſsſhire), is bounded on the W by the iſle of Skie and the weſtern Sea; on the NE by Sutherlandſhire: on the E by the Firths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S by Invernesſhire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each ſide 70 miles long, excluſive of part of the iſle of Lewis. It is mountainous and woody towards the weſtern Ocean, but, on the E ſide it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in paſtures, and has woods of fir of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horſes, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and ſea-fowl, and is well ſupplied with fiſh from the rivers and coaſts. It has ſeveral extenſive lochs and bays on the coaſts which abound with herrings. It is ſubdivided into eaſtern and weſtern Roſs, iſles of Lewis, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Ardmeanach, Redcaſtle, Ferrintoſh, Strathpaſſer and Ferrindonald, and the chief towns are Tain, Dingwell, Fortroſe, Roſemarkie, and New Kelſo.

ROSSANO, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large place ſeated on an eminence, ſurrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a univerſity, a good harbour, a ſtrong citadel, and an arſenal. It is the beſt town in this county, and has good fortifications. Here are ſeveral handſome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanſeatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is ſtill imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is ſeated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N of Guſtrow, and 60 E of Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

ROSTOF, a large and archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, in the government of Yaroſlaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotoroſt, 95 miles NE of Moſcow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 7 5 N.

ROTA, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Andaluſia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, ſeven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

ROTA, one of the Ladrone iſlands in the E Indies.

ROTAS, a town of Bahar, in Hindooſtan 65 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 24 50 N.

ROTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and capital of a territory of the ſame name, 12 miles NE of Nuremberg, and 46 NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ROTENBERG, a ſmall town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, four miles N of Lucern.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with ſeveral handſome public buildings, ſeated on the Tauber, 15 miles NW of Anſpach. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and county of Hoenburg, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is ſeated on the Neckar, ſeven miles W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a caſtle ſeated on the Fulde, 25 miles S of Caſſel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROTHBURY, a town in Northumberland, whoſe market is diſcontinued, nine miles SW of Alnwick, 30 N by W of Newcaſtle, and 302 N by W of London.

ROTHER, a river which has its ſource in Suſſex, divides that county and Kent, for a ſhort ſpace, and enters the Channel at Rye.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday, the iron works in its neighbourhood, which are very conſiderable render it very famous. See MASBROUGH. It is ſeated on the Don, over which is a ſtone bridge, 31 miles N of Nottingham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

ROTHSAY, a town in the iſle of Bute, of which it is the capital. It is a well built town of ſmall houſes, and about 200 families; and is within theſe few years much improved. It has a good pier, and is ſeated at the bottom of a fine bay, whoſe mouth lies exactly oppoſite to Loch Steven in Cowal. Here is a fine depth of water, a ſecure retreat, and a ready navigation down the Frith for an export trade. Magazines of goods for foreign parts might be advantageouſly erected here. The women of this town ſpin yarn, the men ſupport themſelves by fiſhing. Rothſay gives the title of Duke to the prince of Scotland, a title which was formerly accompanied with ſuitable revenues, powers, and privileges. It is 70 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

ROTHWELL, a town in Northampton-

ſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 52 21 N.

ROTTERDAM, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the fineſt harbours in the Netherlands. It is the moſt conſiderable place in Holland, for ſize, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amſterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, handſomely built of brick, the ſtreets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals, which run through moſt parts of the town, bring the ſhips ſome of 200 or 300 ton, up to the merchant's door, a conveniency for loading and unloading which is not to be found in other places. The great ſhips go up into the middle of the town by the canal into which the Maeſe enters by the old head, as it comes out by the new. A ſtranger, upon his firſt entering this place, is aſtoniſhed at the beautiful confuſion of chimneys intermixed with tops of trees with which the canals are planted, and ſtreamers of veſſels; inſomuch that he can hardly tell whether it be fleet, city, or foreſt. This port is much more frequented by the Britiſh merchants than Amſterdam, inſomuch that, after a froſt, when the ſea is open, ſometimes 300 ſail of Britiſh veſſels ſail out of the harbour at once. There is always a large number of Britiſh ſubjects who reſide in this town, and live much in the ſame manner as in Great Britain. The reaſon of the great traffic between this place and England, is becauſe the ſhips can generally load and unload, and return to England from Rotterdam, before a ſhip can get clear from Amſterdam, and the Texel. Hence the Engliſh merchants find it cheaper and more commodious, after their goods are arrived at Rotterdam, to ſend them in boats over the canals to Amſterdam. Another great advantage they have here for commerce, is, that the Maeſe is open, and the paſſage free from ice, much ſooner in the ſpring than in the Y and Zuyder-ſea, which lead to Amſterdam. Eraſmus was born in this city, and his ſtatue in bronze ſtands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow ſtreet, leading from the ſtatue to the great church, is the houſe in which he was born, with an inſcription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is ſeated on the Merwe (the moſt northern branch of the Maeſe) 13 miles SE of Hague, and 30 SSW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Sea ſaid to have been diſcovered by Taſman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg, ſituate on the Tauber, nine miles NE of Mergentheim. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ROTWEIL, a free imperial city of Germany in Suabia, in alliance with the Swiſs cantons ſince the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is ſeated on the Neckar, near its ſource, and alſo near the Danube, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Seine. The ſtreets are narrow, crooked, durty, and conſiſt of wooden houſes; notwithſtanding which, it is one of the moſt opulent and important places in France. It is 7 miles in circuit, including its 6 ſuburbs, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the moſt diſtinguiſhed are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old caſtle; and the principal church, which has a very handſome front with 2 ſteeples whence there is a fine view of the town; in one of the ſtreets is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboiſe, 13 feet high and 11 in diameter. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The ſteeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic ſtructure. The lines of Rouen, particulary what are called the *Siamoiſe*, are much eſteemed. They have alſo manufactures of cloth, and one of oil of vitriol. The ſuburb of St. Sever, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, 270 paces long which riſes and falls with the tide, and is made to open, ſo as to admit the paſſage of ſhips; it is alſo paved, and there are ways for foot paſſengers on each ſide. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

ROVEREDO, or ROVERE, a town of Auſtria, in the Tyrol, ſeated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the ſide of a ſtream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a ſtrong caſtle; the French, took poſſeſſion of the town in 1796, after having defeat-

ed the Auſtrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it ſoon afterward. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Roverbella, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan 12 miles from Mantua. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W by Querci, on the N by the ſame and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long and 50 broad; it is not very fertile but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

Rovigno, a populous town of Italy, in Iſtria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt, eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of Polefino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venetians, ſeated on the Adige, 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See Polesino di Rovigo.

Rousselart, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles NE of Ypres, and 20 SE of Oſtend. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Rousillon, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the W by Cardagna, on the N by Lower Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenees. See Pyrenees, Eastern. It is a fertile country about 50 miles long and 25 broad and remarkable for its Olive trees.

Roxburgh, a village and caſtle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, ſituate near the Tiviot, 19 miles SW of Berwick, and 32 SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 55 46 N.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland formerly called Teviotdale, is bounded on the E by Northumberland; SE by part of Cumberland; SSW by Dumfrieſſhire; NW by Selkirkſhire; and N by Berwickſhire. It is fruitful in paſture and corn, eſpecially oats, and abounds with ſheep, horſes and black cattle. The moſt conſiderable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a tract of hills W, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſible. Here are many ancient ſeats of the nobility. On its borders are theſe called the Debatable lands, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by King James VI. In this ſhire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, Melroſs and Roxburgh. It extends 30 miles in length from E to W and 15 in breadth; and is divided into Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, Euſdale and Eſkdale. It has plenty of lime and freeſtone. Through this county is the new road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle. Its principal rivers are, the Tweed, and Tiviot, with the Ale, Bothwick, Rule, Jed, Beaumont, Kail, Ednam, Liddle, and Kerſthorp waters; which abound with fiſh.

Roxant, Cape, or Rock of Lisbon, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the north entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Liſbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Royan, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge famous for a ſiege maintained by the Huguenots againſt Lewis XIII, in 1622. It is now almoſt in ruins, and is ſeated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 0 57 W, lat. 45 28 N.

Royes, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately diſcovered here. It is 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Royston, a town in Herts (part of which is in Cambridgeſhire) with a market on Wedneſday. There was lately diſcovered here almoſt under the market-place an ancient ſubterrannean chapel, of Saxon conſtruction. Royſton has given its name to a ſpecies of crow, called alſo the Hooded or Gray Crow, which is a bird of paſſage in this neighbourhood, and alſo on the whole eaſtern coaſt. It is ſeated in a fertile vale 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Ruatan, an iſland of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 10 miles from the coaſt, with a good harbour formerly reſorted to for the purpoſe of cutting logwood, but it is now abandoned.

Rubiera, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modeneſe; ſeated on the Secchia, 8 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Rudaw, a town of Pruſſia, where Kinſtud, great duke of Lithuania was defeated by the knights of the Teutonic or-

der; to commemorate which a ſtone pillar was erected. It is 12 miles NNW of Konigſberg.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, with a caſtle, near the river Sala.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49 49 N.

RUDISTO See RODESTO.

RUDKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Langeland, with a good harbour and a conſiderable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 55 1 N.

RUDOLFWERD, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria and is ſeated on the Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the Rothach, ſeven miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of Baſle. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 47 58 N.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, ſeated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angouleme.

RUGBY, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has a famous freeſchool, and is 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 85 NNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 24 N.

RUGELY, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the S of the Trent, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and 126 NW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 52 57 N.

RUGEN, an iſland of the Baltic, on the coaſt of Swediſh Pomerania, oppoſite Stralſund, about 23 miles long and 15 broad. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a caſtle. It is ſubject to Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the Wipper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

RUMFORD, a town in Eſſex with a market for hogs on Tueſday, and for corn on Wedneſday, 12 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 51 36 N.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, ſeated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. The French demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 56 N.

RUMNEY, or RHYNEY, a river, which takes its riſe in Brecknockſhire, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Briſtol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation and carries on a manufacture of ſhalloons, and ſeveral paper and corn mills. It is eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Bengal in Hindooſtan Proper, 73 miles NE of Mauldah, and 106 NNE of Moorſhedabad.

RUNKEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the reſidence of the counts. It is ſeated on the Lahn, 14 miles E of Naſſau. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 23 N.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to ſign Magna Charta and Charta de Foreſta, in 1215. See WRAYSBURY.

RUPEL, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Scheldt, oppoſite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp, and 22 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N.

RUPPERDORF, a town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, four miles NNW of Braunau.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſeated on the S end of Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Germany, in the marquiſate of Brandenburgh, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. It is become a conſiderable place of trade, with a manufacture of cloth. It is likewiſe noted for brewers, and is ſeated on a lake, 35 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 53 3 N.

RUREMONDE, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Auſtrian Guelderland. It ſuffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, the laſt time by the French in 1793; but they were obliged to evacuate it ſoon after, but took it again the next year. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Maeſe and Roer, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 70 NE of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

RUSS, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, in Poland, and principal place of a diſtrict,

ſituate at the mouth of the river Ruſſe, 20 miles NW of Tilſit. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 55 20 N.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Germany, ſituate on the river Maine, 13 miles NW of Darmſtadt. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 55 N.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Aſia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by Great Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, and Perſia; on the E by the ſea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Ruſſia: namely, Red Ruſſia, which ſee; White Ruſſia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Ruſſia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroſlaf; and hence his imperial majeſty takes the title of emperor of all the Ruſſias. This empire, excluſive of the late acquiſitions from the Turks and from Poland (ſee POLAND) may be compared to a ſquare, whoſe ſides are 2000 miles each. Ruſſia occupies more than a ſeventh part of the known continent, and nearly the 26th part of the whole globe. Its greateſt extent from W to E, viz. from the 39 to the 207 degree of lon. is 168 degrees; and if the iſlands of the Eaſtern Ocean be included, it will then be 185. Its greateſt extent from N to S, that is, from the 78th to the 50 deg. of lat. is 27 degrees. The greater part of this empire lies in the temperate zone, and a part of it, viz. that which is beyond the 66th deg. of lat. lies in the frigid zone, and the whole ſurface contains above 2,150,000 ſquare verſts. There therefore is not at preſent, and never has been in any period, an empire, the extent of which could be compared to that of Ruſſia. The ſeas of Ruſſia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caſpian Sea. There are alſo five large rivers; namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Its lakes are Ladoga, the largeſt in Europe, Onega, Tchude-Ilmen, Bielo, Ozero, Allin, Baical, and many others of leſs conſequence, moſt of them abounding in fiſh. A country of ſuch vaſt extent muſt lie in different climates, and the ſoil and products muſt be as different. The moſt fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inſomuch that the inhabitants are able to ſupply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marſhy, and overrun with foreſts, inhabited chiefly by wild beaſts. Beſides domeſtic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martins, white and black foxes, weaſels, ermines, and ſables, whoſe ſkins make the beſt furs in the world, as alſo hyenas. Thoſe that hunt theſe creatures for their ſkins, uſe no fire-arms, for fear of ſpoiling them. The ſeas, the lakes, and the rivers, ſupply the inhabitants with large quantities of fiſh, part of which they dry. There are vaſt quantities of ſturgeons, and in ſome places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds, but there were no vines till Peter the Great cauſed them to be planted. In Ruſſia, are large quantities of cotton and ſilk (with which they make all ſorts of ſtuffs) ſkins, furs, Ruſſia leather, tale, tallow, hemp, Ruſſia cloth, honey, wax, and almoſt all the merchandiſe of China, India, Perſia, Turkey, and ſome European countries. This vaſt empire was divided by the late empreſs into 41 governments; namely, Peterſburgh, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pſkof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolenſko, Polotſk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroſlaf, Vologda, Archangel, Koſtroma, Niſhnei-Novogorod, Rafan, Simbirſk, Penza, Tamboſ, Voronetz, Kurſk, Novogorod-Severſkoi, Tchernigof, Kief, Kharkof, Catharinenſlaf, Caucaſus, Saratof, Uſa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolſk, Kolyvan, and Irkutzk; all which ſee. The inhabitants, in general, are robuſt, well-ſhaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They uſe bathing, but ſmoke no tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould diſhonour the images of the ſaints, which they have in great veneration: however, they take a great deal of ſnuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the moſt ignorant, brutiſh people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Ruſſians were ſeen in other countries, and they ſeldom or never ſent ambaſſadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and ſtudy the intereſts of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ſhips before the reign of Peter the Great; but, in the late reign, powerful Ruſſian ſquadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and believe no man ſure of ſalvation in this life, for which reaſon the prieſts give a paſſport to thoſe that are dying, addreſſed to St. Nicholas, who is deſired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good chriſtian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbiſhops, and biſhops.

Every prieſt is called a pope, and of theſe there were 4000 in Moſcow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and ſciences; and, in 1724, the firſt univerſity was founded that ever was in Ruſſia; there is alſo an academy of ſciences at Peterſburgh, ſupplied with ſome of the beſt profeſſors in Europe. With reſpect to dreſs the merchants and commonalty ſtill retain their beards, and regard them with the utmoſt veneration, notwithſtanding the edicts of Peter I; and it is only thoſe depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the cuſtom and the wiſh of the court, as no perſon in any place can retain their beards and ancient dreſs. The clergy only excepted, none can procure any place, or favour from court, upon other conditions than baniſhing the Aſiatic ſheep-ſkin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a penſion, upon the expreſs terms of never again aſſuming the habit of his fathers. But ſo zealouſly attached are the multitude to former manners, and ſo honorably do they eſteem them, that a Ruſſian dreſſed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not proſtituted the memory of his anceſtors. The inhabitants in general may be divided into four orders. 1. The nobles and gentry; 2. The clergy, 3. The merchants, burghers, and other freemen; 4. Peaſants. The three firſt include the free ſubjects of the empire, and the latter, the vaſſals or ſlaves. The firſt comprehends the nobles or gentry, who are the ſole perſons that have a right to poſſeſs land in Ruſſia, (the conquered provinces excepted) and who are obliged to furniſh recruits in proportion to the extent of their eſtates. The ſecond are divided into regular and ſecular, the latter, who may, and ought to be the moſt uſeful members of ſociety, are generally the refuſe of the people. The dignitaries of the church are choſen from the firſt; theſe are archbiſhops, and biſhops, abbots and priors. The third comprehends that claſs of men between the nobles and the peaſants, who being neither gentlemen nor peaſants, follow the arts and ſciences, navigation, commerce, or exerciſe trades. The fourth comprehends the peaſants, who are ſlaves, and may be divided into, peaſants of the crown, peaſants belonging to individuals. The former inhabit the imperial demeſnes, and may form the ſixth part of peaſants in Ruſſia. They are governed by imperial bailiffs, and although ſubject to great exactions from theſe petty tyrants, yet they are much more ſecure of their property than Peaſants belonging to individuals, who are the private property of the landholders, as much as implements of agriculture, or herds of cattle; and the value of an eſtate is eſtimated as in Poland, by the number of boors, not by the number of acres. The Ruſſian peaſants are in general a large coarſe hardy race, and of great bodily ſtrength. Their dreſs is a round hat or cap with a very high crown, a coarſe robe of drugget, (or in the winter, of ſheep ſkin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round their waiſt by a ſaſh, trowſers of linen almoſt as thick as ſack-cloth, a woollen or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg inſtead of ſtockings; ſandals woven from ſtrips of a pliant bark, and faſtened by ſtrings of the ſame materials, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and ſerve as garters to the woollen or flannel wrappers. In warm weather the peaſants frequently wear only a ſhort coarſe ſhirt and trowſers. The dreſs of the women is the reverſe of the men, both in faſhion and colour; every part of it being as ſhort and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the ſame with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the ſhort jacket, the ſtriped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Ruſſian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting to ſet off their charms. The young generation are modernizing theſe antic veſtments; the ſtiff embroidered napkin is ſupplanted by one of flowing ſilk, the jacket and petticoat are of muſlin, or other fine ſtuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a ſilk or ſatin cloak, in the cold ſeaſon, lined with fur. The better claſs of females wear velvet boots. The dreſs of the higher ranks is after the French and Engliſh faſhion; and all wear a covering of fur, ſix months of the year. The ſovereign of Ruſſia is abſolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterwards aſſumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zoar*, a corruption of Ceſar, emperor; from ſome fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they alſo bear the eagle as a ſymbol of their empire. The firſt who bore the title of *czar*, was Baſil, ſon of Baſilides, who freed his country from its ſubjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. In 1782, the population of Ruſſia and the conquered provinces was reckoned at 27,000,000 ſouls: the revenue 7,000,000l.

and the army amounted to 200,000. In 1778, her navy conſiſted of 28 ſhips of the line, 15 frigates, and 109 galleys. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in ſo ſhort a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Much has been written concerning the great civilization which Peter I introduced into this country; that he obliged them to relinquiſh their beards and their national dreſs; that he naturalized the arts and ſciences; that he diſciplined his army, and created a navy; and that he made a total change throughout each part of his extenſive empire. We may readily allow the truth of this eulogium with reſpect to his improvements in the diſcipline of his army, and the creation of a navy, for theſe were objects within the reach of the perſevering genius of a deſpotic ſovereign; but the pompous accounts of the total change which he effected in the national manners, ſeem to have been the mere echoes of foreigners, who have never viſited the country, and who have collected the hiſtory of Peter from the moſt partial information. The bulk of the people ſtill continue in the groſſeſt barbariſm. The principal nobles indeed are perfectly civilized, and as refined in their entertainments, mode of living, and ſocial intercourſe, as thoſe of other European countries. But there is a wide difference between poliſhing a nation, and poliſhing a few individuals. The merchants and peaſants ſtill univerſally retain their original manners, and reſemble, in their general mode of living, the inhabitants of the ſmalleſt village. The greateſt part of the peaſants, who form the bulk of the nation, are ſtill almoſt as deficient in the arts as they were before Peter's time, although the ſciences have flouriſhed in the capital. But the civilization of a numerous and widely diſperſed people cannot be the work of a moment, and can only be effected by a gradual and almoſt inſenſible progreſs. The national improvements however, made by Peter the Great, have been continued ſince his time, and Ruſſia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foreſight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception, and perhaps it is not too much to ſay, that the empire of Ruſſia, though the people are but juſt emerging from barbariſm, is at this day the moſt powerful in Europe. Peterſburgh is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSSIA, RED. See RED RUSSIA.

RUSTGADEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles SSW of Fahlun. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 60 18 N.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, called Vindobala by the Romans. Severus' wall runs cloſe by this place, and Adrian's vallum is but a ſmall diſtance S of it. This fort has been very conſiderable, and the ruins of it are very remarkable. It is ſix miles N of Hexham.

RUTHIN, a town in Denbighſhire, with a market on Monday. It is ſeated in a vale on the river Clwyd, and had a ſtrong caſtle now in ruins. It is 15 miles SW of Holywell, and 206 NW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 7 N.

RUTLAM, a town of Malwa, in the E Indies 48 miles W of Ougein. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 25 25 N.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the ſmalleſt county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leiceſter, and Northampton, ſeeming as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundiſh figure, in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten. It is ſuppoſed to have received its name from the red colour of the ſoil, which, in ſome parts, is a ſort of ruddle, ſtaining the fleeces of the ſheep. Rutland is bleſt with a pure air and a fertile ſoil, and is beautifully varied in its ſurface with gentle ſwells and depreſſions. It abounds in clear ſoft ſprings, guſhing from the ſides of the hills. Its products are chiefly corn and ſheep. Some of the fineſt feed-wheat in the kingdom is grown in its open fields; and it is peculiarly fit for ſheep. Oakham is the county-town.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Bari, five miles SE of Bari.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the peninſula of Hindooſtan in Oriſſa, and the capital of one of the Weſtern Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

RUVO, a populous epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 41 26 N.

RUZA, a town of Ruſſia. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

RYACOTTA, a town of the Myſore country, in the E Indies, 75 miles S of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 30 15 N.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake at the NW angle of Wigtonſhire. The ſea flows into it through a narrow paſs; and it was formerly crowded in the ſeaſon, with ſhoals of herrings, which have now deſerted it.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake in Weſtmorland, a little to the W of Ambleſide. It is one mile in length, ſpotted with little iſlands, and communicates by a narrow

channel, with Grafmere water to the W, and by the river Rothay, with Windermere water to the S.

Rydrog, a town of Hindooſtan, in the E Indies, 128 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Rye, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, and ſends two members to parliament. Its port is ſo choaked up with ſand, that it can admit ſmall veſſels only, but if it were opened would be a good ſtation for our cruizers on the French. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fiſhermen ſend conſiderable ſupplies to the London markets. It is 28 miles SSE of Maidſtone, and 63 SE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tueſday. It had once a caſtle, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 perſons. It is ſeated in a valley, called Holmeſdale, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E of Guilford, and 21 SW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 16 N.

Rymenaut, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſituate on the river Dyle, five miles E of Mechlin.

Ryswick, a village in Holland, ſeated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzeczica, a town of Poland in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedſzwck and Dnieper, and is 25 miles N of Kiof. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

S

Saadah, a ſtrong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanna. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saalefeld, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and ſilk ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the Saal, 20 miles NNE of Coburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Saatz, or Zatec, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſituate on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dreſden. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Saba, a Dutch iſland near St. Euſtatia in the W Indies. It is a ſteep rock, on the ſummit of which is a little ground, very proper for gardening. Frequent rains, which do not lie any time on the ſoil, give growth to plants of an exquiſite flavour, and cabbages of an extraordinary ſize. Fifty European families, with about one hundred and fifty ſlaves, here raiſe cotton, ſpin it, make ſtockings of it, and ſell them to other colonies for as much as ten crowns a pair. Throughout America there is no blood ſo pure as that of Saba; the women there preſerve a freſhneſs of complexion, which is not to be found in any other of the Caribbee iſlands. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

Saba, a town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi, ſeated in a large plain, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Sabandge, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, where all the roads from Aſia to Conſtantinople meet. It is ſituate on a lake which abounds in fiſh, 60 miles ESE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 20 49 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sabatz, or Sabacz, a town and fortreſs of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, which ſurrendered to the imperialiſts in 1789. It is ſituate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Sabi n, or Sebe n, formerly an epiſcopal town of the archduchy of Auſtria, in the biſhopric of Brixen. The ſee has been ſince removed to Brixen. It is eight miles SW of Brixen.

Sabi. See Xavier.

Sabia, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

Sable, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituate on the E coaſt of N Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Roma, and on the W by the patrimony of St Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almoſt as much in breadth, watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, a peninſula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Raguſa. It lies to the S of the gulf of Narenta, and to the

N of the channel which ſeparates the iſlands of Curzola and Melida.

SABIONCELLO, a town of Dalmatia, ſituate on the peninſula of the ſame name, 45 miles NW of Raguſa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

SABIONETTA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona, and 20 SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SABLE, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarte, with a caſtle. In its vicinity are wrought ſome quarries of black marble. It is ſeated on the Sarte, 25 miles NE of Angers, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

SABLE, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fiſhery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

SABLE, ISLE, an iſle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coaſts of both are moſt commodiouſly ſituated for fiſheries.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a trading town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, with an excellent harbour. It is ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, 31 miles W of Lucon. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 46 30 N.

SABLESTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindooſtan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

SACCA. See KACCA.

SACCAI, a ſtrong city and ſeaport, one of the moſt famous in Japan, with ſeveral caſtles, temples, and palaces. It is ſeated on the ſea, and has a mountain on one ſide, which ſerves as a rampart, 300 miles SW of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 68 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 59 N.

SACHSENHAUSLN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 76 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SAFFI, a trading town of Morocco, with a caſtle. The Portugueſe were long in poſſeſſion of it, but they forſook it, in 1641. It is ſurrounded by ſeveral eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

SAGAN, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It has double walls, a caſtle, and a priory of the Auguſtine order. By permiſſion of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran ſchool was founded here. It is ſeated on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles NW of Breſlaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

SACHALIEN-OULA, a river of E Chineſe Tartary, which falls into the ſea of Kamtſchatka, oppoſite the iſland of Saghalien-oula-hata.

SAGHALIEN-OULA-HATA, an iſland in the ſea of Kamtſchatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. belonging to the Ruſſians.

SAGHALIEN-OULA-HOTUN, a city of E Chineſe Tartary, in the department of Teitcicar, on the S ſide of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its ſituation, as it ſecures to the Mantchew Tartars the poſſeſſion of extenſive deſerts covered with woods, in which a great number of ſables are found. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

SAGREZ, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Liſbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

SAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa, ſituate near the Bunnaſs River, 87 miles NW of Gurrah, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 42 33 N.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the Nile, 150 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

SAID, in Paleſtine. See SIDON.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moſt famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The caſtle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largeſt ſteeples in France. It is ſeated on an eminence, 37 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 262 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

SAINTONGE, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Bordelois and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the fineſt and moſt fertile provinces

in France, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits; and the beſt ſalt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of ſalt made here from the ſea water, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N.

SALA, or SALBERG, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmania, near which is a very large ancient ſilver mine. This town was firſt built by king Guſtavus Adolphus in 1624, and deſtroyed by fire in 1736. It is ſeated on a river 30 miles W of Upſal, and 50 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 59 50 N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity, conſiſting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches, a large public ſquare, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiouſneſs of the city. The ſtructure called the Schools, where the ſciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 ſtudents, when the Spaniſh monarchy was in a flouriſhing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are clothed like prieſts, having their heads ſhaved, and wearing caps. The cathedral is one of the handſomeſt in Spain; and there are ſeveral fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and ſome with curious pictures. It is ſeated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is ſurrounded by a wall. The river Tormes, which waſhes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman cauſeway. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 88 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41 8 N.

SALAMANCA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Jucatan, 140 miles S of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17 55 N.

SALANAKEM, or SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is ſeated on the Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and 25 SE of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20 33 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SALBACH, a village of Germany, in the margravate of Baden two miles NE of Baden. Here marechal Turenne while reconnoitering the enemy received a mortal wound.

SALBERG. See SALA.

SALCEY, a foreſt in the S part of Northamptonſhire.

SALECTO, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient caſtle, and is 22 miles SSE of Monaſter. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

SALEM, a ſeaport of the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, capital of the county of Eſſex. It is the oldeſt town in the ſtate, except Plymouth, and carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE of Boſton. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 42 16 N.

SALEM, a maritime town of N America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, 37 miles SSW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 32 W, lat. 39 37 N.

SALEM, a town of N Carolina, in the diſtrict of Saliſbury, and county of Surry. It is the principal ſettlement of the Moravians in this ſtate, and 170 miles W of Edenton. Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 36 2 N.

SALENCHE, a town of Saxony, in Upper Faucigny, ſeated near a ſmall lake, on the Arve, 12 miles S of Cluſe.

SALERNO, a ſeaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and a univerſity, principally for medicine. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, ſeated among the mountains, nine miles N of Aurillac.

SALIES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gaſcony, remarkable for its ſprings of ſalt waters from which the white ſalt is made. It is ſeven miles W of Orthez.

SALIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 miles S by W of Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N by E of Vittoria, and 28 SSE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 43 5 N.

SALINE, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean. It conſiſts of two high mountains joined together at the baſe, and lies NW of the iſland of Lipari.

SALINS, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Jura, and late pro-

vince of Franche comte' with a ſtrong fort. It is remarkable for its ſalt-works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, on a ſtream that has its ſource n the town, 29 miles S of Benſanton, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, an epiſcopal city in Wiltſhire, of which it is the capital, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is a well built town ſituate in a chalky ſoil, on the confluence of the Bourn, Nadder, Willy, and Avon, by whoſe waters it is almoſt ſurrounded, and is rendered particularly clean by a ſmall ſtream flowing through every ſtreet. It has a fine cathedral, which was finiſhed in 1258, and conſecrated in preſence of Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. This fabric, which coſt above 26,000l. is the moſt elegant and regular Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its ſpire of free-ſtone in the middle, the loftieſt in England. The town hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market place. Saliſbury is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has manufactures of flannels, linſeys, hardware, and cutlery. It is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 83 W by S of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 3 N.

SALISBURY-PLAIN, in the county of Wilts, extends 25 miles E to Wincheſter, and 28 W to Weymouth: and in ſome places is from 35 to 40 in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads in it, and ſo few houſes to take directions from, that the late earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile from hence to Shafteſbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like Eaſt Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and ſeveral private farmers hereabouts have two or three ſuch flocks. By folding the ſheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. On this plain, beſides the famous monument of Stonehenge, ſix miles N of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and Britiſh camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, ſepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the E ſide of the city of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of ſolid rock, about one mile long, and in ſome parts, 100 feet high; which paſſes with ſome regularity along its brow.

SALLE, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and ſeveral forts. Its harbour is one of the beſt in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies acroſs it, ſhips of the ſmalleſt draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are ſeldom uſed, for want of ſkill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

SALM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 11 miles SSE of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain with a caſtle, ſeated at the ſource of the Sar, 20 miles W of Straſburg, and 55 SE of Nanci. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 48 34 N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the Breſciano; ſeated on the lake Digarpa. It was taken by the French in 1796 and is 17 miles NE of Breſcia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 38 N.

SALOBRENA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſugar and fiſh, and is ſeated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 12 miles E of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 36 31 N.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, ſeated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW of Aix. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 43 38 N.

SALONA, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, ſeated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and its ruins ſhow that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SALONI, a town of Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are Chriſtians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not ſuffered to live here. It is ſeated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles NE of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E, lat. 38 50 N.

SALONICHI, the ancient Theſſalonica, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of

Macedonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Chriſtians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many ſynagogues: the Turks alſo have a few moſques. It is ſurrounded by walls, and defended on the land ſide by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, partly on the top, and partly on the ſide of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N of Lariſſa, and 240 W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALPE, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, ſituate on a lake, near the ſea. It is noted for conſiderable ſalt works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 41 12 N.

SALSES, a ſtrong caſtle of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53.

SALSETTE, a fine iſland of the Decean of Hindooſtan, lying off the coaſt of Concan, to the NE of Bombay, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles ſquare, and fertile in rice, fruits, and ſugar-canes. It has ſubterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of thoſe of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a ſuperſtition anterior to that of the Hindoos. In 1773, Salſette was conquered from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquiſition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign ſupplies for its ſubſiſtence.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the Lobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 56 N.

SALTASH, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth and a few hops. It conſiſts of three ſtreets, which are waſhed clean by every ſhower of rain, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the ſide of a ſteep hill ſix miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 25 N.

SALTCOATS, a ſeaport of Scotland, in Ayrſhire, much reſorted to as a watering-place. It has a conſiderable trade in ſalt, coal, and ſail cloth, together with a rope-yard. It is ſituate on the frith of Clyde, 10 miles NNW of Ayr, and 22 SW of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 39 N.

SALT-HILL, a village in Berks, noted for its fine ſituation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

SALTZA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the ſalt pits, and is 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 52 3 N.

SALTZBURG, an archbiſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Auſtria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, ſilver, and iron.

SALTZBURG, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbiſhopric of the ſame name. It is well built, and defended by a caſtle on a mountain, and near it are ſome conſiderable ſalt works which are very productive. The archbiſhop who is a ſovereign prince, has two noble palaces; the one for ſummer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furniſhed, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The univerſity depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. It is ſeated on both ſides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Paſſaw, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

SALTZWEDEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flouriſhing manufactures of cloth, ſerge, and ſtockings. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns and is ſituate on the Jetze, 20 miles NNW of Gardeleben, and 48 ENE of Zell. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SALVADOR, ST. one of the Bahama Iſlands. See GUANAHAMI.

SALVADOR, ST. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portugueſe biſhop reſide. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SALVADOR, ST. a populous city of S America, in Braſil, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and ſeveral forts. It contains many religious houſes; the inhabitants are voluptuous and carry on a conſiderable trade. The houſes are two or three ſtories high, and the walls thick and ſtrong, being

built of ſtone. The principal ſtreets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are ſugar, tobacco, woad for dieys, raw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

SALVAGES, ſmall uninhabited iſlands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a royal palace, ſeated on the Tajo. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 59 N.

SALVATERRA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704 and by the allies in 1705. It is ſeated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 30 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compoſtella. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain in Biſcay, ſeated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SAMANDRACHI. See SAMOTHRACIA.

SAMARCAND, an ancient and populous city, in the country of the Uſbec Tartars, with a caſtle and a univerſity. It was the birthplace and ſeat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleaſantly ſeated near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

SAMAR, PHILIPPINA, or TANDAGO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Indian ocean SE of that of Luconia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ufa, ſituate on the conflux of the rivers Salmiſch and Sakmara, 12 miles N of Orenburg. Lon. 55 5 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SAMARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, not far from the Volga. Lon. 49 26 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SAMARAND, a populous town on the eaſtern part of the iſland of Java.

SAMATHAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 0 E, lat 43 34 N.

SAMBALLAS, iſlands on the N coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien, not inhabited but claimed by the Spaniards.

SAMBAS, a town of the iſland of Borneo, ſituated near the W coaſt. It is a capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands which riſes in Picardy, and paſſing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maeſe, at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Weſtern Pruſſia, being about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. It is full of foreſts and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produces a great quantity of honey. Here are alſo very active horſes, in high eſteem. The inhabitants are clowniſh, but honeſt; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Roſienne is the principal town.

SAMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, and to the E of the iſle of Nicaria. The women are clothed in the Turkiſh manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of ſilver, or block-tin, faſtened to the ends. It is 32 miles long 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, woodpigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney beans, muſcadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common ſort, but not ſo well taſted. Their ſilk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron, mines, and moſt of the ſoil is of a ruſty colour; they have alſo emery ſtone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almoſt all Greeks, and have a biſhop who reſides at Corea. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called SAMANDRACHI, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coaſt of Romania, and to the N of the iſle of Imbro. It is 27 miles in circumference, and

pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SAMOYEDES, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They inhabit the coaſts of the Frozen Sea, from the 65 degree of N lat. to the ſea ſhore. The countries they occupy are marſhy and full of rocks, ſo that from the 67 degree of lat. there are no trees of any kind; and the cold that prevails in theſe climates prevents vegetation to ſuch a point, that even the little bruſh wood, here and there to be ſeen, dwindles away to nothing as you advance towards the north. In ſtature the Samoyedes are ſcarcely of a middling height; it being rare to meet with a man of more than five feet, though it muſt at the ſame time be confeſſed, that the ſhorteſt, who are about four feet, are equally ſcarce. They ſeem all of a heap; have ſhort legs, ſmall neck, a large head, flat noſe and face, with the lower part of the face projecting outwards; they have large mouths and ears, little black eyes, but wide eye-lids, ſmall lips, and little feet. Their winter huts are made half way in the ground, like thoſe of the Oſtiaks, and are ſeldom more than two or three by the ſide of one another. Poles placed ſo as to lean againſt each other, and covered with the ſkins of rein deers, or bark of birch, make the whole of their compoſition. In ſummer they travel from lake to lake for the purpoſe of fiſhing; and wherever they ſtop for a time, there they build temporary hovels upon the ground. Hunting, fiſhing, and tending their reindeer, make the whole of their employment. The two former are the common buſineſs of all, as furniſhing them with the principal part of their ſubſiſtence. Like all ſavage nations they treat their wives with the utmoſt contempt, and often with a ſeverity abſolutely inhuman.

SAMSO, or SAMSOI, an iſland of Denmark, on the E coaſt of N. Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SAMSON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

SANA, or ZANA, a town of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction in the biſhopric of Truxillo. Its ſituation is delightful, and adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, whence it receives the name of Miraflores. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper. It is ſeated among mountains, and fine orchards, 240 miles NNE of Mocha, and 450 SE of Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Welock. In the market-place are two ſquare ſtone croſſes, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E of Cheſter, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 8 N.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. In its neighbourhood are excellent wines, equal to thoſe of Burgundy It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

SANCIAN, an iſland of China, on the coaſt of Quang-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whoſe tomb is to be ſeen on a ſmall hill.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, ſeated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDA, one of the Orkney iſlands, in Scotland, lying NE of that called Mainland.

SANDECZ, a ſtrong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is ſeated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, ſituate on the Wipper, 16 miles SE of Quedlingburg, and 31 SW of Deſſaw. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surry, to the S of Croydon, and in an elevated ſituation, which affords a delightful proſpect over the adjacent country.

SANDGATE CASTLE, a caſtle in Kent, SW of Folkſtone, built by Henry VIII; here queen Eliſabeth lodged one night, when ſhe came to viſit this coaſt in 1588.

SANDHAMN, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, appointed for the examination of all veſſels to and from Stockholm. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

SANDO, an iſland of Japan, on the N coaſt of Niphon; with a town of the ſame name. It is 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SANDOMIR, a ſtrong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a hill, on the Viſtula, 75 miles E of Cracow and 112 S of Warſaw. Lon. 22 0 E lat. 50 21 N.

SANDUCAL, a ſmall town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſeated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

SANDVLIET, a town of Brabant, ſeated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 51 22 N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and ſends two members to parliament. It has three churches, and about 1500 houſes, moſt of them built with wood, others with brick and flints, and 6,000 inhabitants. It is walled round, and fortified with ditches and ramparts, but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are yet ſtanding. It had once a conſiderable trade, but is now much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is ſeated, being ſo choked up with ſand, as to admit only ſmall veſſels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SANDWICH, a town of the United States, in Maſſachuſets, ſituate at the bottom of Cape Cod, over the whole breadth of which it extends. It is 18 miles SE of Plymouth, and 59 S of Boſton. Lon. 70 24 W, lat. 41 17 N.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the S Sea, among the laſt diſcoveries of captain Cook, who ſo named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whoſe adminiſtration theſe diſcoveries were made. They conſiſt of eleven iſlands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N. and in lon. from 150 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Weahoo, Atooi, Neeheeheow, Oreehoua, Morotinne, and Tahoora, all inhabited excepting the two laſt. An account of all the inhabited iſlands will be found in their proper places in this work. The climate of theſe iſlands differs very little from that of the Weſt Indies in the ſame latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of thoſe violent winds and hurricanes which render the ſtormy months in the Weſt Indies ſo dreadful. There is alſo more rain at the Sandwich Iſles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear ſky, on the ſea ſhore. Hence it is, that few of thoſe inconveniencies, to which many tropical countries are ſubject, either from heat or moiſture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE to NE. The vegetable productions are nearly the ſame as thoſe of the other iſlands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a ſuperior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in ſuch abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize, ſome of them meaſuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is alſo a root of a brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from ſix to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very ſweet, of a pleaſant taſte, and is an excellent ſubſtitute for ſugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three uſual ſorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are alſo of the common ſort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European ſeeds, were left by captain Cook; but the poſſeſſion of the goats ſoon gave riſe to a conteſt between two diſtricts, in which the breed was entirely deſtroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the ſame race that poſſeſſes the iſlands ſouth of the equator; and in their perſons, language, cuſtoms, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their leſs diſtant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly iſlands. They are in general above the middle ſize, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both ſexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a ſweetneſs and ſenſibility of look that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteriſtic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handſomeſt face there is a fulneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs or ſpreading of the noſe. They ſuffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various faſhions. The eyes of both men and women nearly reſemble thoſe of New Zealand, and both ſexes wear necklaces of ſmall variegated ſhells. Tattowing the body is practiſed by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are alſo very neatly marked, and they have the ſingular cuſtom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houſes built pretty cloſely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked towards the ſea with detached walls, which are meant both for ſhelter and defence. Theſe walls conſiſt of looſe ſtones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in ſhifting them ſuddenly to ſuch places as the direction of

the attack may require. In the ſides of the hills, or ſurrounding eminences, they have alſo little holes or caves, the entrance to which is alſo ſecured by a fence of the ſame kind. They ſerve for places of retreat in caſes of extremity, and may be defended by a ſingle perſon againſt ſeveral aſſailants. Their houſes are of different ſizes, ſome of them being large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower claſs conſiſts principally of fiſh and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the fleſh of dogs and hogs. The manner of ſpending their time admits of little variety. They riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few hours after ſun-ſet. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the ſervants are principally engaged in the plantations and fiſhing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amuſements, ſuch as dancing, boxing, wreſtling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the South Sea iſlands. Their plantations, which are ſpread over the whole ſea coaſt, conſiſt of the taro, or eddy root, and ſweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth tree ſet in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a ſingle piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickneſs of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The ſides conſiſt of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lached to the bottom-part. Some of their double canoes meaſure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their cordage, fiſh-hooks and fiſhing tackle, differ but little from thoſe of the other iſlands. Among their arts muſt not be forgotten that of making ſalt, which they have in great abundance and of a good quality. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, clubs, and ſlings; and for defenſive armour, they wear ſtrong mats which are not eaſily penetrated by ſuch weapons as theirs. As the iſlands are not united under one ſovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion aſſigned to each iſland, does not exceed 400,000.—The ſame ſyſtem of ſubordination prevails here as at the other iſlands, the ſame abſolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the ſame unreſiſting ſubmiſſion on the part of the people. The government is likewiſe monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee there is a regular ſociety of prieſts living by themſelves, and diſtinct in all reſpects from the reſt of the people. Human ſacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any ſignal enterpriſe, but the death of every conſiderable chief calls for a repetition of theſe horrid rites. Notwithſtanding the irreparable loſs in the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through ſudden reſentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition. They live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with each other; and in hoſpitality to ſtrangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. Their natural capacity ſeems in no reſpect below the common ſtandard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtances of their ſituation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and deſolate country in the Southern Ocean. This is the greateſt S latitude ever yet explored, and the moſt ſouthern part that was ſeen lies in lon. 27 45 W, lat. 59 34 S.

SANDY HOOK, a ſmall iſland of the United States, near the coaſt of New Jerſey.

SANEN, or GESSENAY, a town of Switzerland, in Bern.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the Arragon, 20 miles SE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

SANPO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANORE-BANCAROUR, a town of the Myſore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Dumfriesſhire, Scotland; with a ruined caſtle; a coal trade and a manufacture of worſted mittens and ſtockings. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 55 30 N.

SANTA CLARA, an iſland of S America, in the S Peciſic Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 2 18 S.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſeaport on the E ſide of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the ſame name, defended by many ſmall batteries, and a ſtrong fort. It has a well built pier, and an excellent quay, on which is a handſome mall, ſhaded by ſeveral rows of trees. The town is irregularly built; the principal ſtreet is broad, and has more the appearance of a ſquare than a ſtreet: at the upper end, is the governor's houſe, and at the lower a ſquare monu-

ment, commemorating the appearance of Nueſtra Senora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the iſland. Lon. 16 26 W, lat. 28 27 N.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſeaport of Africa, on the coaſt of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portugueſe in 1536. It is ſeated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 38 N.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee Iſlands. Lon. 64 35 W, lat. 17 45 N.

SANTA CRUZ, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the moſt conſiderable of thoſe of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 10 21 S.

SANTA-CRUZ, a ſeaport on the N ſide of the iſland of Cuba, in the W Indies, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 23 10 N.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W lat. 19 46 S.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, in N America, ſeated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W, lat. 35 32 N.

SANTA-FE-DE BOGOTA, a town of S America, and the capital of New Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It is the ſeat of a new vice-royalty eſtabliſhed in the preſent century. It is ſeated on the river Madalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of ſilver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 3 58 N.

SANTARLM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles NE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It has a handſome church belonging to the papiſts, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

SANTILLANA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Aſturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; ſeated on the Bay of Biſcay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 43 34 N.

SANTORINI, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other ſmall iſlands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice ſtone. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade conſiſts. Fruit is ſcarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though ſubject to the Turks, they chooſe their own magiſtrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France. It takes its name from a river, which riſes in Mont Voſges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Veſoul.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

SAOIGIS, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſituate on the ſummit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 36 38 N.

SAPIENZA, three ſmall iſlands, and a cape, near the S coaſt of the Morea. The largeſt iſland was anciently named Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themſelves behind it, to ſurpriſe veſſels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coaſt of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SARACENS, a people celebrated ſome centuries ago, who came from the deſerts of Arabia: *Sarra* in their language ſignifying a deſert. They were the firſt diſciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe. They kept poſſeſſion of Spain ſeveral hundred years, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, againſt the Weſtern Chriſtians, and at length drove them out. There are now no people known by this name, for the deſcendents of thoſe who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a court of inquiſition. It is ſaid to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans ſent a colony hither in the reign of Auguſtus, whence it had the name of Ceſar Auguſtus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragoſſa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handſome monaſteries, beſides others leſs

conſiderable. The river Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handſome quay, which ſerves for a public walk. The Holy ſtreet is the largeſt, and ſo broad, it may be taken for a ſquare; and here they have their bull-fights. The cathedral is a ſpacious Gothic building; but the fineſt church is that of Nueſtra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greateſt devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the goſpel, and left him her image, with a handſome pillar of jaſper, ſtill ſhown in this church, which they pretend is the firſt in the world built to her honour. This image ſtands on a marble pillar, with a little Jeſus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps, baluſtrades and chandeliers of maſſy ſilver. The ornaments of this image are the richeſt that can be imagined, her crown being full of jewels of an ineſtimable price, and ſcarcely any thing is to be ſeen but gold and jewels; and a vaſt number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-houſe is a ſumptuous ſtructure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horſeback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragoſſa is ſeated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of ſtone and the other of wood, which laſt has been thought the moſt beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies ſoon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

SARATOF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Aſtracan. It contains 11 diſtricts, of which that of the ſame name is the principal.

SARATOF, a town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kaſan, and 300 NW of Aſtracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

SARATOGA, a fort of the ſtate of New York, memorable for the ſurrender of an army of Britiſh and Heſſians, under the command of general Burgoyne, to the Americans, in 1777. There are mineral ſprings near this place. It is ſeated on the E ſide of Hudſon's River, 50 miles N of Albany.

SARBOURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 49 37 N.

SARBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Sare. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SARBRUCK, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Sare, 14 miles ESE of Sarlouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 49 14 N.

SARDAM, a ſeaport of N Holland, where there are vaſt magazines of timber for building ſhips, and naval ſtores, with a great number of ſhipwrights; Peter the Great reſided in this town while he worked as a ſhipwright and his hut is ſtill to be ſeen. Sardam is ſeated on the Wye, ſeven miles NW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

SARDINIA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coaſt is a fiſhery for anchovies and coral, of which large quantities are ſent to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and ſheep are numerous, as well as horſes, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little iſlands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Aſinaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marſhy land. Here are mines of ſilver, lead, ſulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of ſalt. This iſland has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the Engliſh for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1720, ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majeſty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmonteſe territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this iſland.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Croeſus. It was one of the ſeven churches of Aſia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanſary, where there are handſome lodgings for travellers, it being in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a moſque formerly a chriſtian church. The inhabitants are now almoſt all ſhepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are alſo a few Chriſtians, who employ themſelves in gardening, but they have neither church nor prieſt. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 44 N.

SARE, a river which rifes at Salm, in France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moſelle, a little above Treves.

SAREPTA, COLONY OF, a flouriſhing colony of Moravian brethren, ſeated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the ſacred writers. The beginning of this ſettlement is dated in 1765, and in the ſame year the moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges were granted it by the Imperial Court. The foundation was laid by five of the brethren, deputed to make choice of a ſpot of ground proper for a colony, and to mark out the ſcite of the chief houſe; ſince which time it has been augmented every year by families of the Unitas Fratrum, who have come voluntarily to aſſemble in this place in quality of coloniſts. They amounted in 1773 to 250 perſons of both ſexes, and it is annually increaſing by new comers. The chief houſe is not yet entirely finiſhed, at leaſt according to the intended plan; but there are a conſiderable number of dwelling houſes already extremely well built, partly of timber, and partly of carpentry and brick.

SARGANS, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the canton of Zuric, with a caſtle on a rock, where Andrew Doria, was defeated by Barbaroſſa. It is ſeated on the top of a hill; and near it are mineral ſprings, good for various diſeaſes.

SARGEL, a large and ancient ſeaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremecen, with a caſtle, ſeated on the ſeacoaſt, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

SARGULMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle, ſeated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarback. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 8 N.

SARI, an ancient town of Perſia, in Meſanderan, 20 miles SW of Ferabad.

SARK, a little iſland belonging to Great Britain on the coaſt of Normandy, ſituated between Guernſey and Jerſey.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the E part of Dumfrieſſhire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, formerly an epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord. It is a poor place, ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by mountains, 27 miles SE of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 44 5 N.

SARLOUIS, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Moſelle, ſeated on the iſthmus of a peninſula formed by the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

SARNEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwalden, ſeated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 46 9 N.

SARNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which riſes near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Sarno, near its ſource, 12 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SAROS, a ſtrong caſtle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Kiapach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

SARP, or SARPEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſtad. It is ſituated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, which is heard at a great diſtance, and is 10 miles WSW of Friedericſtadt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 59 9 N.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaſter, ſo tranſparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

SARSANA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles NW of Rome. Lon 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SARSINA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles WSW of Rimini. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 44 0 N.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough in Wilts, with the ruins of a fort that belonged to the ancient Britons. One farm houſe is all that remains of this town, which yet ſends two members to parliament. It once covered the ſummit of a ſteep hill, and was ſtrongly fortified; but nothing is to be ſeen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of Saliſbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle, ſeated on the Sare, 18 miles S of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 48 58 N.

SARWAR, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Raab, at its confluence with

a ſmall river. It is 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

SARZANA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It was given by the Genoeſe, by the great duke of Tuſcany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

SASERAM, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an iſland with the magnificent mauſoleum of emperor Shere Shah, and a ſuperb moſque, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both have fallen to decay. It is 50 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

SASSARI, an archiepiſcopal city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Logari, with a caſtle. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Roſſel, which is ſaid to be more magnificent than the beſt at Rome. It is ſeated in a plain, ſix miles N of Alghero. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SASSPERS, a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 16 N.

SAS VAN GHENT, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, in 1644 by the Dutch, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Secchia, 10 miles SW of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

SATALIA, a ſtrong ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, and in Natolia, on the coaſt of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly a church. The ſurrounding country is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 465 S by E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, a village of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. In 1566 and even later it was a large commercial city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is ſeated on a creek of the Hoogly River, about four miles NW of Hoogly.

SATTARAH, a town of the Decean of Hindooſtan, in the province of Viſiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah ſtate. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts and near the moſt diſtant ſource of the river Kiſtnah, 63 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Viſiapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, ſo named by captain Cook from the inhoſpitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

SAVANNAH, a river of N America, which forms a part of the diviſional line that ſeparates the ſtate of Georgia from that of S Carolina. Its courſe is nearly from NW to SE. It is formed principally of two branches, which ſpring from the mountains. It is navigable for large veſſels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Auguſta. It falls into the ocean at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31 57 N, where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVANNAH, a town of the United States, in Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital, ſtands on a high ſandy bluff, on the ſouth ſide of the river of the ſame name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its ſuburbs, contains 227 dwelling houſes. The number of its inhabitants, excluſive of the blacks, amount to about 830, ſeventy of whom are Jews. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 32 0 N.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, ſeparates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bohnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

SAVENAT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles NW of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47 23 N.

SAVENDROOG, a ſtrong and almoſt impregnable fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the kingdom of Myſore. It is ſituate on the top of a vaſt rock, riſing half a mile in perpendicular height, from a baſe of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the ſummit by a chaſm, that forms it into two hills; theſe having each its peculiar defences, ſerve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are alſo wonderfully ſtrong. Notwithſtanding this, it was taken by the Engliſh, in December 1791, after a ſiege of ſeven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, ſeated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is ſeated at the foot of Mont Vergés, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles NW of Str. ſburg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 N.

SAVIGLIANO, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the ſame name with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Maira, five miles W of Foſſano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

SAULGIN, a town of Germany in Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULIEU, a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is ſeated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 47 17 N.

SAUMUR, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with an ancient caſtle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, conſiſting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles SE of Angers, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

SAUNDERS, CAPE, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

SAUNDERS ISLE, an iſland near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

SAVONA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is a place of great ſtrength, has two caſtles, and ſeveral fine churches. The Genoeſe, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large veſſels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, reſtored in 1748, and taken by the French in 1795. The ſurrounding country is well cultivated and abounds in ſilks and all ſorts of fruits. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

SAVONIERES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which ſeparates it from Switzerland; on the E by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the W by the Rhone, which parts it from Breſſe; and on the S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almoſt always covered with ſnow; but the ſoil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with ſnow in winter, abound with paſture that feed a vaſt number of cattle. There are alſo ſtags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheaſants. The lakes are full of fiſh, and the principal rivers are the Iſere, Arc, and Arve. This country was ſubdued in 1791 by the French, and the National convention decreed that it ſhould conſtitute the 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital.

SAURUNGPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougein. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 23 35 N.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Vidoure, 12 miles SW of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearne, with an old ruined caſtle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouergue, 12 miles SE of Villefranche.

SAVU, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch, formerly had an excluſive trade having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their ſubjects ſhould trade with no ſhips, but thoſe of the Dutch E India Company. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

SAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia. It is ſituated on the river Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 52 N.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 40 N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipſwich, and 89 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the E by Pruſſia, and part of Poland and Sileſia; on the S by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; and on the N by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleſwick, on the W by the German Ocean and Weſtphalia, and on the S and E by the circles of Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Brunſwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhopric of Bremen, the biſhoprics of Halberſtadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleſwick; the duchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reniteln and Blauberg, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goſlar, Mulhauſen, and Northauſen.

SAXONY PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Luſatia, on the S by Miſnia, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. The ſoil is exceedingly rich and fruitful, yielding corn, fruits, and paſle in abundance, together with hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, aniſeed; various ſorts of beautiful marble, ſerpentine ſtone and almoſt all the different ſpecies of precious ſtones. It contains beſides, valuable mines of ſilver, copper, tin, lead and iron. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, of which Wittenberg is the capital, Luſatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Miſnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden.

SAYBROOK, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, ſituate on the Connecticut river. It is the moſt ancient town in the ſtate, 18 miles W of New London. Lon. 73 2 W, lat. 41 16 N.

SAYCOCK, one of the iſlands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Dima, which is on the W ſide of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

SAYN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſituate on a river of the ſame name, ſix miles N of Coblentz.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone Iſlands; it is a large and pleaſant iſland, lying between 140 and 150 E lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

SCHAGEN, or SCAGERIE, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the paſſage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous ſand bank, ſtretches out into the ſea, upon which in 1715, a tower was erected 64 feet high. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

SCALA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is ſix miles N of Amalfi. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SCALANOVA, a neat maritime town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a caſtle and harbour, eight miles from Epheſus. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poſon. There is a very advantageous paſſage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is ſeated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Preſburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANIO. See SCHONEN.

SCARO, or SCARIN, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſeated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 12 42 E. lat. 58 16 N

SCARBOROUGH, a ſeaport and borough in the North riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with two wells of freſh water ſpringing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and alſo for ſea bathing; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 1737, and the water was loſt; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. The waters of Scarborough are chalybeate and purging. Here are aſſemblies and balls in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough ſends two members to parliament, has a good harbour, poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade, and is much engaged in the fiſheries. It is 256 miles NE of York, and 227 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the iſland of Tobago, taken by the Engliſh in 1793.

SCARDONA, an epiſcopal town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, ſeated on the E bank of the river Cherca. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians, and theſe laſt ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have ſince put it in a ſtate of defence. It is 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

SCARLINO, a maritime town of Tuſ-

cany, with a caſtle, ſeated on the ſeacoaſt, five miles S of Maſſa, and 10 ENE of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 42 58 N.

SCARO, a town of the iſland of Santorini, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 25 58 E. lat. 36 10 N.

SCARPANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and eight broad, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. There are ſeveral high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and ſeveral good harbours. The Turks are maſters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Artois, and flowing paſt Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a fertile tract, in the NE part of Derbyſhire, ſurrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAATSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, eight miles W of Merſburg, and 26 W of Leipſic. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the ſmalleſt canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia, on the E by the canton of Zuric and the biſhopric of Conſtance, and on the S by the ſame and Thurgaw. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It produces all the neceſſaries, as wine, fiſh, wood, flax, horſes, ſheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. Before the invaſion of Switzerland by the French, who completely overturned the ancient and long-eſtabliſhed government of the Swiſs cantons, the revenues of this ſtate were not very conſiderable, the ſalary of the burgomaſter only amounting to 150l. a year. The clergy were paid by the ſtate, but their revenues were too ſcanty for their maintenance. Sumptuary laws were in force here, as well as in moſt parts of Switzerland; and no dancing was allowed except upon particular occaſions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at firſt conſtructed, for the conveniency of unloading the merchandiſe from the boats, by degrees increaſed to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garriſon, and the fortifications are weak; but it lately had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which was burnt by the French in 1799, being defeated by the Auſtrians, and obliged to evacuate Schaffhauſen. This river being extremely rapid here, had deſtroyed ſeveral ſtone bridges of the ſtrongeſt conſtruction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of two arches, and that he ſhould, for that purpoſe, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He did ſo; but contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge was ſupported by the middle pier. The ſides and top of it were covered; and it was a kind of hanging bridge; the road, which is almoſt level, not being carried, as uſual, over the top of the arch, but let into the middle of it, and there ſuſpended. Schaffhauſen contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 22 miles N by E of Zuric, and 39 E of Baſil. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

SCHALHOLT, an epiſcopal town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

SCHAMACHIL, a town of Perſia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houſes having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of ſilks and cottons, and is ſeated on the W ſide of the Caſpian Sea, 250 miles NE of Taurus. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortreſs in the Ruſſian government of Wiburgh, ſeated on the Neva, a little E of Peterſburgh. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SCHARDING, a town of Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the Inn, ſeven miles S of Paſſaw. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a paſſage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inſpruc.

SCHAUENBURG, a territory of Weſtphalia, 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel.

SCHAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culembach, 28 miles NE of Culembach. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 54 35 N.

SCHAUMBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 miles NNW of Mentz, and 25 WSW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 50 10 N.

SCHEIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſil-

ver and iron. It is four miles NE of Schwartzburg.

SCHELDT, a conſiderable river of the Netherlands, which riſes in France, in the late province of Picardy. It paſſes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming ſeveral iſlands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain acknowledged the independence of the Seven United Provinces, and ceded to them the ſovereignty of the Scheldt; ſtipulating, moreover, that no large ſhip ſhould go directly to Antwerp, but ſhould unload its cargo in Holland. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they inſiſted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the conſequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invaſion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition againſt them, at the commencement of 1793.

SCHELESTADT, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the river Ill, 20 miles SW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, ſeated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 18 70 E, lat. 48 32 N.

SCHELLENBURG, a fortreſs of Germany, in Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SCHELLING, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the ſeven mountain-towns, with three caſtles. It is famous for mines of ſilver and other metals: as alſo for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of ſhining blue ſtone, mixed with green and ſome ſpots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Preſburg.

SCHENCK, a fortreſs of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

SCHENECTADY. See SKENECTADY.

SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, ſeated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Waſtena. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles N of Halberſtadt, and 28 ESE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 52 22 N.

SCHER, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, ſeated on the Danube, 36 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, eight miles S by W of Paſſaw.

SCHEVE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, ſeated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the Maeſe, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

SCHILTA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, ſeated on the river Waag.

SCHINTENACH, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable poſition on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous caſtle of Hapſburg.

SCHIRAS, a famous city of Perſia, in Farſiſtan, and the capital of all Perſia. It is three miles in length, but not ſo much in breadth; and is ſeated at the end of a ſpacious plain, ſurrounded by high hills, under one of which the town ſtands. The houſes are built of bricks dried in the ſun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handſome moſques, tiled with ſtones of a bluiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, ſurrounded by walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almoſt of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the beſt in Perſia, but ſome think, in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradiſe by ſome. In 1758, the ſeat of government was transferred from Iſpahan to this place. It is 225 miles S of Iſpahan. Lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Perſia, ſurrounded by Daghеſtan, by the Caſpian Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

SCHLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles ESE of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 10 N.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, ſeated on the Schleuſs, 10 miles SE of Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 50 43 N.

SCHLEYDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 40 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the ſame name, ſituate on a ſmall river, ſeven miles NW of Fulda. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 50 45 N.

SCHLUSSERBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. It has a fortreſs which is ſeated on an iſland, in the river, and is 36 miles E of Peterſburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

SCHLUSSALFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg. It is ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 miles SE of Bamberg. Lon 10 58 E, lat. 48 54 N.

SCHMIDBERG, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almoſt all the inhabitants are ſmiths, whence the place takes its name. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of the Bauber.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with conſiderable manufactures. It is ſeated on the Mulda, and is ſeven miles NW of Schwartzburg.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles from Lambourg.

SCHONECK, or SCHONECK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Nyms, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 50 12 N.

SCONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Zealand; on the N by Halland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 miles long and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the Lech, 30 miles S of Augſburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland with a commodious haven, ſeated on the Leck, where there is a productive ſalmon-fiſhery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſalt ſprings, from which a great deal of ſalt is made. The French took this town in Auguſt, 1796. It is ſeated on the Rems, 12 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SCHOUTEN, iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Guinea. They were diſcovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

SCHOWEN, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the iſle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long and ſix broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennſylvania, in N America, which riſes NW of the Kittatinny mountains, runs 120 miles from its ſource before it falls into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia, and is navigable, 85 miles from above Reading to its mouth.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Naſſau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a ſimilar nature to thoſe of Spa. It is ſeated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 14 miles NE of Inſpruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a prince of the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the Schwartz, 22 miles SE of Erfurt, and 35 N of Cullenbach. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Lec, 25 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Switſerland, in Bern, 17 miles SSW of Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a ſtrong city of Bohemia, in Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The ſtreets are large and the fortifications conſiderable. All the magiſtrates are catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, who have a church without the town, as alſo a public ſchool. In 1716, the greateſt part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Weiſtritz, 22 miles SW of Breſlaw, and 27 SE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

SCHWEINFURT, a ſtrong free and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with a palace, where the ſenators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn and wine, the inhabitants are proteſtants and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goofe-quills, and feathers, the French

took this town in July 1796, but they abandoned it in September, following. It is ſeated on the river Maine. 25 miles W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

SCHWEINMUNDER, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſle of Uſedom. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 54 3 N.

SCHWFITZ, a canton of Swiſſerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by thoſe of Zuric and Zug. The government of Schweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the ſame. They contain, including their ſubjects, 50,000 ſouls; and, in caſe of neceſſity, could furniſh above 12,000 militia. The ſame kind of ſoil, and the ſame productions, are common to the two cantons. Luxury is ſcarcely known in theſe cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can ſcarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here excluſively eſtabliſhed. This canton ſuffered in common with all Swiſſerland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully waſted and deſolated.

SCHWITZ, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of that name, ſeated near the Waldſtætter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

SCHWFITZ, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÆTTER SEE.

SCHWELM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a medicinal ſpring near it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is nearly ſurrounded by a beautiful lake, on an iſland of which ſtands the ducal palace and gardens which have communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles W of Guſtrow. Lon. 11 48 E lat. 53 48 N.

SCHWERTE, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, 38 miles NNE of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the S coaſt of the iſland of Funen, 23 miles SSE of Odenſee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

SCIATI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Janna, 20 miles to the N of Negropont and almoſt at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles in length and eight in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 26 N.

SCIGLIO, or SCILLA. See SCYLLA.

SCILLY, a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, lying almoſt 10 leagues W of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are eaſily diſcerned from it. Of theſe only five or ſix are inhabited. They are ſuppoſed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a reſort for ſeafowl, and a place of ſhelter for ſhips in bad weather. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by fiſhing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the iſlands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the beſt cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the reſt put together In this iſland, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres: but the greateſt ornament is the lighthouſe, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ſhips entering the Engliſh Channel. One of the moſt diſaſtrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral ſir Cloudeſly Shovel, with three men of war, periſhed with all their crews. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

SCILLY, a group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

SCIND. See SINDY.

SCIO, anciently called Chios, a celebrated iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 32 miles long and 15 broad and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields ſuch as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interſperſed with myrtles and jaſmines. The wine of Scio, ſo celebrated by the ancients, is ſtill in great eſteem; but the iſland is now principally diſtinguiſhed by the profitable culture of the maſtich; it has alſo ſome trade in ſilk, wool, cheeſe, and figs. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant, and their dreſs is odd, but very neat. They have tame partridges which they ſend every day into the fields to feed, and in the evening call back with a whiſtle. It is computed that there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this iſland. The Turks become maſters of it in 1566.

SCIO, a ſeaport, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee. It is the beſt built town in the Archipelago;

the houſes being commodious, ſome of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The caſtle is an old citadel built by the Genoeſe, in which the Turks, have a garriſon, of 1400 men. The harbour is a rendezvous for ſhips that go to or come from the Conſtantinople; it will contain 80 veſſels, and is protected by a low mole and two lighthouſes. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland, 47 miles W of Symrna, and 210 SW of Conſtantinople.

SCIRO, or SCIROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, W of Metelin. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the iſland, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The ſuperior of the convent exerciſes deſpotic ſway over the inhabitants, whoſe ſuperſtition is more exceſſive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks but the Cadi is a Turk.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into ſix counties, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auſtria to Belgrade. The eaſtern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Raſcians. Theſe form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Ruſſia.

SCONE, or SCHOONE, a village in Perthſhire, on the E ſide of the river Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a ſeat of the earl of Mansfield) and the celebrated ſtone chair, now in Weſtminſter abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCOPELO, an iſland of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is 10 miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks.

SCOPIA, or USCAPIA, an archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, ſeated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 72 arches, 67 miles WSW of Sofia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the iſland of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by England, and on the S by the Iriſh Sea. To Scotland alſo appertain the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands, the Orkney, and Shetland Iſlands, and many others amounting in all to 300. From N to S it extends 270 miles and its greateſt breadth is 150, but in ſome places not above 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the ſea, inſomuch that there is no place in Scotland above 50 miles diſtant from the ſhore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the N the Middle, and the South diviſions. The boundaries of theſe are ſtrongly marked by the hand of nature. The firſt is cut off by a chain of lakes which croſs the iſland in an oblique direction from NE to SW ſtretching from Inverneſs to the iſle of Mull. The ſecond, or middle diviſion, is ſeparated from the ſouthern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great Canal is carried. The face of the country, in the northern diviſion, exhibits, in general little elſe than an aſſemblage of vaſt dreary mountains. On the northern and eaſtern ſhores of this diviſion, however there are many vales and level tracts of conſiderable fertility. The middle diviſion contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverſe this part of the iſland in various directions. The moſt ſouthern ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenſhire in a SW direction, terminating in the great mountain Benlomond, in Stirlingſhire. In this diviſion too, cultivation and improvement are chiefly found on the eaſtern coaſt: and one of the fineſt tracts in Scotland, perhaps is the great vale called Strathmore, ſtretching along the ſouthern baſe of the Grampian Mountains. In both theſe diviſions, however, which comprehend more than two thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a ſmall proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the ſterility will ever, in a great meaſure, defy the efforts of human induſtry. On the eaſtern ſhores of the middle, and in the whole ſouthern diviſion, the country bears more reſemblance to England; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very conſiderable. The rivers in Scotland are in general rapid, and remarkably tranſparent. In ſo narrow a country, indeed, we cannot expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube; but, when their rapidity and the ſhortneſs of their courſe are kept in view, we muſt

allow that the Scottiſh ſtreams are by no means inconſiderable: half the water they diſcharge, would in a level country, make very broad and deep rivers. Though there are many large and rapid ſtreams in the northern and middle diviſions, yet the Spey may be reckoned the moſt northerly great river. It deſcends from the centre of Inverneſsſhire, with all the fury of a mountain torrent, ruſhing along, impetuous and irreſiſtible. The Don and the Dee, which paſs through Aberdeenſhire, are large rivers; and the Tay diſcharges into the ſea, two miles from Dundee, the greateſt body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. In the ſouthern parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers, the pride of the natives, and the admiration of ſtrangers. After theſe, we may notice the Eſk, the Annan, the Nith, and the Southern Dee, which, with ſeveral other fine ſtreams, fall into the Solway Frith. The lakes of this country are numerous, and ſome of them very extenſive. Any attempt to deſcribe, or even to enumerate theſe, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the ſame parallel of lat. with ſome parts of Norway, is very cold: but the froſts are much leſs intenſe here than in any part of the continent equally far N, an advantage ariſing from an inſular ſituation. The whole W coaſt is ſubjected to frequent ſummer rains, and ſudden changes in the atmoſphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eaſtern coaſt, and in the whole ſouth diviſion, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy; nor do we here find any ſuch extenſive fens as thoſe of Lincolnſhire, and other low tracts in South Britain. The produce of the ſoil in the northern parts of Scotland and its iſles is not conſiderable, but lime-ſtone, ſhell-ſand, and marl, thoſe rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places. Even the rocky ſhores produce abundance of kelp, an article of conſiderable importance in ſeveral manufactures. The fiſheries in the ſurrounding ſeas have long been eſteemed an object of national importance; and when increaſing commerce ſhall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in thoſe remote parts of the country, theſe fiſheries may become a real ſource of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, however, are multifarious and valuable. It feeds vaſt herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with ſheep; it produces much grain and flax; its woods of oak and fir might furniſh maſts and timber for the uſe of the Britiſh navy; its mines are rich in coal, lead, and iron; freeſtone, limeſtone, and ſlate are found in abundance; neither Greece nor Italy can boaſt a greater ſtore of beautiful marble; fine rock cryſtals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon; and its rivers and lakes are richly ſtored with ſalmon and trout, and a variety of other fiſhes. The Scottiſh mountains, in former times, were infeſted by the wolf and the bear; but happily thoſe ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was alſo an inhabitant of the Caledonian foreſt: herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the ſtag is often ſeen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is ſometimes found. The lofty ſummits are the haunt of the ptarmigan and the Alpine hare and black game, and grouſe ſwarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. Among the wild animals which Scotland poſſeſſes in common with England are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the weazel, the mole, and other ſmall quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the ſnipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and ſheep are ſmall, but much valued for the delicacy of their fleſh; and the fleece of the Scottiſh ſheep often emulates the fineſt Spaniſh wool. Even the ſhepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, ſo hardy, docile, and ſagacious, is not unworthy of mention. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country the horſes and cows are not inferior in ſize and beauty to thoſe of the Engliſh breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithneſs, Sutherland, Roſs, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverneſs, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinroſs, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. Theſe ſend one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithneſs, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinroſs and Clackmannan, which ſend members in conjunction; ſo that the counties ſend 30 members, which, with 15 ſent by the boroughs, make the 45 members ſent by Scotland. The eſtabliſhed religion is the preſbyteri-

ah. The trade and population of great towns have conſiderably increaſed of late. Some diſtricts, however, on the weſtern ſhores, eſpecially, have been greatly thinned by emigration; the ſpirit of which, however, is now happily ſubſided.

SCRIVAN, a ſeaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

SCUTARI, a ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Boccana, 20 miles NE of Antivari, and 47 NW of Albanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, ſeated on the E ſide of Conſtantinople, of which it is conſidered as a ſuburb, being directly oppoſite. It contains a handſome moſque, and is built on the ſide of a hill. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N.

SCYLLA, a rock, near the Faro of Meſſina, on the coaſt of Calabria, oppoſite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a ſmall promontory, which runs a little out to ſea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narroweſt part of the ſtraits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable deſcription that Homer gives of it, nor is the paſſage ſo extremely narrow and difficult as he repreſents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increaſed ſince his time, by the violent impetuoſity of the current; and this violence muſt always have diminiſhed, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increaſed. There are many ſmall rocks that ſhew their heads near the baſe of the large ones. Theſe are probably the dogs that are deſcribed as howling round the monſter Scylla. There are likewiſe many caverns that add greatly to the noiſe of the water, and tend to increaſe the horror of the ſcene. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of caſtle or fort on its ſummit.

SCYLLA, or SCIGLIO, a town of Sicily, ſituate on the ſide of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (ſee CALABRIA) a wave of the ſea, which had ſwept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return 2473 of the inhabitants with the prince at their head. It is 10 miles NE of Meſſina.

SEAFORD, a borough and ſeaport in Suſſex, which ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is eight miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

SEATON, or PORT SEATON, a ſeaport, in Haddingtonſhire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occaſionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are ſeveral curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a conſiderable trade in ſalt and coal, and is ſituate on the frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

SEBASTIA, a town of Turkey in Paleſtine, ſaid to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 32 15 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a populous ſeaport of Spain, in Guipuſcoa. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a ſtrong citadel; and the harbour is ſecured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ſhips. The town is ſurrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the ſea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, ſteel, and wool. St. Sebaſtian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilboa, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a town of S America in Mexico, capital of the province of Chiametlan. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 24 20 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large city of Braſil, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and a biſhop's ſee. It has a very extenſive and commodious harbour, defended by numerous forts. The city ſtands on low ground, and is ſurrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreſhing ſea and land breezes; ſo that it is ſuffocatingly hot, and unhealthy in the ſummer. St. Sebaſtian is ſeated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 W, lat. 22 54 S.

SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Mingrelia, under the protection of Ruſſia, 260 miles NNW of Erivan. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 40 16 N.

SEBENICO, a ſtrong ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a fort, and a caſtle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault 12 miles E of Valenciennes and 12 SE of Conde. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

SECHURA, a town of S America in

Peru, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, 30 miles SSE of Paita. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 55 S.

SECKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and in Upper Stiria, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SECKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, four miles E of Manheim.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, one of the foreſt towns. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on an iſle, formed by the Rhine, ſix miles SE of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 34 N.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickſhire. On the N ſide of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

SEDAN, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the moſt important keys of the country; and has a ſtrong caſtle, in which the famous Marſhal Turenne was born, an arſenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan is ſeated on the Maeſe, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

SEDGEMOOR, a large and rich tract of land in Somerſetſhire, where the duke of Monmouth was defeated, in 1685. It lies between Somerton and Bridgewater.

SEDGING, a town in Norfolk, with a mark t on Tueſday, ſeated on a ſmall navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 83 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 44 N.

SEER, a town of Aſia in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 25 30 N.

SEEZ, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated in a fine country, near the ſource of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alencon, and 192 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle, on a high mountain, conſiſting of limeſtone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is ſeated on the Trave, 22 miles S of Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 54 0 N.

SEGEDIN, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a caſtle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Teiſſ. and Maſtroch, 50 miles SE of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 28 N.

SEGESTAN, a province of Perſia, ſurrounded on all ſides by Koraſan and Balck, Candahar and Sableſtan, Mackeran, Kerman, Covheſtan and Parſiſtan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the ſide of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

SEGNA, a ſtrong ſeaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoletto. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 45 22 N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſaid that organs were firſt invented here. It is ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles SE of Paleſtrino, and 32 E of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 41 50 N.

SEGORBE, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, between two mountains, in a ſoil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is ſeated near the river Morvedro, 27 miles NW of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, called the Alcazar. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts; and is ſupplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and ſupported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, conſiſting of two rows, one placed above the other. Here the beſt cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spaniſh wool ſo much eſteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral ſtands on one ſide of the great ſquare, and contains the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary in maſſy ſilver. The Alcazar is ſeated in the higheſt part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapeſtry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embelliſhed with very fine paintings. The moſt remarkable ſtructure is the Mint, ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 45 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

Segovia, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, ſeated on a river, near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

Segovia, New, a town of N America in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, ſeated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 20 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Segovia, Nueva, a town of the E Indies, in the iſle of Lucoſia, and one of the largeſt in the Philippines, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the N end of the iſland, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manilla. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Catalonia, paſſing by Puy-Cerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a caſtle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles SE of Caſtel-Branco, and 30 NW of Alcantara.

Segura, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile and territory of La Mancha, ſeated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles NE of Baeza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 56 N.

Segura, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Segura, in New Caſtile, and croſſing Murcia, and the S part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

Seharanpour, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seiks, or Sicques, the moſt weſtern and a very powerful nation of Hindooſtan; they do not form one entire ſtate; but a number of ſmall ones, independent of each other, in their internal government, and only connected by a federal union. They poſſeſs the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi: the dimenſions of which tract are about 400 miles from NW to SE: and from 150 to 200 broad, in general: although the part between Attock and Behker cannot be leſs than 320 miles in extent. We know but little concerning the ſtate of their government and politics; but the former is repreſented as being mild. In their mode of making war they are unqueſtionably ſavage and cruel. Their army conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe, of which they are ſaid to be able to bring at leaſt 100,000 into the field. The founder of their ſect was named Nanock, and lived in the beginning of the 16th century. They are the deſcendants of his diſciples: the word *ſeiks* in the Sanſcrit language ſignifying diſciples. The forces of this nation are very numerous, a Sicque will confidently ſay, that his country can furniſh 300,000 cavalry; but if we admit that the Sicques when united can bring 200,000 horſe into the field, their force in cavalry is greater than that of any other ſtate in Hindooſtan. The civil and military, government of the Seiks, before a common intereſt had ceaſed to actuate its operations, was conducted by general aſſemblies. The army met in a grand convention called Goorimotta, and tranſacted the moſt important affairs; ſuch as declaring war or peace, forming alliances, or ſettling the neceſſary contributions: but ſince their dominions have been ſo widely extended, the grand aſſembly is now rarely ſummoned. The Sicques are in general ſtrong and well made; accuſtomed from their infancy to the moſt laborious life, and hardeſt fare, they make marches, and undergo fatigues that really appear aſtoniſhing. They have commonly two, ſome of them three, horſes each, of the middle ſize, ſtrong, active, and mild tempered. Though they make merry on the demiſe of any of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horſe: thus ſhewing their love of an animal ſo neceſſary to them in their profeſſional capacity. Their dreſs is extremely ſcanty: a pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, a part of which is faſtened round the waiſt, and the other thrown over the ſhoulder, with a mean turban, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are diſtinguiſhed by wearing ſome heavy gold bracelets on their wriſts, and ſometimes a chain of the ſame metal bound round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horſes: otherwiſe, no diſtinction appears amongſt them. The chiefs are numerous, ſome of whom have the command of ten or twelve thouſand cavalry; but this power is confined to a ſmall number, the inferior officers maintaining from 1 to 2000, and many not more than 20 or 30 horſes; a certain quota of which is furniſhed by the chief, the greater part being the individual property of the horſemen. The Seiks are now become one of the moſt powerful ſtates in Hindooſtan. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which riſes in

the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the Engliſh Channel, at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Ile of France. Meaux is the capital.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France. Verſailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Germany in Franconia, with a caſtle, 33 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Seir, or Hor, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S, and ſeparated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

Selam, a town of S America, in Mexico, ſituate near the ſea-coaſt. Lon. 90 28 W, lat. 39 12 N.

Selby, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Ouſe, 12 miles S of York, and 182 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Selefhia, anciently Seleucia, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, 10 miles from the ſea, and 38 W of Teraſſo.

Seleucia, Ilber, an ancient epiſcopal town of Syria, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, eight miles N of Antioch.

Seligenstadt, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated at the Junction of the Gernſpentz and Maine, 27 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Selivrea, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, and the county-town of Selkirkſhire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and ſhoes, and is ſeated on the Ettrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, which is alſo called the ſheriffdom of Ettrick Forest, from the river which runs through it, which with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered all over with woods. It is bounded on the N and NW by Peebleſhire, and N by Edinburghſhire; on the E by Roxburghſhire and part of Berwickſhire; on the S by Roxburghſhire and part of Dumfrieſſhire; and on the W by part of Dumfrieſſhire. Its mountains feed great flocks of ſheep and black cattle, and the valleys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh and Gallaſhiells. Its chief manufactures are ſhoes and boots. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, and has 11 pariſhes. Its chief town is Selkirk.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Berri, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE of Blois, and 105 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat 47 25 N.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the Rhine, 279 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Seltzer Lower, a village of Germany, with a ſpring of mineral waters.

Semendria, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, ſeated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Semigallia, the E part of the duchy of Courland, ſeparated by the river Maſza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 20 N.

Seminolaz, a diviſion of the Creek Indians, in N America.

Semlin, a town of Sclavonia, on the W ſide of the Danube and Save, oppoſite Belgrade, and 70 miles SE of Eſſeck. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Sempach, a lake of Swiſſerland, in Lucern, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. The banks on each ſide ſlope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

Sempach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern. Sempach is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, ſeven miles NW of Lucern. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Semur, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy with a caſtle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 miles of Autun, and 135 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Semur, an ancient town of France, in

the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 40 miles NW of Lyons, and 175 S of Paris. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 46 14 N.

SENEFFE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, four miles S of Nivelle; famous for a battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

SENEGAL, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly ſuppoſed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its ſource 80 geographical miles W of that river. Its branches are very numerous, and interſect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. Below the falls of Felow Mr. Park judged that it might be equal in ſize to the Tweed at Melroſs. It is by no means a capital ſtream, except in the rainy ſeaſon, when its bed is filled, and will not contain the additional waters.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on a river of the ſame name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the ſame time of the year. The French once ſent 30 men up this river, who rowed 3000 miles, undergoing great hardſhips, inſomuch that only five returned back alive. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly conſiderable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compaſs. It is populous and full of trees, but the ſoil being ſandy, they never ſow till the rainy ſeaſon comes on, in June; and get in their harveſt in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an iſland at the month of the river, and were entire maſters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the Engliſh in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was reſtored to France. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

SENEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, ſeated in a rough barren country, 46 miles NE of Aix, and 49 NW of Nice. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oiſe, and late province of the iſle of France, lately a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral has one of the higheſt ſteeples in France. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Nonette, almoſt ſurrounded by a large foreſt, 30 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

SENNAR, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in Africa. See NUBIA. It is five miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houſes are all one ſtory high, with flat roofs; but the ſuburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is ſurrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the ſun, but is only a confuſed heap of buildings. The heats are almoſt inſupportable in the day time, except in the rainy ſeaſon, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholeſome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold duſt. There is a market near the palace, where ſlaves are ſold; the females ſit on one ſide, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have ſlight garments of ſilk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waiſt to the knees. The men go almoſt naked. The merchandiſe required at Sennar are ſpices, paper, braſs, hardware, glaſs beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. The metropolitan church is a handſome Gothic ſtructure. The dauphin and dauphineſs, parents of Lewis XVI were interred in this church, and here was lately their monument, a maſterpiece of Couſton's, crowned by two urns united, expreſſive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. Sens is ſeated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

SERA, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, 55 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E, lat. 13 28 N.

SERAIO, a town of Turkey in Europe, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SERAMPOUR, a commercial town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſeated on Hoogly River. It is a Daniſh ſettlement, not far from Calcutta.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 34 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SERCELLI, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in the Appennines, in Modena. It croſſes the valley of Carfagnana, in the

territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuſcan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERFO, or SERPANTE, an iſland of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadſtone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

SERGAG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizni Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Nizni Novogorod. Lon. 45 20 E, lat. 56 50 N.

SERGIPPY, a ſeaport of S America in Braſil, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W lat 31 30 N.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of Myſore, ſituate in an iſland of the river Canvery. The mauſoleum of Hyder Aly is one of the moſt magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the iſland, ſurrounded by a grove of beautiful cypreſs trees. This city is ſtrongly fortified. It was cloſely beſieged in 1792 by lord Cornwallis, and was only ſaved from being captured, by Tippoo's agreeing to ſign a treaty by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vaſt ſum of money to the E India Company and their allies. A freſh war broke out in 1799, when the city was taken by aſſault, and Tippoo was killed. The town was plundered of every thing valuable, and an immenſe quantity of ſpoil was divided among the troops. Seringapatam is 290 miles WSW of Madras, and 350 S by E of Viſiapour. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

SERONGE. See SIRONG.

SERPA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on a rugged eminence, with a caſtle, 3 miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 73 47 N.

SERRES, a town of France, in the departuſſent of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Boſnia, and on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 miles long and 95 broad, and is divided into four ſangiciates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Auſtrians, who reſtored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a caſtle of Auſtrian Iſtria, ſeated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieſt. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the ſparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It was formerly very conſiderable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

SESTI-DI-PINENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the Teſin, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTOS, a ſtrong caſtle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, ſeated on the ſtrait of Gallipoli. See DARDANELLES.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-ſi, on the E by Hou quang, on the S by Koei-tcheou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries. Beſides a great number of forts and places of ſtrength, there are reckoned in this province ten cities of the firſt claſs, and eighty-eight of the ſecond and third. It is watered by the great river Yang-tſe-kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of ſilk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, ſugar-canes, and lapis lazuli. It abounds in muſk, rhubarb, &c. This province, which is at a great diſtance from the ſea, gets all the ſalt it conſumes from its mountains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furniſh them with it in abundance. Tching tou-fou is the capital.

SETEF, a town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 miles SW of Conſtantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, ſeated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, the moſt eaſterly of the five eaſtern branches of the Indus. About midway between its ſource and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and the collective ſtream takes the name of Kara; it then joins the Indus, a great way to the S of Moultan.

SETTENIL, a town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 36 48 N.

SETTIA, an epiſcopal town of the iſland

of Candia, 48 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Ribble, over which is a ſtone bridge, 28 miles E by N of Lancaſter, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 54 6 N.

Settovitona, a town of Italy in Piedmont, four miles N of Ivica.

Setuval, or Setubal. See Ubes, St.

Sleven Islands, iſlands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among theſe iſlands captain Phipps, with the Race-horſe and Carcaſs, were ſurrounded by the ice, from the 31ſt of July to the 10th of Auguſt, 1773, but being aided by a briſk gale, at NNE effected their deliverance.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It obtained its name from ſeven large oaks which were near it when it was firſt built. Here is an hoſpital for the maintenance o' aged people, with a free-ſchool. Queen Eliſabeth having augmented the revenues of the ſchool, it was called Queen Eliſabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of ſtone in 1727. Near this town is Knole, an ancient palace of the ſee of Canterbury, which archbiſhop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Eliſabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurſt, afterward earl of Dorſet, from whom it deſcended to the preſent duke of Dorſet. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is ſix miles NW of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE of London. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Sever, St. a town of France, in the department of Landes, ſeated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 43 45 N.

Severino, St. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 miles from the ſea, and 45 SE of Roſſano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, St. an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is ſeated between two hills, on the river Petenza, ſix miles NW of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Severino, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore ſeated on the river Sarno.

Severn, a river of England, which riſes in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Montgomeryſhire, and flowing firſt acroſs that county, it then enters Shropſhire, at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole courſe through this county. In its courſe it waters Llanyddlos, Newton, Welſhpool, Shrewſbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worceſter, Upton, Tewkeſbury, and Glouceſter; and entering the ſea, its mouth is called the Briſtol Channel. It is the ſecond river in England, and has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See Thames.

Severn Vale, an extenſive and fertile vale in Glouceſterſhire, abounding in fertile paſtures, which furniſh that cheeſe for which that county is ſo famous. See Evesham, Vale of.

Severn, a river of N America, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters into Cheſapeak Bay.

Severndroog, an iſland of Hindooſtan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay, on which was a ſtrong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, taken by commodore James, in 1756. See Shooter's Hill.

Severo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a plain, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, ſuppoſed to be done by the emperor whoſe name it bears, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and run W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Seville, a conſiderable city of Spain, capital of Andaluſia, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a large plain, on the Guadalquiver, and takes more ground than Madrid, although it has not ſo many inhabitants. The Phenicians are ſuppoſed to have been its founders, who called it Hiſpalis; and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embelliſhed it with many magnificent buildings. It is of a round form, fortified with ſtrong walks, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, ſtill to be ſeen, ſix miles in length. The cathedral is the largeſt in Spain, being 175 feet long and 80 broad, the ſteeple is of curious workmanſhip, and extremely high, conſiſting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents that of St. Francis is the moſt curious, adorned with a handſome public ſquare, in the midſt of which is a fine fountain. The univerſity conſiſts of many colleges; and the profeſſors enjoy

rich penſions. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taſte by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large ſquare towers, built with ſtones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Some ſay it is not equalled in Europe, behind the Alcazar is a magnificent ſnuff manufacture, erected by Ferdinand VI, where a thouſand men are conſtantly employed. The exchange is a ſquare building of the Tuſcan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three ſtories high. The townhouſe is adorned with a great number of ſtatues, and there is a large ſquare before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hoſpitals richly endowed, the pleaſant ſituation of Seville near the ſea makes it one of the richeſt and moſt trading towns in Spain. The ſuburb of Triana ſtands on the other ſide of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this ſuburb the houſe of the Inquiſition is placed; and there are public walks, where moſt of the inhabitants go to take the air. Formerly the trade of the New World, centered in this port and there were 16,000 looms and 130,000 perſons employed, but there are now only 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 212 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 37 32 N.

SEVRES, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poiton. It is ſo named from two rivers, one of which flows W by St. Maxient and Niort, into the bay of Biſcay, oppoſite the iſle of Rhe, and the other takes a NW direction, paſſes by Cliſſon, and enters the river Loire, oppoſite Nantes. St. Maxient is the capital.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindoſtan Proper. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoeſtan.

SEYSSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, divided by the Rhone, into two parts, where it is firſt navigable, the eaſtern part was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles NE of Belley. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne ſeated on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat 48 41 N.

SEZZA, an epiſcopal town of Italy in Naples, 29 miles NNW of Naples. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 41 19 N.

SHABUR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 30 38 E, lat. 30 47 N.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a hill, in form of a bow where water is ſo ſcarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great diſtance; but it enjoys a ſerene wholeſome air, and has a fine proſpect. It is a corporation and ſends two members to parliament, and had formerly 10 pariſh churches, which are now reduced to 3. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorcheſter, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 0 N.

SHAHJEHANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the E Indies. Lon. 76 28 E, lat. 23 26 N.

SHAM. See DAMASCUS.

SHANNON, the largeſt river of Ireland, which iſſues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S divides the provinces of Leinſter and Connaught; it then turns SW, paſſes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAP, a village in Weſtmorland, at the ſource of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but is now of little note; except for ſome great ſtones, like pyramids, placed almoſt in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards diſtance, of ſuch immenſe weight, that carriages now in uſe could not ſupport them. The abbey ſtood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the deſtroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney, Iſlands, lying NE of Mainland.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, ſeated on the N point of the iſle of Sheppey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. It was built and fortified by Charles II, with a line of cannon facing the Medway, after the inſult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is alſo a yard, a dock, and a chapel. The yard and garriſon uſed to be ſupplied with water from

Chatham well till an excellent ſpring was diſcovered here. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

SHEFFIELD, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday. This town has been noted ſeveral hundred years for cutlers and ſmiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the laſt of which eſpecially it has been a ſtaple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. Here are alſo lead works and a ſilk mill. It is ſeated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a ſpacious market place, furniſhed with neat ſhops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

SHEFFORD, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Friday, commodiouſly ſeated between two rivulets, which unite their ſtreams below the town, and fall into the Ouſe. It is eight miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 8 N.

SHIFNAL, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 42 N.

SHEILDS, NORTH, a dirty place and ſeaport in the county of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ſhips take in their loading of coal, ſeated on the N ſide of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcaſtle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a ſeaport in the county of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 ſalt pans. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the Tyne 10 miles E of Newcaſtle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

SHELBURNE, a flouriſhing new town of North America, in the Britiſh province of New Brunſwick. It is ſituated at Port Roſeway, and extends two miles on the water ſide, and one mile back, with wide ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and ſecure. About a mile from Shelburne, and ſeparated from it by a ſmall river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that ſerved on the royal ſide during the late war. Lat. 43 46 N, lon. 65 0 W.

SHELLA, a town of Africa in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Sallee.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

SHEPEY, an iſland of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, ſeparated from the mainland by the Eaſt Swale. It produces corn, and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerneſs.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Friday. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, is ſeated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

SHERBORN, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It had alſo a caſtle, now in ruins. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI; two large ſilk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 20000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorcheſter, and 118 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

SHERBORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday, ſeated on a river, which ſoon falls into the Ouſe, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 49 N.

SHERLOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, ſeated at the mouth of Sherborough River. It belongs to the Engliſh, and is 109 miles SE of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

SHERBURNE, a town of N America in the iſland of Nantucket, 80 miles S of Boſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath in Perthſhire, Scotland between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains; famous for a bloody but undeciſive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 iſlands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithneſſhire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unſt, and Fula or Thule. The Aurorae Boreales, or Merry Dancers, as they are called in theſe iſlands, are the conſtant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. What the inhabitants have been hitherto able to do, their natural advantages conſidered,

does not deserve that name, notwithstanding they export large quantities of cod, tusk, ling, and skate, insomuch that the bounty allowed by acts of parliament amounts from 1400l. to 2000 annually. They have, besides, haddocks, whitings, turbot, and a variety of other fish. In many of the inlets there are prodigious quantities of excellent oysters, lobsters, muscles, cockles, and other shell-fish. As to amphibious creatures, they have multitudes of otters and seals; add to these that amber, ambergris, and other spoils of the ocean, are frequently found upon the coasts. The inhabitants are stout, well-made, and comely; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion, a hardy, robust, and laborious people, who, generally speaking, get their bread by fishing in all weathers in their yawls, which are little bigger than Gravesend wherries, live hardly, and in the summer season mostly on fish. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of the E Indies in Hindoostan, 25 miles NW of Bangalore. Lon. 77 18 E, lat. 13 20 N.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPTON, an ancient town in Worcestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 5 N.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, in N America, on the coast of and the only islands belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Asia anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See KURILES.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. Lady James built a lofty tower on this hill in honour of her husband commodore James, who reduced the fort of Severndroog in the E Indies in 1756. It is called Severndroog Castle, is of a triangular form, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles NW of Newhaven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 54 N.

SHREWSBURY, a borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, with three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here, whence they are exported to America and Flanders. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Close to this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Lichfield, and 160 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

SHREWSBURY, a town of N America, in the county of Monmouth, 35 miles SW of New York.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the SE by Worcestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh, it is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. Shropshire has a variety of soil, but in general is

well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of all ſorts, much of which is ſent down the Severn for exportation. Its level parts feed many cattle; and much of the cheeſe ſold under the name of Cheſhire is made in this county. The ſheep of its hilly tracts afford a fine wool, which ſupplies the manufactories of the W, there being none of any conſequence in Shropſhire. The neighbourhood of the Wrekin and Bridgenorth, and that of Clunn, in the SW corner, are reckoned to yield wool equal to that of Lemſter. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limeſtone, freeſtone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewſbury.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Cambodia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, tho' in ſome places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the ſoil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from thoſe in Europe. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked. The better ſort indeed wear rich garments; and yet thoſe about the court are under a miſerable ſubjection to the king, who ſhews himſelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the refuſal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is ſaid he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy ſeaſon is overflowed; for which reaſon moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and they have no communication for ſome months but by boats. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives. The inhabitants are well ſhaped, have large foreheads, little noſes, handſome mouths, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. Both ſexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards, but the women of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroſſes, leopards, and tygers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beſides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ſerpents 20 feet long. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous; the latter diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows cloſe ſhaved. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

SIAM, a capital city of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſeated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SIARA, a town of S America, in Braſil, capital of a captainſhip of the ſame name, which lies between thoſe of Maragnan and Rio-Grande, on the N coaſt. In the neighbourhood is a fort, on a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 15 S.

SIASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg. It is ſeated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire in Aſia. It is bounded on the E by the Eaſtern Ocean, on the S by Great Tartary, on the W by Ruſſia, and on the N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 2000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The S part is a fertile country, producing all the neceſſaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia conſiſt in fine ſkins and furs. The inhabitants are of three ſorts, pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans, or Ruſſians. The former dwell in foreſts in the winter, and in the ſummer on the banks of rivers. They are clothed with the ſkins of wild beaſts, and their riches conſiſt in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make uſe of reindeer and dogs, inſtead of horſes, to draw their ſledges. They have ſeveral idols, which they are ſometimes diſpleaſed with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Thoſe in the ſouthern parts are not much more polite; but they have horſes with which they go a hunting, and their houſes, though poor, are not ſhifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in theſe parts, ſo ugly as in other places. The Ruſſians ſettled here are much the ſame as in their native country. Through this vaſt tract the Ruſſian caravans travel every year, with their merchandiſe, to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtyſh, Yeniſe, and Okota. In this coun-

ky are not only a great number of freſh water lakes, but likewiſe ſeveral whoſe waters are ſalt; and theſe reciprocally change their nature, the ſalt ſometimes becoming freſh, and the freſh changing into ſaline. Some lakes alſo dry up, and others appear where none were ever ſeen before. The ſalt lake of Yamuſha, in the province of Toboliſk, is the moſt remarkable of all, for it contains a ſalt as white as ſnow, conſiſting entirely of cubic cryſtals. One finds alſo in Siberia ſaline ſprings, ſalt water brooks, and a hill of ſalt. The W part of Siberia is compriſed in the Ruſſian governments of Toboliſk and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutzk. Toboliſk is the capital.

SICHEM, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monaſtery. It is ſeated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 6 N.

SICILY, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, almoſt in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is neareſt Italy is called Capo del Faro: that which regards the Morea, Capo Paſſaro; and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an iſland, it can be only bounded by the ſea; however it is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow ſtrait, called the Faro; but as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro di Meſſina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous ſhelves called Scylla and Charybdis, ſo much celebrated by the Latin poets, but theſe are now ſaid to have been removby the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which deſtroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: The valley of Demona has more foreſt and fruit trees than the two others. It is ſaid to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated ſciences here, and there was an univerſity at Catanea, but now they are greatly neglected. It is ſaid there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies juſt mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazora, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in conſequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he ſucceeded to that crown, and his third ſon Ferdinand became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, ſilk, and excellent fruits.

SICQURS. See SEIKS.

SIDAYE, a ſtrong town on the N coaſt of the iſland of Java in the E Indies with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

SIDDINGTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with a handſome chapel, an unfiniſhed tower, and ſome painted glaſs. It is ſeated on the river Churn, one mile SE of Cirenceſter.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Conteſſa. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 40 30 N.

SIDMOUTH, a fiſhing town in Devonſhire, much frequented in the bathing ſeaſon, and was formerly pretty conſiderable before its harbour was choked up. It is 12 miles SE of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 50 38 N.

SIDON, or SAID, a ſeaport of Paleſtine, anciently a place of great ſtrength, and extenſive trade. It is ſtill of ſome note, has a good caſtle and a well frequented harbour; and is alſo the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw. It is 45 miles WSW of Damaſcus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

SIDRA, a ſpacious gulf on the coaſt of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a ſmall iſland at the bottom of the gulf.

SEIDENBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoye, nine miles SSW of Hoye.

SIEGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, ſubject to the elector palatine. It is ſeated on the Sieg, 15 miles SE of Cologne. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 43 N.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a caſtle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau. It is ſeated on the river of the ſame name, 17 miles NW of Dillenburg, and 37 E of Cologne. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

SIEGMARINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 26 miles

N of Conſtance, and 44 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 2 N.

SIEGESTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Tuſcany, capital of the Siennese, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan church is admirable, and much eſteemed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Moſaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but the women have more freedom than in moſt parts of Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and ſuperb churches. The great area is round, and the houſes about it are of the ſame height, ſupported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a baſin, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a ſea-fight with ſmall veſſels. The Italian language is taught here with ſuch purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is ſeated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Florentino, on the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Caſtro, on the E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuſcan Sea. It is about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees; which feed a great number of ſilk-worms, and there are ſeveral mineral ſprings. Sienna is the capital.

SIENNOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles NNW of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

SIERRA LEONE, a country on the W coaſt of Africa, ſo named, according to ſome authors, by the Portugueſe, on account of its mountains on this coaſt abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coaſt on the SE, to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10° N lat. Others however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the ſame name, the heat of the ſun before any breeze ariſes, is almoſt intolerable; but as a refreſhing gale conſtantly ſprings up about noon, it renders the country ſupportable. The whole tract, on each ſide the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief ſuſtenance of the inhabitants; and upon the whole it is one of the beſt countries on the coaſt. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpoſe of cultivating Weſt India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The firſt ſettlers amounted to 200 white perſons, beſides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the ſetting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the ſame year, a conſiderable degree of ſickneſs and mortality prevailed, occaſioned chiefly by the inſufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains ſet in. Thirty-five white perſons (of whom fourteen were ſoldiers) and many of the blacks died of this ſickneſs. The next year, the ſetting in of the rains was not productive of the ſame effects. The coloniſts were in good health, were all put into poſſeſſion of ſmall lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended ſcale, was begun to be built. Beſides the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in ſugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promiſing. The native chiefs and people appeared to be extremely friendly, and the Company's ſchools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were ſome children of the natives. But this chearful ſcene was ſoon overcaſt, and this beautiful and proſperous colony overwhelmed with ruin. In Sept. 1794, a French ſquadron arrived at Sierra Leone, fired upon the town and did much damage. In the afternoon the enemy landed, finding the town almoſt deſtitute of people, but rich in proviſions, clothing, and other ſtores. They began immediately to break open the houſes and to plunder. What they did not want, they deſtroyed, burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the fields or ſtreets, yards, or elſewhere, not ſparing even aſſes, dogs, and cats. Theſe proceedings they continued the whole ſucceeding week, till they had entirely ruined this beautiful and proſpering colony; and when they found nothing more worth plundering, they ſet fire to the public buildings and all the houſes belonging to the Europeans.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Africa, in a country of the ſame name. Its ſource is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide.

SIERRA LEONE, or LION MOUNTAINS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as

far as Abyſſinia. They were ſtyled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being ſubject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Eſtramadura and New Caſtile from that of Andaluſia. Cervantes has placed the moſt entertaining adventures of his hero, Don Quixote, among theſe mountains which has made them famous all over Europe.

Si-Fans, the name of a people ſubject to China. Their country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N, Ya-long on the W, and Yang-tſe kiang on the E, between 30 and 35° of N lat. The greater part of the Si-fans live in tents; but ſome of them have houſes built of earth, and even brick. Their habitations are not contiguous; they form at moſt but ſmall hamlets, conſiſting of five or ſix families. They feed a great number of flocks, and are in no want of any of the neceſſaries of life. The principal article of their trade is rhubarb, which their country produces in great abundance. Theſe people are of a proud and independent ſpirit, and acknowledge with reluctance the ſuperiority of the Chineſe government, to which they have been ſubjected. They have loſt much of their ancient ſplendour; for the Si-fans, who at preſent are confined in a wild country, where they have not a ſingle city, enjoyed formerly an extenſive dominion, and formed a powerful and formidable empire. The Chineſe annals fix the epocha of the downfall of their empire, about the year 1227: ſince that time, the Si-fans have retired to their native mountains, where, from being a conquering and poliſhed people, they have again ſunk into their original barbarity.

Sigelmessa. See Sugelmessa.

Sigeth, or Zigat, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a moraſs, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the ſtrongeſt places in Hungary. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles NW of Eſſeck, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Signau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Sigtuna, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, ſeated on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upſal.

Siguenza, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a caſtle, in which is an arſenal. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls and well fortified. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges; but the moſt conſiderable ſtructure is the cathedral. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atuenca, 60 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

Silchester, a village in Hampſhire, England, where tradition ſays king Arthur was crowned.

Si-hou, a beautiful lake of China, which waſhes the walls of Hang-tcheou-fou, its water is pure and limpid, and its banks are almoſt every where covered with flowers. Halls and open galleries, ſupported by pillars, have been erected here on piles, for the convenience of thoſe who are fond of walking. In the middle of the lake are two iſlands, to which company generally reſort after having amuſed themſelves with rowing, and in which a temple and ſeveral pleaſure houſes have been built for their reception.

Silesia, a duchy of Germany, 274 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower Luſatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, the Viſtula, the Neiſſe, the Bobr, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elſe. There is a long chain of mountains, which ſeparate Sileſia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of giants, is a famous ſpring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are alſo ſome precious ſtones, but two much time is required to procure them. The higheſt mountain of Sileſia is called Zotenberg, ſituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The moſt conſiderable ſilver-mines at preſent, are at Reitſtein, in the principality of Breig. There are alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ſtones; beſides antimony ſalt-petre, ſulpher, allum, vitriol, quick-ſilver, ſealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linnen-cloth, and they have alſo ſome woolen manufactories, and glaſs-houſes. They feed a great number of cattle, have large ſtudds of horſes, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves becauſe they give a ducat a head for every

ane that is killed. They have a great many lakes full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; alſo plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-ſeed, and turnips, ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants; and in ſome places they cultivate ſaffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it moſtly into vinegar. Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman-Catholics, ſpeaking the Poliſh language, and in the Lower, almoſt all Proteſtants, and ſpeak their mother-tongue. Sileſia is divided into 17 ſmall dutchies, and 7 free ſtates, without comprehending the county of Glatz. Theſe are taken notice of in their proper places. The greateſt part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breſlaw.

SILHET, a town of Hindoſtan, in the E Indies, 100 miles NE of Dacca, and 200 ENE of Moorſhedabad. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 24 52 N.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a town of European Turky, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Miſſovo and Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli, and 170 NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SILKEBURG, formerly a ſtrong town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 18 miles W of Arhuſen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 56 3 N.

SILLEBAR, a ſeaport on the W coaſt of Sumatra in the E Indies, a little S of Bencoolen. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

SIMANCAS, a town of Spain in the province of Leon, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſituate on the Douero, eight miles SW of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 41 45 N.

SIMBIRSK a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kaſan, which contains 13 diſtricts.

SIMBIRSK, a capital town of Ruſſia in the government of Simbirſk. It is ſeated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kaſan. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

SIMI, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſix miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

SIMMERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is ſeated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 35 E of Trier. Lon. 2 42 E, lat. 49 52 N.

SINOGU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the E. Indies, 93 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 21 N.

SIMONS, ST. an iſland of N America, on the coaſt of Georgia, oppoſite the mouth of the Alatamaha, about 15 miles long and four broad. The chief town is called Frederica.

SIMONTHORNA, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a caſtle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is ſeated on the Sarwige, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in the peninſula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moſes, for which reaſon the Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Chriſtians have a monaſtery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monaſtery is ſurrounded by a high wall, and thoſe that go in and out, are drawn up and let down in baſkets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

SINCAPOUR, an iſland and town at the moſt ſouthern extremity of the peninſula of Malacca, oppoſite the iſland of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coaſt forms the ſtrait of Sincapour. It is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

SINDE. See INDUS and TATTA.

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſix miles SW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

SINDY, or SCIND, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Perſia, on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar, on the NE by thoſe of the Seiks, on the E by a ſandy deſert, and on the SE by Cutch. It extends along the courſe of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the wideſt part, is 160. In many particulars of ſoil and climate, and the general appearance of its ſurface, it reſembles Egypt; the lower part being compoſed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow ſlip of country, confined on the Perſian ſide by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a ſandy deſert; the Indus, equal at leaſt to the Nile, winding through the midſt of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW monſoon, or at leaſt in July, Auguſt, and part of September (which is the rainy ſeaſon in moſt other parts of India) the atmoſphere is

here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the ſea. Indeed very few ſhowers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts on the E and on the NW the heats are ſo violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated by apertures on the top, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are cloſely ſhut, by which the hotteſt current of air, near the ſurface, is excluded; and a cooler part, becauſe more elevated, deſcends into the houſe through the funnels. By this alſo vaſt clouds of duſt are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be ſufficient to render the houſes uninhabitable. The roofs are compoſed of thick layers of earth inſtead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholeſome to European conſtitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and who are reckoned to outnumber the Mahometans as 10 to 1 are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worſhip; and this ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy, produce ſaltpetre, ſalammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw ſilk. They have alſo manufactures of cotton and ſilk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They alſo export great quantities of butter, clariſied and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and ſmall hardy horſes. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall fierce creature called a ſhiahguſh. The prince of this province is tributary to the ſultan of Candahar. He reſides at Hydrabad, though Tatta is the capital.

SINES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 37 40 N.

SING, a ſtrong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 47 10 N.

SI-NGAN-FOU, a large city and capital of the province of Chen-ſi in China. Next to Pe-king, it is one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt cities in China; its walls are thick, exceedingly high, and four leagues in circumference; they are flanked with a great number of towers, a bow-ſhot diſtant one from the other, and ſurrounded by a deep ditch. A large block of marble was dug up in the neighbourhood of this city, with an inſcription, partly in Chineſe, partly in Syriac characters; the ſubſtance of which was, that an angel had declared, that the Meſſias was born of a Virgin in Judea, and that his birth was indicated by a new ſtar in the heavens; that the kings of the Eaſt obſerved it; and came to offer preſents to this divine child; its diſtrict contains ſix cities of the ſecond and 31 of the third claſs. It is 480 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

SINGILLES, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbriſk. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 1 N.

SINGO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

SINGOR, a town of Aſia in the peninſula of Malacca, ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

SINIGAGLIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a caſtle, and two harbours. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, in an unwholeſome ſituation 17 miles SE of Peſaro, and 30 ESE of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.

SINOB, or SINOPE, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, ſurrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the caſtle is much neglected. It is greatly decayed, being nothing like what it was. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes the cynic philoſopher, and ſeated on the iſthmus of a peninſula, in the Black Sea. Lon. 33 59 E, lat. 41 5 N.

SINOGU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the E Indies, 90 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat 13 30 N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated in a moraſs, 12 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 15 N.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is ſituate near the Rhone, at the foot of three inſulated rocks, that riſe immediately from the plain. The preſent epiſcopal palace an edifice of ſtone, built in 1547, ſtands

on a rock the apartments are furniſhed with great plainneſs and ſimplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and ſome Roman inſcriptions ſtill remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See VALLAIS.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, on on the S ſide of Jeruſalem.

SIOUT, one of the largeſt and moſt populous towns in Egypt. It has ſeveral moſques, and is the ſee of a Cophtic biſhop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and ſome ſepulchres of the Romans. It is ſurrounded by fine gardens, and palm trees that bear the beſt dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of thoſe who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

SIPHANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 36 miles in circumference. The air is ſo good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and ſilk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles NE of Breſlaw, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SIRAF, a town of Perſia, lying in the Perſian gulf. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SIRGIAN, a town of Perſia noted for its beautiful pottery.

SIRHIND, a very antient city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving ſilk was brought back to Conſtantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 miles NW of Delhi. Lat. 30 1 N, long. 75 35 E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cartaret. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 21 S.

SIRIE, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle, with a caſtle, on a neighbouring hill. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, 25 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 49 36 N.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Aſia; bounded on the N and NE by the Thibetian mountains on the SE by Napaul on the S by Robilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital, of the ſame name, is 160 miles S of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

SIRIUS ISLAND, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

SIRMICH, or SIRMIUM, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Boſweth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Eſſeck. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

SIRONG, or SERONGE, a large town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 miles NE of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

SISIZAN, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of Luconia, one of the Philippine Iſlands. It is ſituate almoſt immediately oppoſite to Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moiſt. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SISSAC, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Baſil, capital of the province of Siſgow. It is 17 miles SE of Baſil.

SISSEG, a town of Auſtrian Croatia, with a monaſtery, ſeated on the Save, 28 miles SE of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlſtadt. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SISSEK, a ſtrong town of Croatia, ſituate at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 40 miles E of Carlſtadt. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 45 48 N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on a peninſula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Meſembria, and 97 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SISTERON, a town, and late epiſcopal ſee, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the priſon of Caſimir V, king of Poland. It is ſeated on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 11 N.

SISTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with a manufacture of braſs, and another of ſaltpetre; and tin ore has likewiſe been found here.

SITIA, a town on the N coaſt of the iſle of Candia, near a bay of the ſame name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SITTARD, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, ſeated near the Maeſe, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 58 N.

SITTINGBURN, a ſmall corporate town

in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SIVRAI, a town of France in the department of Vienne, ſeated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 46 16 N.

SIZUN, a ſmall iſland of France, on the coaſt of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almoſt on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the reſidence of the Gothic kings. It is ſeated on the Lida, in a moraſs, 17 miles NE of Falkoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is ſeated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Fredericſtadt.

SKENECTADY, or SCHENECTADY, a town of the ſtate of New York. The French and Indians ſurpriſed and maſſacred the inhabitants, in 1690. It is ſeated on the Mohawk River 16 miles NW of Albany.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the moſt remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the ſurface of the lake of Derwent-water, to the N of which it is ſituate. It is the haunt of eagles and other birds of prey. This mountain is not difficult of acceſs, and is almoſt covered with graſs, which gradually grows coarſer in the aſcent. The whole top is covered with a looſe brown flaty ſtone.

SKIPTON, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is a handſome place ſeated among hills, near the river Aire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond, and 231 N by W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 55 N.

SKONE. See SCHONEN.

SKYE, an iſland of Scotland, one of the largeſt of the Hebrides. It is ſeparated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its weſtern part is at a conſiderable diſtance from Lewis. It is not leſs than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almoſt an hundred in circumference. The whole iſland is very high ground, and there are ſeven high mountains near each other, almoſt in the centre. The ſoil in the mountains is generally black, though there are ſome parts of a red colour, which they derive from iron. The arable ground is for the moſt part black, yet affords clay in ſome places, blue, red, and white; and in one or two places they have fuller's earth. The iſland of Skye is excellently provided with bays and harbours; the S peninſula, called Oronſa, has an excellent place for anchorage. The mountains here are of conſiderable height: and of ſome the tops are covered with ſnow all the year round; the tops of others are covered with ſand, which the rains waſh down in great quantities. All of them abound with heath and graſs, which afford good paſturage for cattle and ſheep. The arable ground is generally in the vallies betwixt the mountains, and which have always a river running through the middle. The ſoil is extremely fertile, inſomuch that ſome places are ſaid to produce conſtant crops without manure for 40 years. When manured with ſeaware, the general produce is from 20 to 30 fold, and inſtances are even recorded of 100 fold produce. Skye abounds with rivers, all of which afford fiſh of different kinds. Some abound with ſalmon, and ſome with the black muſcles which produce pearl. The climate of Skye is cold and moiſt, the SW wind blowing over a vaſt tract of ſea, brings abundance of rain; but the E wind blowing over the northern part of Scotland brings fair weather, which holds good alſo in the other weſtern iſles. The N wind is very cold, and deſtructive both to corn and graſs. Portree is the capital.

SLAGUEN, a town of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the Wipper. 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a caſtle, 18 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 50 16 N.

SLATE, a diſtrict of the iſland of Skye, ſituate on the SE ſide of the iſland. It is a peninſula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon. 16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N.

SLEAFORD, a populous town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday. It has a ruined caſtle, and a large market-place, built in the form of a parallelogram. It is ſeated in a valley, on a rapid rivulet, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 53 1 N.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, ſeparated from Holſtein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

SLESWICK, an ancient and conſiderable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is an irregularly built,

town of great length, and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houſes are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, reſemble thoſe of Holland. The inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; and many of them ſpeak their tongue, though the uſual languages are the German and Daniſh. Cloſe to Sleſwick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal reſidence; ſee GOTTORP. Sleſwick is ſituate near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roſcommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, and the only market town in it. It is ſeated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 11 miles SW of Glouceſter. In this pariſh, which is 20 miles in compaſs, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Sezraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, ſeated on a lake called Slooten-mere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SLUCZK, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is famous for three battles gained here over the Tartars by Conſtantine, duke of Oſtrog, in the reign of Sigiſmund I. It is ſeated on the river Sluczk, 70 miles SE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, ſeated on the S ſide of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E of Peterſburg. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, oppoſite the iſland of Cadſand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine ſluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German proteſtants, againſt the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalcaldic league. It is ſeated on the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt, and 50 NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 50 49 N.

SMARDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidſtone, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 51 11 N.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

SMITHFIELD, a town of the United States, in Virginia, ſeated on James River.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long and 62 broad. It has immenſe foreſts of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among paſtures and rocks. Mr. Coxe frequently obſerved an acre of land laid out with alternate ſlips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around, ſown with graſs. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the ſoil. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Ruſſia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally poſſeſſed by Poland and Ruſſia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Ruſſia by the peace of Moſcow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Ruſſian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſituate on the Dnieper, and ſtands upon two hills, and the valley between them. It is ſurrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of ſtone, the upper of brick, and their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houſes are moſtly of wood, and little better than cottages: they are only of one ſtory, except a few ſcattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. One long broad ſtreet, which is paved, interſects the whole length of the town in a ſtraight line; the other ſtreets generally wind in circular directions, and are floored with

planks. The walls ſtretching over the uneven ſides of the hills till they reach the banks of the Dnieper, their antient ſtyle of architecture, their groteſque towers, the ſpires of churches ſhooting above the trees, which are ſo numerous as almoſt to conceal the buildings from view, the appearance of meadows and the arable ground, all theſe objects blended together exhibit a ſcene of the moſt ſingular and contraſted kind. On the further ſide of the Dnieper are a number of ſtraggling wooden houſes that form the ſuburbs of the town, and are joined to it by a wooden bridge. According to Mr. Coxe, it contains about 4,000 inhabitants: it has no manufactures; but carries on ſome commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. The principal articles of its trade are flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, hogs briſtles, maſts, planks, and Siberian furs. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 210 N of Kioſ. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

SMOW, a noted cavern, on the N coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs ſo far under ground, that its extremity, it is ſaid, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, and one of the largeſt and richeſt cities of the Levant. The goodneſs of the harbour has cauſed it to be rebuilt ſeveral times, after having been deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandiſe. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight ſynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three biſhops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Conſtantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, ſix from Cogni, ſeven from Cataya, and ſix from Satalia. The caravans of Perſia often bring 200 bales of ſilk in a year, beſides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all ſorts of carpets. The Engliſh and Dutch factors have proteſtant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications conſiſt of a fort, a caſtle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is ſeated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W by S of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 29 E, lat. 38 28 N.

SNACKERBURG, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the Utcht with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danneberg. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SNAITH, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday, ſeated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

SNEECK, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in marſhy land, eight miles S of Franeker. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SNETSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, ſeated on a ſmall inlet of the ſea, 12 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, ſeated on the Pruth, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 SE of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 N.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain in Carnarvonſhire, generally thought to be the higheſt in Britain, tho' ſome think that its height is equalled, and even exceeded, by mountains in Scotland. Its name ſignifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from ſnow and down. This is the moſt noted eminence in the whole region of the Welſh Hills, and may, with propriety be ſtyled the Britiſh Alps. The height of this mountain was meaſured in 1682, when it was computed to be 3720 feet; but more modern calculations make it only 3568, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the higheſt peak. The ſtone that compoſes this mountain is exceſſively hard. Large coarſe cryſtals, and frequently cubic pyrites are found in the fiſſures. An immenſe quantity of water ruſhes down its ſides in numerous rivulets. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fiſh, particularly the char and the guiniard. It was held ſacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnaſſus was by the Greeks. From its ſummit may be ſeen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and all North Wales.

SNOW-HILL, a town of Maryland, ſituate on the Pokomoke, 158 miles S by W of Philadelphia.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Tuſcany. It is now reduced to a village, on account of the un-

wholeſomeneſs of the air. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Fiora, 30 miles SE of Sienna. Lon 11 46 E, lat 42 40 N.

SOANE, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes on the S confines of Allahabad iſſuing from the ſame lake which is the ſource of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an oppoſite direction to that river 1500 miles it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges, makes as it were an iſland of the ſouthern part of Hindooſtan.

SOCIETY ISLES, iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1769, ſituate between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are ſeven in number, Huaheine, Ulitea, Otaha, Balabola, Mouroua, Toobaee, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunders's iſland, which is here included, as being ſubject to Huaheine. The ſoil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, cuſtoms, and manners, are ſo nearly the ſame as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that ſubject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greateſt token of friendſhip. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have ſomething of plot and conſiſtency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praiſe or ſatire; ſo that the origin of ancient comedy may be already diſcerned among them. The people of Huaneine are in general ſtouter and fairer than thoſe of Otaheite, and this iſland is remarkable for its populouſneſs and fertility. Thoſe of Ulitea, on the contrary are ſmaller and blacker, and much leſs orderly. Captain Cook put on ſhore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and alſo an Engliſh boar and ſow, with two goats, at Ulitea. If the valuable animals which have been tranſported thither from Europe ſhould be ſuffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal theſe iſlands in variety and abundance of refreſhments for future navigators.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, on the E by Guatimala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is ſheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot; and the ſoil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards ſettled here.

SOCONUSCO, or GUEVETLAN, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, 440 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

SOCOTORA, an iſland of Aſia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganiſm, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, ſeated on the Seret, 32 miles SW of Jaſſy. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

SODBURY, or CHIPPING SODBURY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and noted for its fine cheeſe. It is ſeated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 miles ENE of Briſtol, and 112 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

SODOR, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland. The biſhop of Man is ſtill called biſhop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a biſhop's ſee, which comprehended all the iſlands, together with the iſle of Man.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand.

SOEST, a large town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Pruſſia. The ſtreets are watered with ſtreams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papiſts. It is 12 miles SW of Lipſtadt, and 30 SE of Munſter. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coaſt of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Eſpirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25° S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portugueſe.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a fort built by the Portugueſe, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

SOFFA, or SOPHIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Begana, 135 miles WNW of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

SOFROY, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handſome moſque. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers,

12 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 33 40 N.

SOONO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the ſame name. It is a dry ſandy country, but yields a great deal of ſalt. The inhabitants are ſaid to be Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe, and the capuchins have a church here. It is ſeated on the Kaire, near its mouth, 185 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

SOHAGEPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. 82 20 E, lat. 23 50 N.

SOHAM, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a fen of the ſame name, near Soham-mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon 0 14 E, lat. 52 21 N.

SOHO, a village in Staffordſhire, two miles NW of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who eſtabliſhed a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware uſually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of ſilver both light and maſſive. Here alſo are made the improved ſteam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two penny pieces iſſued by government in 1797, were ſtamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half-penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

SOIGNIES, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, ſeated near a foreſt of the ſame name, on the river Senne, eight miles NE of Mons, and 17 W of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

SOISSONOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lyonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and paſtures; and with the the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aiſne.

SOISSONS a city of France, in the department of Aiſne, and late province of Soiſſonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, under the firſt race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a biſhop's ſee. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the moſt conſiderable chapters in the kingdom; and the biſhop, when the archbiſhop of Rheims was abſent, had a right to crown the king. The caſtle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the firſt race reſided. Soiſſons is ſeated in a fertile valley, on the river Aiſne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims; and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 23 N.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay on the SW coaſt of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

SOLEBAY. See SOWLEBAY.

SOLENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 44 46 N.

SOLEURE or SOLOTHURN, a canton of Swiſſerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It ſtretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The ſoil, for the moſt part, is fertile in corn; and the diſtricts within the Jura abound in excellent paſtures. It is divided into 11 bailiwics, the inhabitants of which are all Roman catholics, except thoſe of the bailiwic of Buckegberg, who profeſs the reformed religion. The government of this canton was entirely ariſtocratical before the French invaded Swiſſerland; they overturned the ancient government, and erected a democracy in its place.

SOLEURE or SOLOTHURN, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the moſt remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finiſhed in 1772: it is a noble edifice of a whitiſh gray ſtone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a poliſh, and is a ſpecies of rude marble. Soleure is ſurrounded by regular ſtone fortifications, and is 20 miles N by E of Bern, and 27 SSW of Baſle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoli, which empties itſelf by a whitiſh muddy ſtream into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a ſulphurous ſmell ariſing from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in eſteem. In the middle are ſeveral floating iſlands, formed of matted ſerge and herbage, ſpringing from a ſoil of duſt and ſand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which ſwims on the ſurface of the lake, and the ſulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of theſe iſlands are 25 yards long, and will bear five or ſix people, who, by a pole, may

ſhore to different parts of the lake. From this lake iſſues a whitiſh muddy ſtream, which emits vapour of a ſulphureous ſmell, till it reaches the Teverone.

SOLFATERA, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times; and the ſoil is yet ſo hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing elſe beſides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. In the plain within the crater, ſmoke iſſues from many parts, as alſo from its ſides: here, by means of ſtones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the ſmoke paſſes, they collect in an awkward manner what they call *ſale armoniaco*; and from the ſand of the plain they extract ſulphur and alum. The hollow ſound produced by throwing a heavy ſtone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, ſeems to indicate that it is ſupported by a ſort of arched natural vault; and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a ſubterraneous fire ſtill deeper), by the very moiſt ſtream that iſſues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a ſword or knife, preſented to it, in great drops. Near it is a ſmall lake full of black thick water, which ſeems to be always boiling.

SOLFWITZBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Biekingen. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SOLIHUL, a town in Warwickſhire, near which, to the W, is a triangular Daniſh camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 20 miles NE of Worceſter, and 107 NW of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, ſeated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SE of Duſſeldorf. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are ſome ſalt works. It is ſeated on the Uſſolka, 430 miles NE of Kaſan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 5 16 N.

SOLMONA. See SULMONA.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It has a ſtrong caſtle, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, and is ſeated on a hill, 10 miles SE of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS. See DANGER, ISLES OF.

SOLOR, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

SOLTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Jetze, 40 miles NW of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the ſea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightſhire in Scotland.

SOLWAY MOSS, a black moraſs in Cumberland; near it is the river, Eſk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being ſwoln by rains, burſt through the ſhell of turf which covered it, and ſpread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

SOMBRERE, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to ſtrangers.

SOMBRERO, a cluſter of uninhabited iſlands in the W Indies, belonging to the Engliſh. The moſt remarkable of them is a league long, and conſiſt of an eminence, to which the Spaniſh diſcoverers, finding ſome reſemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 miles NW of St. Chriſtopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Briſtol Channel, on the N by Glouceſterſhire, on the E by Wiltſhire, on the SE by Dorſetſhire, and on the SW by Devonſhire. It lies in the dioceſes of Briſtol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns and 385 pariſhes; and ſends 18 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds, is univerſally mild, and generally wholeſome. The ſoil in the NE quarter is in general ſtony, and poſſeſſes a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marſhy moors of great extent. On the W ſide are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the black ſheril region of Exmoor. The S part toward Dorſetſhire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, eſpecially in its SW quarter, vales of the greateſt fertility are interſperſed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganeſe, pole, and red ochre. Cattle, nearly equal

for fize to the Lincolnſhire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The beſt goofe feathers for beds come from the marſhes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a conſiderable ſhare in the woollen manufactures. Briſtol is the capital of this county with reſpect to ſize, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great place of reſort for health and pleaſure.

SOMERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It was formerly a conſiderable place, from which the county took its name, and is at preſent pretty large. It is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 22 N.

SOMMA, a town of Italy in Naples, in its vicinity between 7000 and 8000 pounds weight of ſilk of the beſt quality, are annually made. It is 10 miles E of Naples.

SOMME, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the department of Aiſne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the Engliſh Channel. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, 72 miles diſtant from Berlin.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, which carries on a manufacture in ſerges. It is ſeated on the Vidourle, 10 miles W of Niſmes. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 43 48 N.

SONCINO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, ſeated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremona. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

SONDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Alſen. It has a royal palace, and its harbour is ſaid to be the beſt in Denmark. It is 16 miles ENE of Flenſburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the ſmall river Wipper. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 25 N.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Griſons, and capital of the Valteline, built on both ſides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 miles NE of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

SONERGON, or SUNNERGAUM, a village of Hindooſtan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eaſtern diviſion of Bengal before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is ſeated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

SONG-KIANG-FOU, a city of China in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built cloſe to the water the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it ſupplies, not only the empire, but alſo foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and cauſes it to be much frequented. This city has only four others under its juriſdiction.

SONNEBERG. See SUNNEBURG.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre in S America extending along the E ſide of the gulf of California. It lies in the moſt delightful part of the temperate zone, in lon. 6° W lat. 29° N. There are rich mines of gold and ſilver in this province and it belongs to the Spaniards.

SOOLOO, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, ſituate SW of Mindanao, almoſt midway between that iſland and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or ſultan, and the natives are Malays, and conſequently Mahometans. The populouſneſs of this little ſpot is cauſed by its advantageous ſituation, which renders it a great mart. The Engliſh E India Company have a reſident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

SOPHIA. See SOFFA.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Perſia, in Aderbeitzan, ſeated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SOPHIENBERG, a town of the iſland of Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 54 N.

SOPRA SELVA, a valley of Switzerland in the country of the Griſons.

SOPRON, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on a ſmall river, 27 miles SW of Preſburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 47 46 N.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

SORA, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ringſted. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 55 26 N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Luſatia, ſeated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Croſſen, and 32 NE of Gorlitz. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

SORENTO, an archiepiſcopal town, of Italy in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorento in the bay of Naples, 17 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile,

built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the ſource of the Douero, 74 miles SE of Burgos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SORIANO, a town of Italy in Naples.

SOROCK, a town of Poland, ſeated on the Dnieſter, with a ſtrong caſtle. The Turks were obliged to raiſe the ſiege of this place in 1602.

SOROE, a town of Denmark in the iſland of Zealand. It is encompaſſed by three freſh water lakes, and is 35 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 5 N.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs: and is ſeated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 52 N.

SOVANO, a town of Italy in Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles W of Orvietto. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 42 42 N.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, ſeated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 45 57 N.

SOUILLAC, a town of France in the department of Lot, and late territory of Querci ſeated on the Boreſe, 32 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 44 55 N.

SOUND, a paſſage or ſtrait, lying between the iſland of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which veſſels paſs from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark ſide ſtands the town of Elſineur, and the ſtrong fortreſs of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road: and on the ſide of Sweden ſtands the town of Helſingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demoliſhed caſtle. The Danes take toll of all ſhips that paſs through the ſtrait, which is about four miles over. See ELSINORE.

SOUR, or SUR, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Syria. Here ſtood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See TYRE.

SOUR, or SUR, a river of the Netherlands, which runs, from W to E, through Luxemburg, and falls into Moſelle, a little above Treves.

SOURI, a town of Perſia, in the province Lariſtan. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

SOUSA, or SUSA, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a good harbour. It is a place of ſome trade, and ſeated on a high rock, near the ſea, 65 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 33 52 N.

SOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city in China, the ſecond in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the moſt agreeable in China; Europeans who have ſeen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the ſea, and Sou-tcheou-fou is interſected by canals of freſh water. There is not, perhaps, in the univerſe, a country more delightful, either by the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, or the mildneſs of its climate; the air is ſo temperate, proviſions ſo plentiful and cheap, the ſoil ſo fruitful, and the manners of the people ſo gentle, that this city is conſidered as the paradiſe of China. *Above* (ſay the Chineſe authors) *is the celeſtial paradiſe; but the paradiſe of this world is Sou-tcheou.* To ſee the continual motion of its immenſe number of inhabitants, and the confuſion cauſed every where by their commercial intercourſe with ſtrangers, one would be induced to believe that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great requeſt throughout the whole empire. Its juriſdiction extends over only eight cities; one of which is of the ſecond claſs, and the reſt of the third; but all theſe cities are beautiful and above two or three leagues in circumference each. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe, and late province of Marche 24 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See PACIFIC OCEAN.

SOUTHAM, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Monday, and noted for its cyder. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 52 36 N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a ſeaport and borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. It is commodiouſly ſituated between the Itchen and Teſt, which here flow into into an inlet of the ſea, called Southampton Water which is ſo deep that ſhips of 1500 tons have been launched here and it is navigable almoſt to the head for veſſels of conſiderable burden. Both rivers are navigable for ſome way up the country, from whence, eſpecially from the New Foreſt, vaſt quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the ſhore here ſometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ſhip-builders at Portſmouth dock, few ſhips being of late built at Southampton. It was formerly a port of great commerce, ſtill poſſeſſes a

trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernſey and Jerſey. It is a large and well built town and contains five churches; is ſurrounded by walls and ſeveral watchtowers; and had a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a faſhionable place of reſort for ſea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Daniſh king Canute gave that ſtriking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the diſobedient tide waſhed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ſhip-blocks, from which all the king's yards are ſupplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

SOUTHBURY, a town of the province of Connecticut in N America.

SOUTHEND NEW, a village in Eſſex, ſeated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London, the neareſt place to London for ſea-bathing, and on that account much reſorted to.

SOUTHWARK, a borough in Surry which belongs to the metropolis, being under the juriſdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the BOROUGH, by way of diſtinction, and is a populous place. It ſends two members to parliament It contains ſix pariſhes, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worſhip for diſſenters, and ſeveral charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas' Hoſpital, Guy's Hoſpital, and the Magdalen Hoſpital: alſo the King's Bench and Marſhalſea priſons, and a county gaol. See LONDON.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church. It is 10 miles NE of Nottingham, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 6 N.

SOUTHWOLD, a town and ſeaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the W, is ſtrongly ſeated being almoſt ſurrounded with water, eſpecially at, very high tides. Here a much eſteemed ſalt is made, and it has alſo a trade in corn, beer, and the herring fiſhery eſtabliſhed here contributes to the advantage of the town. It is a corporation commonly called SOWLE or SOLE.

SOWLEBAY or SOLEBAY, a bay off the town of Sowle, where was fought the great ſeafight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 104 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 52 24 N.

SOUTO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 41 5 N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, ſeated on the Queſne. 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 46 30 N

SOUTRA HILL, the moſt elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N part of Berwickſhire in Scotland. In former times it was a noted ſea-mark. In this dreary part of the country there is ſcarce a tree or a buſh, and few houſes or villages worthy of mention. Some ſucceſsful exertions, however, have been made to improve the ſouthern ſide of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

SOUTOTES or SOYOTES, the name of a people in Siberia, ſubject to Ruſſia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the SW border of the lake Baikall, on the frontiers of Mongalia. The Soyotes, both Chineſe and Ruſſian, are poor herdſmen, traverſing uncultivated mountains, and drawing after them miſerable huts, covered with the bark of the birch tree. Some few of them poſſeſs a ſmall number of rein-deer; but with the greateſt part dogs are the favourite animal. They live ſolely by the chace, fiſhing, and on wild roots: and their whole method of living is miſerable and dirty. They are all pagan Schamanes; and differ in no reſpect from moſt of the other ſavages in Siberia as to dreſs, ceremonies and national manners.

SOW, a river in Staffordſhire, which riſes near Healy Caſtle, in the W part of the county, runs parallel to the river Trent till it falls into it near Stafford, below which it receives the Punk.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is ſituated at one end of a deep valley on the banks of a ſmall rivulet, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. The ſides of theſe mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, preſenting a rugged appearance as if ſhattered by the convulſions of earthquakes; but as they are ſtrewed with tall oaks and abundance of ſhrubs, the country around forms a wild, romantic, and beautiful landſcape. The acceſs to the town is very beautiful. The road winds over the mountains till it deſcends to their bottom, when it runs along a ſmooth

valley for a mile or a mile and a half. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets in form of a croſs, and contains about 400 inhabitants. Spa has no wealth to boaſt of. It can ſcarcely furniſh the neceſſaries of life to its own inhabitants during the winter, and almoſt all the luxuries which are requiſite for the great concourſe of affluent viſitors during the ſummer are carried from Liege by women. Its only ſource of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronſterd, Savinière, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for ſtrangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

SPAIN, a conſiderable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biſcay: on the NE by the Pyrenees, which ſeparate it from France; on the E, SE, and S by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old and New Caſtile, Andaluſia, Arragon, Eſtremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biſcay, the Aſturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, ſome of which have been ſeparate kingdoms. The air of Spain, during the months of June, July, and Auguſt, is exceſſively hot in the day-time; but the reſt of the year it is pleaſant and temperate. Even during the above months it is very cool in the ſhade; and ſo cold in the night, that it makes a traveller ſhiver: and in the day-time the violent heat continues only for about four or five hours. In the N, on the mountains, and near the ſea coaſt, the air is much leſs ſultry in ſummer than in the S, eſpecially in the lower parts of the country, and at a diſtance from the ſea. It ſeldom rains here, except about the equinoxes: the froſts are very gentle towards the S; but on the mountains in the N and NE the air is very ſharp in winter. Though there are ſome ſandy barren deſerts in the S, and many barren mountains in the N, yet in the greater part of the country, particularly in the valleys and plains, the ſoil is good, producing a great variety of rich wines, oil, and fruits; ſuch as oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raiſins, dates, figs, chefnuts, pomegranates, capers, pears, and peaches; but not a ſufficiency of grain, which is chiefly owing to the neglect of tillage. Wheat and barley are the moſt common grain; the former of which is ſaid by ſome to be the beſt in Europe. There is not much flax, hemp, oats, or hay, in Spain: but there is plenty of honey, ſalt, fine wool, ſilk, and cotton; and, in ſome places, of rice and ſugar-canes. Here alſo are abundance of mules, and, in ſome provinces, of horſes, together with deer, wild-fowl, and other game, chamois and other goats, but few horned cattle. Wolves are almoſt the only wild beaſts in the country. The herb kali, which is uſed in making ſalt, ſoap, and glaſs, grows in great plenty on the ſea ſhore. The wild bulls, uſed in their bull-fights, are bred in Andaluſia. The ſeas about Spain are well ſtored with fiſh; among which is the anchovy, in the Mediterranean. We may gueſs at the number of ſheep here by that of the ſhepherds, which is ſaid to be about 40,000. The ſheep that bear the fine wool move regularly, every ſummer, from S to N, along the mountains, which yield a great variety of ſweet herbs and plants, and return again towards winter. During this progreſs, large quantities of ſalt are diſtributed among them, and all poſſible care is taken both of their health and fleeces. The chief mountains are the Pyrenees, which ſtretch from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, but not in a direct line, for near 200 miles: their breadth is, in ſome places, not leſs than 80. The mountains yield great quantities of timber for ſhipping, which are conveyed by the Ebro and other rivers to the Mediterranean. According to the ancient and modern writers, they abound alſo with gold, ſilver, iron, lead, tin, cinnabar, quickſilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calaminaris, &c. beſides gems, and mineral waters both hot and cold. The gold and ſilver mines are not worked at preſent, but thoſe of iron are. The neglect of the former is owing partly to the indolence of the Spaniards, and partly to the gold and ſilver imported from America. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro. The Spaniards are zealous Romaniſts. No where is there more pomp, farce, and parade, in what regards religion; and no where leſs true Chriſtianity. Their zeal and their ſuperſtition exceed that of any other Roman Catholic country, unleſs perhaps we ſhould except Portugal. There are eight archbiſhops in Spain, ſeven in America, and one in Aſia at Manilla; each of which has his ſuffragan biſhops, 44 epiſcopal ſees, and 24 univerſities. Though the reſt of the nation is poor, the clergy are immenſely rich, and their revenues of all kinds very great. Moſt of the towns and eſtates belong to them, and are exempt from all public burdens;

yet their avarice is inſatiable, eſpecially that of the Mendicant friars, though they profeſs poverty. Their commerce, which is free from all duties and impoſts, is alſo a rich fund to them. Though the Spaniards are naturally men of wit and of an elevated genius, yet little progreſs in the ſciences is to be expected from them, while the clergy uſe their utmoſt efforts to keep them in ignorance, branding all literary reſearches with the name of herefy, and inveighing againſt the ſeats of the muſes as the ſchools of hell, where the devil teaches ſorcery. The chief manufactures of Spain are thoſe of ſilk, wool, iron, copper, and other hardwares; but theſe fall far ſhort of the flouriſhing condition to which they might be brought: hence a great part of the treaſures of America go to the foreign merchants, who ſupply them with goods for that part of the world. However, it is certain, that Spain, ſince it hath had princes of the houſe of Bourbon upon the throne, hath improved its revenues, increaſed its forces by ſea and land, and applied itſelf more than it did before to manufactures and huſbandry; having ſhaken off, in ſome meaſure, that idle indolent diſpoſition which rendered it ſo contemptible in the eyes of other nations: but it will be a long time before they will be able to ſupply the wants of their own country, and thoſe of America, in any great degree. Spain is extremely well ſituated for trade: but moſt of its produce is exported by foreigners, except what is carried to the Indies; and even with regard to that trade, they are little better than factors to the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Italians. It is ſaid to have contained between twenty and thirty millions; whereas now it does not contain above nine: and this, among other cauſes, is owing to the pride and lazineſs of the inhabitants, want of manufactures and good regulations, neglect of the mines and agriculture, the expulſion of the Moors, the peopling of America, heavy taxes, the great number of convents, exceſſive venery, and the conſequent infecundity of both ſexes. Their debauchery and ſterility are partly occaſioned by their way of living; for they make great uſe of ſpices, and drink a great deal of chocolate, and ſtrong wine mixed with brandy. The cauſes aſſigned for the want of people in Spain will account in ſome meaſure for its poverty; notwithſtanding it is computed that it receives one year with another, ſetting aſide other ſums, above 26 millions of pieces of eight, in regiſtered gold and ſilver. As moſt of the manufactures that are ſent to America are furniſhed by Britain, France, Italy, and Holland, ſo a great part of the treaſure brought home by the galleons is paid to the merchants of thoſe nations. In the laſt century, the revenues of Spain amounted to 32 or 33 millions of livres; but afterwards they were ſo reduced, that they did not exceed ſeven or eight millions. At preſent, the revenues of the crown ariſing in Spain are computed at five millions ſterling *per annum*, beſides what ariſes from America. The ſilver mines there are inexhauſtible; and of the produce of theſe a fifth belongs to the king. The taxes in Spain are numerous and heavy. The land forces, in time of peace, are computed at about 80,000; and in time of war, muſt be much more numerous. Their navy at preſent cannot be aſcertained. The language of this country, eſpecially that ſpoken in Caſtile, which is by far the pureſt, approaches the neareſt to the Latin of any language in Europe, mixed with Arabic words and terminations introduced by the Moors. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions ſwarthy, their countenances expreſſive. As to what regards the character of the Spaniards, they do not want either an inclination or capacity for the ſciences; but have hardly an opportunity of acquiring any true learning or knowledge, at leaſt in their ſchools and univerſities. They are admired for their ſecrecy, conſtancy, gravity, patience in adverſity, and loyalty. They are alſo ſaid to be true to their word, great enemies to lying, and ſo nice and jealous in point of honour, that they will ſtick at nothing to wipe off any ſtain that is caſt upon it. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their perſons they are ſmall and ſlender. Jealouſy is no longer the characteriſtic of a Spaniſh huſband; the married ladies have here the cortejo, or male attendant, in the ſame manner as the Italians have their ciciſbeos. The eſtabliſhed religion is popery; and here the inquiſition once reigned in all its horrors: but, although it ſtill exiſts, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmleſs. Spain, once the moſt free, is now one of the moſt deſpotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges: but though not abſolutely aboliſhed, they have no part in the government. They are aſſembled indeed, occaſionally (as at the acceſſion of the monarch) but *merely* as an appendage to the royal ſtate, without power, or any

other conſequence than what reſults from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO, OLD.

SPAITLA, a town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are ſome magnificent ruins. It is 90 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a ſtrong town of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Diocleſian, the walls of which make two thirds of thoſe of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam publiſhed a ſplendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is ſtrongly ſeated on a peninſula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles SE of Sebenico, and 102 NW of Raguſa. Lon 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is a very neat town, and is ſeated near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coaſting trade. Here is the moſt extenſive heronry in England, and the herons build together on high trees like rocks. It is 14 miles S by W of Boſton, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

SPANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and middle marche of Brandenburg, ſurrounded on all ſides by moraſſes, and cloſe to it is a fine fortreſs. The arſenal is in ſubterraneous vaults, and there is a priſon for ſtate criminals. It is ſeated on the Havel, eight miles NW of Berlin, and 17 NE of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

SPANISH-TOWN, See JAGO, ST.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the coaſt of Barbary, at the entrance of the ſtraits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

SPEAN. See LOCHY, LOCH.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is ſeated on a hill, three miles NW of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoletto. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

SPETISBURY, a village of Dorſetſhire, with the remains of a Saxon camp.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which has its ſource in Inverneſsſhire, divides Murrayſhire from Banffſhire for more than 20 miles, and diſcharges itſelf in the German Ocean, at the village of Speymouth, eight miles W of Cullen.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, 47 miles SE of Genoa, and 65 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles SSE of Anſpach.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on the W ſide of the lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, 22 miles SW of Hildeſheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a caſtle, 15 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 44 45 N.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E of Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

SPINALONGA, a town of the iſland of Candia in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour and a citadel, and is ſituate near the cape of Spinalongo, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SPINIE, a lake of Scotland, in Inverneſsſhire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, ſituated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild ſwans migrate hither, and even breed here.

SPIRE, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadeſt, divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is ſeated on the W ſide of the Rhine, ſeven miles N of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

SPIRBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

SPIRITU-SANTO, a ſeaport of Braſil, in S America, capital of a government of the ſame name, with a caſtle. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of the iſland of Cuba, 155 miles ESE of Havannah. Lon. 79 47 E, lat. 22 15 N.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Liſer, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

SPITAL, an ancient village in Lincolnſhire, 11 miles N of Lincoln, noted for two ſprings, one called Julian's Well, and the other Caſtleton Well. It was part of the Roman cauſeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portſmouth and the iſle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, the moſt northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no ſettled inhabitants, and it is known only to thoſe who go on the coaſt to fiſh for whales. See GREENLAND.

SPLUGEN, a town of the country of the Griſons, ſeated near the ſource of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rheinwald, and is 42 miles SW of Coire.

SPOLETTO, a duchy of Italy, 55 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

SPOLETTO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It ſuffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Teſſino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

SPONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a county of the ſame name, 27 miles W of Mentz, and 46 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 54 N.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Bohemia, and paſſing through Luſatia, into the marquiſate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, oppoſite Spandaw.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of N America, in Maſſachuſets, in the county of Hampſhire, ſeated on the E ſide of Connecticut River, 96 miles W of Boſton.

SPROTTAU, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Glogau, with walls flanked by towers, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles SW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

SPURN HEAD, a long ſickle-ſhaped promontory in Yorkſhire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouſe. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

SQUILACE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a ſmall place, ſeated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the ſame name, 30 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

STABLO, or STAVELO, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is ſent to foreign parts. It is ſeated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 29 N.

STADE, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with a fortreſs, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the dutchy, ſubject to the elector of Hanover; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the ſeat of the regency and chief courts of juſtice of the dutchies of Bremen and Verden; and is ſeated on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenberg. Here is a palace in the garden of which is a mineral ſpring. It is eight miles E of Minden. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 52 24 N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſeated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 44 34 N.

STAFFA, a famous iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW end is ſuppoſed

by ranges of natural pillars moſtly above 50 feet high, ſtanding in colonnades, according as the bays or points of land form themſelves, upon a firm baſis of ſolid unformed rock, above theſe, the ſtratum which reaches to the ſoil or ſurface of the iſland, varied in thickneſs, as is the iſland itſelf formed into hills and vallies; each hill, which hangs over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; ſome of theſe above 60 feet in thickneſs, from the baſe to the point, formed by the ſloping of the hill on each ſide, almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture. Here is alſo a cavern, called Finna-cool, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high; it is ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of thoſe, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely; and at the ſame time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; ſo that the fartheſt extremity is very plainly ſeen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholeſome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound. This iſland is every where ſupported by baſaltic rocks and pillars, ſuperior in beauty and grandeur to thoſe which form the Giants Cauſeway in Ireland.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, ſituate on the Lauter, 16 miles miles NNE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 15 N.

STAFFORD, a borough and the county-town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has two pariſh churches, and a fine ſquare market-place, in which is the ſhire-hall, and under it the market-houſe. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on a plain bounded by riſing ground, at a very little diſtance from the river Sow, over which there is a bridge, 14 miles NW of Lichfield, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 24 W, lat. 52 48 N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country, ending in a point at the N and S extremities, having to the W the counties of Cheſter and Salop; to the E thoſe of Derby and Warwick; and to the S Worceſterſhire. The rivers Dove and Trent form a natural boundary on the Derbyſhire ſide; on the other ſides it has no remarkable limits. It lies in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry; contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 pariſhes; and ſends 10 members to parliament. The N part of Staffordſhire, called the Moorlands, is a wild hilly country, reſembling the adjacent Derbyſhire. The valley along which the Trent glides is for the moſt part very fertile and beautiful, adorned with ſeats and plantations, and affording a variety of beautiful proſpects. The middle and S parts of the county in general are agreeably diverſified with wood, paſture, and arable. The great foreſt of Cank or Cannock, in the centre, once covered with oaks, is now, and has long been, a wide naked tract. At the S extremity the Client-hills, Hagley, and its neighbourhood, are well known for the more romantic beauties which they poſſeſs. Coal is abundant in various parts of Staffordſhire; particularly in the moorlands and the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle; and alſo about Wolverhampton, at Biſhton and Wedneſbury, whence Birmingham is chiefly ſupplied with its fuel. The N and S parts alſo contain much iron ore. This county has long been noted, and is now particularly famous, for its potteries; the chief ſeat of which is near Newcaſtle, in a line of villages extending about ten miles. The S extremity of the county is enlivened by various branches of the hardware manufacture, in which it participates with the neighbouring Birmingham. The trade of this county is in a peculiar manner aſſiſted by the grand ſyſtem of canal navigation, of which it is, as it were, the centre, and which is carried through its whole length. The *grand trunk*, as it has been ingeniouſly termed, enters the north of the county from Cheſhire, and, after piercing Harecaſtle-hill, by a ſubterraneous paſſage of a mile and a half in length, paſſes through the potteries, and thence ſouthwards acroſs the Trent almoſt to Litchfield; from whence it turns ſhort over the Trent again, and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wilden-ferry. From the neighbourhood of Stafford it ſends off a branch, which runs directly ſouthwards by Penkridge, and near Wolverhampton, to join the Severn near Kidderminſter. With this a canal from Birmingham and another from Stourbridge

communicate. Thus the great ports of Briſtol, Liverpool, and Hull, are all acceſſible to the various products and manufactures of Staffordſhire. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold.

STAFFURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles SSW of Magedburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, ſeated on the gulf of Conteſſa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ariſtotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba Nova, and is 16 miles from Conteſſa. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

STAGNO, a ſeaport of Raguſan Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a peninſula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Raguſa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 12 N.

STAIN, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, over which is a toll bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 48 11 N.

STAINS, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Friday, ſeated on the Thames, over which is a ſtone bridge. At ſome diſtance above the bridge, at Colne Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the juriſdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 miles W by S of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 27 N.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, and a manufacture of ſtockings. Here is an ancient croſs of one ſtone, 21 feet high, on a baſe of eight feet. It is 20 miles N by E of Dorſetſhire, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N.

STALIMENE. See LIMNOS.

STAMFORD, a borough in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday and Friday, ſituated at the moſt ſouthern part of the country, on the Welland, which is navigable hence. It is a large old town, which formerly poſſeſſed a univerſity, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freeſtone. It ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has ſix pariſh churches. It is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

STAMPALIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coaſt of Natolia. It is 15 miles long and five broad, almoſt without inhabitants, and wants freſh water.

STANCHIO, a fertile iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, 19 miles NE of Stampalio, and 40 NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 23 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the ſame name, is well built, and ſeated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Friday, eight miles N of Hertford and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 56 N.

STANMORE, a dreary diſtrict in the E angle of Weſtmorelaud, of the moſt ſavage aſpect, and which has been deſcribed in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rere-croſs, ſet up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tueſday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 54 48 N.

STANLEY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Glouceſter, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middleſex; here is a hill, which is ſo very elevated, that the trees upon it are a ſeamark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See WHITCHURCH.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

STANTZ, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is ſeated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zuric. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

STANWIX, a fort of N America, in New York, ſeated near the ſource of the Mohank river, 60 miles NW of Albany. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

STARAIA RUSSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, ſeated on the river Poliſh, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Pruſſian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a caſtle. It has manufactures of ſerges, ſhaloons, ramnics, druggets, &c. and is ſeated on the Ihna, 18 miles SE of Stetin, and 37 NW of Landſperg. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Lower Saxony, 30 miles diſtant from New Brandenburg.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonſhire, in the Engliſh Channel, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

STATEN ISLAND, an iſland of N America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the ſtate of New York. It is 18 miles long and ſix broad, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants. On the S ſide is a conſiderable tract of level land; but, in general, this iſland is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is its only town of any note, and that is a poor inconſiderable place, the inhabitants are chiefly French and Dutch.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy iſland, in the Pacific Ocean, in 55° S lat. Between this iſland and Terra del Fuego is the ſtrait of Le Maire.

STAVANGER, an epiſcopal town in Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a harbour. It is ſeated on a peninſula, near the fortreſs of Doſwick, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

STAVEREN, an ancient ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, formerly a conſiderable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with ſand. It is ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten, and 15 NE of Enchuyſen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Swiſſerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high with ſuch impetuoſity, as to reſolve itſelf into a fine ſpray, which, viewed in ſome particular ſituations, reſembles a cloud of duſt. The roaring noiſe it makes is accompanied by a tempeſt, occaſioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. Hence it derives its name: the word Staubbach, in German, ſignifying a ſpring of duſt. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUFEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 48 55 N.

STAUFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 miles from Wetzlar.

STAVROPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk. Lon. 28 58 E, lat. 53 44 N.

STAVROPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus. Lon. 41 50 E, lat. 44 56 N.

STAUNTON, a town of N America in Virginia, on the river Potomac, 30 miles WNW of Charlotteſville.

STEAGE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Meon, with a harbour, 38 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 55 5 N.

STEENBERGEN, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maeſe, and is ſeven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Breda. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 32 N.

STEENKERR, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 63 50 N.

STEENKIRK, a village of Auſtrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Bruſſels.

STEENWYCK, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the river Aa, 20 miles SE of Slooten, and 32 N of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 50 N.

STEGEBURG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, ſeated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

STEIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zuric. It is ſeated on the Rhine, where it iſſues from the lake of Conſtance, commanding a delightful proſpect, and is 15 miles W of Conſtance, and 15 NE of Zuric. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 42 N.

STEINAU, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

STEINFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia. It has an academy, and is ſeated on the Vecht, 16 miles NW of Munſter. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 12 15 N.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a caſtle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N coaſt of the iſle of Mona, with a caſtle. It is almoſt ſurrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuſe, and late duchy of Bar, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 24 miles N by W of Verdun. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 28 N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and ſubject to Pruſſia. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 41 N.

STENNIS, a village in the iſland of

Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromneſs, is a curious bridge, or cauſeway, acroſs a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this cauſeway, ſome ſtones of aſtoniſhing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many huge maſſes of ſtone in the neighbourhood, ſimilar to Stonehenge, on Saliſbury Plain.

STEPNEY, a village E of London, and almoſt contiguous to it. Its pariſh was of ſuch extent, that it was divided into 6, and it is one of the largeſt in the bills of mortality.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles SE of Wiſmar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyſoch, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of Pruſſian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is a flouriſhing place, and carries on a conſiderable trade. In 1795, great part of the town was burnt down by a dreadful fire. It is ſeated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

STEVENAGE, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hereford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortreſs of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Maeſe, 20 miles NE of Maeſtricht.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

STEWARTSTOWN, a ſmall town of Scotland in the county of Ayr, 14 miles NNE of Ayr.

STEWARTSTOWN, an inconſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles NNE of Dungannon.

STEYNING, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STEYRE, a town of Upper Auſtria, and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles SE of Lintz. Lon. 14 23 E, lat. 48 6 N.

STEYREGG, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, 36 miles ESE of Paſſau, and 84 W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 40 15 N.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and citadel of Germany in Weſtphalia, and county of E Frieſland 18 miles ESE of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 14 N.

STILIGIANO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, famous for its baths, and ſeated near the river Salandrella.

STILTON, a town in Huntingdonſhire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheeſe. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N by the archduchy of Auſtria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Saltzburg. It is 125 miles long, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the ſoil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleaſant. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great eſteem. The inhabitants are zealous worſhippers of the Virgin Mary Gratz is the capital.

STIRLING, the capital of Stirlingſhire, ſituated on the S ſide of the Forth, on a hill, which, riſing from the E, terminates abruptly in a ſteep rock, the ſite of the caſtle, reſembling, on a ſmaller ſcale, the appearance of Edinburgh. The caſtle is of great antiquity, but its origin is not exactly known. The Scottiſh kings often reſided here, and almoſt the whole minority of James VI was ſpent here, under his tutor Buchanan. In the laſt rebellion, it was ſucceſsfully defended by general Blakeney. The outſide of the palace is curiouſly encircled with various groteſque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, and ſerves for two ſeparate places of worſhip. The view of the river Forth from the caſtle is remarkable on account of its windings, for though the diſtance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, ſhaloons, and other woollen ſtuffs; that of tartans, formerly very flouriſhing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious ſituation, commands the paſs between the N and S part of Scotland. It

is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the river Forth, which divides it from Perthſhire, and Clackmannanſhire; on the NE by the mouth of the Forth; on the SE by Linlithgowſhire, on the S by Lanerkſhire; and on the SW and W by Dumbartonſhire. It is about 25 miles from E to W, and 15 from N to S. The S part of this country is mountainous, but that part which is near the Forth is fertile, and abounds with coal. This county produces corn, paſture, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes; beſides ſalmon and other fiſh from the rivers. The Forth, which is the moſt famous, though not the largeſt river in Scotland, runs from W to E into the Frith of Forth, receiving a great number of ſmaller ſtreams; beſides which, this country is watered by the Carron, Glazert and Avon waters; and has the advantage of the new canal from Glaſgow running through it, to the Carron mouth. Its principal towns are, Stirling with its fine caſtle, Falkirk, Kilſyth, and Kirkintulloch.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, ſeated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 41 24 N.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on the Maeſe, 12 miles N of Maeſbricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4 N.

STOCKACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. In the neighbourhood of this town on March 25, 1796, the archduke Charles totally defeated the French, under general Jourdan, and diſperſed their army. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles N of Conſtance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is nine miles NW of Wincheſter, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of N America, in the province of Maſſachuſets, 44 miles W by N of Springfield.

STOCKERAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria. It is ſituate on the Danube, and is ſix miles NW of Neuburg.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a ſituation remarkable for its romantic ſcenery. This capital which is very long and irregular, occupies, beſides two peninſulas, ſeven ſmall rocky iſlands, ſcattered in the Maeler, in the ſtreams which iſſue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contraſted views are formed by numberleſs rocks of granite, riſing boldly from the ſurface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houſes, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as chryſtal, and of ſuch depth, that ſhips of the largeſt burden can approach the quay, which is very large, and lined with ſpacious buildings. Towards the ſea, about two or three miles from the town, the harbour is contracted into a narrow ſtrait, and winding among high rocks, diſappears from the ſight; and the proſpect is terminated by diſtant hills overſpread with foreſt. It is far beyond the power of words, or of the pencil, to delineate theſe ſingular views. The central iſland, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handſomeſt parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbour, ſeveral ſtreets riſe one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the ſummit. Except in the ſuburbs, where ſeveral houſes are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of ſciences, and an arſenal. Stockholm is 200 miles NE of Copenhagen, and 900 NE of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STOCKPORT, a town in Cheſhire with a market on Friday. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is ſeated on the Merſey, ſix miles S of Mancheſter, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 33 N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wedneſday. It has a large manufacture of ſailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is ſeated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 444 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

STOCKZOW, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, ſeated on the Viſtula, 12 miles SE of Teſchen. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

STOKE, a village in Dorſetſhire, near which in 1750, ſome antiquities were dug up.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, SE of Downham, with a fair on December, and a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouſe.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk. Its church which is ſituated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ſhips

that paſs the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles diſtance

STOKE, or STOKE POGES, a village in Buckinghamſhire, four miles NNE of Windſor. Its churchyard was the ſcene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

STOKECOMER, a town in Somerſetſhire, 26 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

STOKE DABERNON, a village in Surry, with ſulphureous ſprings.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 29 N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It has a caſtle, where the count reſides, and is ſeated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N of Northauſen, and 58 NW of Leipſick. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 51 42 N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the marquiſate of Baden, ſeated in a moraſs, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Straſburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated in a valley, on a river of the ſame name, 50 miles NE of Colberg, and 66 NW of Dantzic. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 54 32 N.

STONE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Trent, ſeven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

STONEHAM, NORTH a village in Hants, ſeated on the Itchen, three miles NE of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783 to the memory of admiral Hawke.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of ſtones, on Salisbury Plain, ſix miles NE of Salisbury. It conſiſts of ſeveral very large ſtones, placed on one another; and is ſuppoſed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, becauſe it is in a circular form, and ſeems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at preſent. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of thoſe enormous ſtones one upon another; for they are ſo heavy, that it is thought no method now known is ſufficient to have raiſed thoſe that lie acroſs, to that height.

STONEHAVEN, the county town of Kincardineſhire Scotland, with a good harbour ſecured by a ſtone pier. Near it ſtands Dunnoter caſtle on a lofty perpendicular rock almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. Not far hence, is a percipitous cliff, called Fowl's Heugh, remarkable for the reſort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are thought a delicacy and are much ſought after in the hatching ſeaſon. In this town is a manufacture of canvaſs and ſome trade in dried fiſh and oil. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STORKAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, 24 miles ESE of Berlin, and 26 WSW of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 24 N.

STORMARIA, a principality in the duchy of Holſtein, bounded on the N by Holſtein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is ſeparated by the Elbe. Gluckſtadt is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a town of Scotland, in the iſle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E ſide of the N diviſion of the iſland.

STORTFORD, or BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E ſide are the ruins of a caſtle, on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 55 N.

STOSSEN, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, ſix miles S of Weiſſenfels, and ſix SE of Namburg.

STOUR, a river which riſes on the moſt northerly point of Dorſetſhire, on the edge of Wiltſhire; and after waſhing Stourminſter, and Blandford, flows to the Hampſhire border, and enters the ſea at Chriſtchurch.

STOUR, a ſmall ſtream in Kent, which riſes in the Weald, flows by Canterbury and empties itſelf into the ſea below Sandwich.

STOUR, the moſt conſiderable river in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Eſſex and Suffolk, watering Clare Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell an arm of the ſea from Ipſwich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the ſea and forms the harbour of Harwich.

STOUR, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs through the S angle of that county in its courſe to meet the Severn, in Worceſterſhire.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Friday. This town is noted for its glaſs and iron works; and is ſeated on the Stour, over which is a

bridge, 21 miles N of Worceſter, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 32 N.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. This fair is under the juriſdiction of the univerſity of Cambridge: and the commodities are horſes, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheeſe, &c.

STOURMINSTER, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, noted for the ruins of an ancient caſtle, in its vicinity, which was the ſeat of the W Saxon kings. It is ſeated on the Stour over which is a ſtone bridge, 20 miles NE of Dorcheſter, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STOURPORT, a conſiderable village in Worceſterſhire where the Staffordſhire and Worceſter canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very buſy centre of inland water carriage. It has a ſtone bridge over the Severn finiſhed in 1775 and is four miles S of Kidderminſter.

STOW, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only ſeated on a bleak hill, but is deſtitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 54 N.

STOWEY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

STOW MARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipſwich. Its cherries are thought to be the fineſt in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipſwich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, ſituate on the Mourne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry. Lon. 7 19 W, lat. 54 50 N.

STRADELLA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Verſa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of Ravin, and 47 NW of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

STRAITS OF CALAIS. See PAS DE CALAIS.

STRAELEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Pruſſian Guelderland, five miles SW of Guelders. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

STRALSUND, a ſtrong ſeaport of Upper Saxony, in Swediſh Pomerania. In 1678 it ſurrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houſes had been burnt in one night. Charles XII, in 1718, came hither after his return from Turkey; but Sweden not being able to hold out againſt five great powers, it was forced to ſubmit in 1715. In 1726, it was reſtored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Francen, and has a harbour ſeparated from the iſle of Rugen by a narrow ſtrait. It is 15 miles NW of Gripſwald, and 40 NE of Guſtrow. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

STRANGFORD, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſeated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Iriſh Sea, ſeven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the ſea, in the county of Down, on the E coaſt of Ireland. It contains 54 iſlands that have names, and many others that are nameleſs. The burning of Kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in theſe iſlands. Four of them are called Swan Iſlands, from the number of Swans that frequent them. It is 17 miles long and five broad, and abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſmelts; and off the bar, about Auguſt, is a periodical herring fiſhery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Iriſh Sea, is three miles below Strangford.

STRANRAWER, a borough in Wigtonſhire, ſituate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glenlude. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

STRASBERG, a town and lordſhip of Suabia, 18 miles E of Kotwell, and 19 W of Buchau.

STRASBURG, a commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace. It is ſituate a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are ſix bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, are computed to be 46,000. The principal ſtructures are made of a red ſtone, dug from the quarry which are along the Rhine. This town formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he conſtructed, have been ſo much augmented, that Straſburg may be conſidered as one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697. The town

is entered by six gates. Before the French revolution it was an archiepiscopal see. In the cathedral is a clock which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Brasil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

STRASBURG, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle. It was often taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles, and is seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Ucker marche of Brandenburg, 12 miles N of Prenzlo, and 56 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53 38 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah County, 18 miles SW of Winchester.

STRASBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, 58 miles W of Philadelphia.

STRATFORD, a considerable village in Essex, four miles ENE of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakespeare, who was interred here in 1616. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, eight miles SW of Warwick, and 94 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 15 N.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Roman Watling street, 12 miles E of Buckingham, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a considerable village in Suffolk, which has a share in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Ipswich.

STRATFORD STONY, a large town in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on the river Ouse, to which the Watlingstreet comes, crosses the country, from Dunstable, 6 miles from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Chester. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 3 N.

STRATHAVON, a town in Lanerkshire, to the S of Hamilton, surrounded by the fertile tract of Strathmore from which it takes its name.

STRATHBOGIE, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 13 miles SW of Banff, and 56 NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 57 25 N.

STRATHERN, a beautiful vale in Perthshire, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn fields, divided by the river Earn, which serpentines finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houses.

STRATHMORE, a valley in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORE, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, a fertile vale in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

STRATHY, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 50 55 N.

STRAUBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortification; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratisbon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

STREATHAM, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hotpitals.

STREBLA, a town of Germany, in Up-

bridge, 21 miles N of Worceſter, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 32 N.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. This fair is under the juriſdiction of the univerſity of Cambridge: and the commodities are horſes, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheeſe, &c.

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STOW, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only ſeated on a bleak hill, but is deſtitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 54 N.

STOWEY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

STOW MARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipſwich. Its cherries are thought to be the fineſt in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipſwich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, ſituate on the Mourne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry. Lon. 7 19 W, lat. 54 50 N.

STRADELLA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Verſa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of Ravin, and 47 NW of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

STRAITS OF CALAIS. See PAS DE CALAIS.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Pruſſian Guelderland, five miles SW of Gueldres. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51 23 N.

STRALSUND, a ſtrong ſeaport of Upper Saxony, in Swediſh Pomerania. In 1678 it ſurrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houſes had been burnt in one night. Charles XII, in 1718, came hither after his return from Turkey; but Sweden not being able to hold out againſt five great powers, it was forced to ſubmit in 1715. In 1726, it was reſtored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Franeen, and has a harbour ſeparated from the iſle of Rugen by a narrow ſtrait. It is 15 miles NW of Gripſwald, and 40 NE of Guſtrow. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

STRANGFORD, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſeated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Iriſh Sea, ſeven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the ſea, in the county of Down, on the E coaſt of Ireland. It contains 54 iſlands that have names, and many others that are nameleſs. The burning of Kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in theſe iſlands. Four of them are called Swan Iſlands, from the number of Swans that frequent them. It is 17 miles long and five broad, and abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſmelts; and off the bar, about Auguſt, is a periodical herring fiſhery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Iriſh Sea, is three miles below Strangford.

STRANRAWER, a borough in Wigtonſhire, ſituate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glenluce. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

STRASBERG, a town and lordſhip of Suabia, 18 miles E of Rotwell, and 19 W of Buchau.

STRASBURG, a commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace. It is ſituate a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are ſix bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, are computed to be 46,000. The principal ſtructures are made of a red ſtone, dug from the quarry which are along the Rhine. This town formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he conſtructed, have been ſo much augmented, that Straſburg may be conſidered as one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697. The town

is entered by ſix gates. Before the French revolution it was an archiepiſcopal ſee. In the cathedral is a clock which ſhews the motions of the conſtellations, the revolutions of the ſun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumſtance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a ſchool of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mauſoleum of Marſhal Saxe. Straſburg is 55 miles N of Braſil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

STRASBURG, a ſtrong town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in Culm, with a caſtle. It was often taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles, and is ſeated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Uckermarche of Brandenburg, 12 miles N of Prenzlo, and 56 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53 38 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah County, 18 miles SW of Winchester.

STRASBURG, a town of Pennſylvania, in Lancaſter County, 58 miles W of Philadelphia.

STRATFORD, a conſiderable village in Eſſex, four miles ENE of London. It is ſeparated from Bow, in Middleſex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, ſaid to be the moſt ancient ſtone one in England.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſday, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakeſpeare, who was interred here in 1616. It is governed by a mayor, and ſeated on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge, eight miles SW of Warwick, and 94 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 15 N.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Roman Watling ſtreet, 12 miles E of Buckingham, 11 from Dunſtable, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 58 N.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a conſiderable village in Suffolk, which has a ſhare in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Ipſwich.

STRATFORD STONY, a large town in Buckinghamſhire, ſtands with a ſtone bridge on the river Ouſe, to which the Watlingſtreet comes, croſſes the country, from Dunſtable, 6 miles from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Cheſter. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 3 N.

STRATHAVON, a town in Lanerkſhire, to the S of Hamilton, ſurrounded by the fertile tract of Strathmore from which it takes its name.

STRATHBOGIE, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenſhire, 13 miles SW of Banff, and 56 NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 57 25 N.

STRATHERN, a beautiful vale in Perthſhire, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn fields, divided by the river Earn, which ſerpentines finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a ſight at the E end of the vale. It is prettily diverſified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houſes.

STRATHMORE, a valley in Kincardineſhire, one of the fineſt tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW almoſt as far as Ben Lomond, and is ſheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORT, a river in Sutherlandſhire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a diſtrict in Sutherlandſhire, which compriſes the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, a fertile vale in Murrayſhire, famous for giving name to a popular ſpecies of Scotch muſic. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and ſeveral other places, celebrated in ſong, are met with in this vale.

STRATHY, a river in Sutherlandſhire, which flows into an extenſive bay of the North Sea, ſheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Briſtol Channel at a ſmall diſtance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceſton, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

STRAUBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is a large place, with broad ſtreets, handſome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Auſtrians, who demoliſhed the fortification; but it was reſtored in 1745. It is ſeated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratiſbon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

STREATHAM, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was diſcovered in this pariſh, in 1660, quantities of which are ſent to ſome London hoſpitals.

STREBLA, a town of Germany, in Up-

per Saxony, ſeated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meiſſen, and 18 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

STRELITZ, OLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Its palace was burnt down in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederic III, and his family narrowly eſcaping; upon the deſtruction of this,

STRELITZ, NEW, a town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederic III, who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the ſite of the old one, and, in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a ſtar, the ſtreets branching out from the centre which is a ſpacious market-place. The chief ſtreet leads to the palace, and the next to a pleaſant lake.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a college. It is ſeated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat 59 20 N.

STREIGAU, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, nine miles NW of Schweidnitz.

STROEMSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmanland. Here is a royal palace, prettily ſituated on a ſmall iſland, encircled by two rapid currents. It is ſituate on the lake Maelar, 45 miles SW of Upſal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

STROMA, a ſmall iſland, on the coaſt of Caithneſsſhire, once uſed, as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of ſeveral of the neighbouring iſlands. In the caverns of this iſland, uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead ſixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This iſland is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough but dig their corn land.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Munſter. It is 20 miles SE of Munſter, and 20 NW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 51 45 N.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 48 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 57 N.

STROMBOLI, the moſt northern of the Lipari Iſlands. It is a volcano, which riſes in a conical form above the ſurface of the ſea. On the E ſide, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the ſummit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithſtanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanoes recorded in hiſtory, Stromboli ſeems to be the only one that burns without ceaſing. Etna and Veſuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the leaſt appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages paſt, has been looked upon as the great lighthouſe of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

STROMNESS, a town on the W ſide of the iſland of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

STRONSOE, a town of Norway, 18 miles SW of Chriſtiana. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STROMSTADT, a town of Sweden, celebrated for its ſhell fiſh. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a high rock, ſurrounded by others, three miles from the ſea, and ſeven N of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

STRONSA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Orknies, ſituate NE of that called Mainland.

STROUD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on a brook, whoſe waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of ſcarlet, its banks are crowded with the houſes of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progreſs to the Severn. This town has likewiſe a manufactory of broad cloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE of Glouceſter, and 102 W by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 42 N.

STROUD, a large village in Kent, joining the N end of Rocheſter bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekgerſedgewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, becauſe formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been ſeveral times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria ever ſince 1688. It is ſeated on the Rauſza, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 162 N by W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, with a caſtle, 35 miles W of Conſtance. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 45 N.

STUTGARD, a city of Germany in Swa-

tia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is ſurrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient caſtle, with a rich cabinet of curioſities, a ducal palace, an orphan houſe, and a college. The ſtreets are narrow in the city, and the houſes generally of wood; but there are fine houſes, and ſtraight ſtreets in one of the ſuburbs. It ſtands ſo low, that it is impoſſible ever to make it a ſtrong place. The French took Stutgard in 1796. It is ſeated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Straſburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alſace, on the S by Swiſſerland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemburg, the magravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Oetingen, and Mindelheim, the biſhopries of Augſburg, Conſtance, and Coire, with ſeveral abbies, and imperial towns. In 1796, the French army entirely overrun this country, but evacuated it before the end of the year.

SUANE. See SOANA.

SUANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor and ſimple people of Aſia, who inhabit one of the four diviſions of Imeritia. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by a little agriculture.

SUAQUAM, a ſea port of the country of Abex in Africa, ſeated on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the W ſide of the Red Sea. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh governor under the baſhaw of Cairo, and was once a very flouriſhing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

SUBIACO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of the iſland of Terra del Fuego, in the Pacific ocean. The S promontory, at its entrance, called Cape Succeſs, is in lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

SUCHTELN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, 12 miles E of Ruremonde, and 21 N of Juliers. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 51 18 N.

SUDBURY, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It was one of the firſt ſeats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the Engliſh the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin ſtuffs are ſtill made here, particularly ſays, bunting, and crapes. It contains 5000 ſouls, and is ſeated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 56 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

SUDERHAMN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helſingland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is ſituate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles N of Geſle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 10 miles S of Nordkoping, and 90 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 58 19 N.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by Upland and Weſtermania, on the E by the peninſula of Tarin, on the S by the Baltic, and on the W by Nericia. It is the moſt populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

SUDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of woollen and ſilk ſtockings. It is 16 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 59 10 N.

SUDOREF, one of the Faro Iſlands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occaſioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, eſpecially in ſtorms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the take of fiſhing.

SVENBORG, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with the beſt harbour in the iſland. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odenſee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

SUEZ, a ſeaport of Egypt, with a caſtle, ſeated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is ſeparated from the Mediterranean, by an iſthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Aſia to Africa. The town is ſurrounded by a ſandy country, and is without water. It is crowded with people, when the Turkiſh gallies arrive there, but at other times is almoſt deſerted; and the harbour is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of great burden. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeſhire, on the N by Nor-

folk, on the S by Eſſex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It lies in the diocefe of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market-towns, and 575 pariſhes; and ſends 16 members to parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any conſiderable eminences. In reſpect to ſoil it may be divided into three portions. The ſea-coaſt, to ſome diſtance inland, is for the moſt part ſandy, and is diſtributed into arable land, heaths and marſhes. The arable produces excellent barley; and towards the SE great quantities of carrots are grown. The heaths afford extenſive ſheep-walks; and the marſhes feed numbers of cattle. The ſoil has in many parts been much improved by ſhell-marl, (called here *crang*) of which vaſt beds have been diſcovered, particularly in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. The ſea ſhore is chiefly compoſed of loamy cliffs, which are continually falling down, undermined by the waves. Hence great changes have been effected on this coaſt; and ſome towns, once conſiderable, as Dunwich and Aldborough, have been almoſt waſhed away by the ſea. About Orfordneſs there are various ſalt-water creeks and inlets, which form extenſive marſhes. The internal part of the county, from N to S, and acroſs quite to the SW angle, is in general a ſtrong clayey ſoil, fertile to a great degree in all the objects of huſbandry. A part of it called high Suffolk, has a ſoil ſo ſtiff and tenacious, that its roads in wet ſeaſons are ſcarcely paſſable. The great product of this tract is butter, which is exported to London and other parts in great quantities. Much cheeſe too is made here; but as it is only ſupplementary to the butter, it has gained, almoſt proverbially, the character of the worſt in England. Beſides grain of all ſorts, beans are grown abundantly in the middle parts of Suffolk. Hemp is likewiſe cultivated to a conſiderable extent, and ſpun and woven on the ſpot into cloth of various degrees of fineneſs. Some hops are grown not far from Sudbury. The NW portion of Suffolk is an open country, and forms a conſiderable part of the wide tract of barren heath which occupies ſo much of this quarter of the kingdom. It is chiefly in warrens and ſheep-walks, but interſperſed with poor arable land. The extreme angle, bordering on the Ely fens, partakes of their nature. On the whole, this county is one of the moſt thriving with reſpect to agriculture, and its farmers are opulent and ſkilful. The culture of turnips prevails here almoſt as much as in Norfolk. They have a very excellent breed of draught horſes, middle ſized, and remarkably ſhort-made, capable of vaſt exertions. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouſe, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipſwich is the principal town, but the aſſizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a town of Virginia, in Nanſemond County, ſituate on the river Nanſemond, 28 miles W by S of Portſmouth. Lon. 79 42 W, lat. 42 38 N.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Zig, 150 miles NNE of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, ſeated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat 47 40 N.

SULMONA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is ſeated on the Sora, 16 miles SW of Cheiti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

SULTANIA, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi. Here is a magnificent moſque, which contains the tomb of ſultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles NW of Caſbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 30 25 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Oude, 5 miles N of Allahabad. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 5 N.

SULTZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, near the Neckar, where are ſome ſalt-works ſufficient to ſupply the duchy with ſalt. It is 12 miles SE of Freudenſtadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 18 N.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal ſpring, 12 miles SSW of Colmar.

SULTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, with a caſtle, ſubject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbach. It is 10 miles NW of Amberg, and 52 N of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Sultzburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is ſeated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Sumatra, an iſland of Aſia, the moſt weſtern of the Sunda Iſlands, and conſtituting on that ſide the boundary of the Eaſtern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almoſt equal parts, the one extremity being in 5 33 N. and the other in 5 56 S lat. Acheen Head, at the N extremity of the iſland, is in lon. 95 34 E. It lies expoſed on the SW ſide to the Indian Ocean; the N point ſtretches into the bay of Bengal; to the NE it is divided from the peninſula of Malacca by the ſtraits of that name; to the E by the ſtraits of Banca, from the iſland of that name; to the SE by the commencement of what are called the Chineſe Seas; and on the S by the ſtraits of Sunda, which ſeparate it from the iſland of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this iſland by any Engliſhman till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller (ſon of the late botanical gardner) publiſhed an account of the manners of a particular diſtrict. Theſe were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Caſſia Country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and cuſtoms. They eat the priſoners whom they take in war, and hang up their ſkulls as trophies in their houſes. He obſerves, however, that human fleſh is eaten by them *in terrorem*, and not as common food, though they prefer it to all others, and ſpeak with peculiar raptures of the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands. They expreſſed much ſurpriſe that the white people did not kill, much leſs eat their priſoners. From this country the greateſt part of the caſſia that is ſent to Europe is procured. It abounds alſo with the camphire trees, which conſtitute the common timber in uſe; and in theſe trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. In 1783, Mr. Marſden, who had been ſecretary to the preſident and council of Fort Marlborough, publiſhed a hiſtory of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the iſland. He repreſents it as ſurpaſſed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges in many parts being double and treble; their altitude, though great, is not ſufficient to occaſion their being covered with ſnow during any part of the year. Between theſe ridges are extenſive plains, conſiderably elevated above the ſurface of the maritime lands. In theſe the air is cool; and from this advantage they are eſteemed the moſt eligible portion of the country, are the beſt inhabited, and the moſt cleared from woods, which elſewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal ſhade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being ſo intenſe as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the Torrid Zone; and it is more temperate than many regions within the Tropics; the thermometer at the moſt ſultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marſden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achenele, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as his ſtandard of deſcription, with reſpect to the perſons, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle ſtature, their bulk in proportion; their limbs for the moſt part ſlight, but well ſhaped, and particularly ſmall at the wriſts and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are gracefully formed. Their hair is ſtrong, and of a ſhining black. The men are beardleſs, great pains being taken to render them ſo when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quick lime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that conſtitutes a copper or tawny colour. They are in general lighter than the Meſtees, or half-breed, of the reſt of India; thoſe of the ſuperior claſs, who are not expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairneſs. If beauty conſiſted in this one quality, ſome of them would ſurpaſs our brunettes in Europe. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to diſguſt; yet among them are ſome whoſe appearance is ſtrikingly beautiful, whatever compoſition of perſon, features, and complexion, that ſentiment may be the reſult of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are obſerved to have the ſwelled neck or goitre; but they attempt no remedy for it, as theſe wens are conſiſtent with the higheſt health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans conſiſt ſimply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occaſion by the father of the girl. The cuſtoms of the Sumatrans permit their having as many

wives as they can purchaſe, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an inſtance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in ſome meaſure, to their poverty. The dictates of frugality are more powerful with them than the irregular calls of appetite, and make them decline an indulgence from which their law does not reſtrain them. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm as our nurſes do, but ſtraddling on the hip, and uſually ſupported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the oppoſite ſhoulder. The children are nurſed but little; are not confined by any ſwathing or bandages; and being ſuffered to roll about the floor, ſoon learn to walk and ſhift for themſelves. When cradles are uſed, they ſwing ſuſpended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are ſo fond of cock-fighting, that a father on his death-bed has been known to deſire his ſon to take the firſt opportunity of matching a cock for a ſum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. When a cock is killed or runs, the other muſt have ſufficient ſpirit and vigour left to peck at him three times on his being held up to him for that purpoſe, or it becomes a drawn battle; and ſometimes an experienced cocker will place the head of his vanquiſhed bird in ſuch an uncouth ſituation as to terrify the other, and render him unable to give this proof of victory. The wild beaſts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroſes, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants both in their journeys and even their domeſtic occupations moſt deſtructive enemies. The number of people annually ſlain by theſe rapacious tyrants of the woods is almoſt incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them; yet from a ſuperſtitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to uſe methods of deſtroying them, till they have ſuſtained ſome particular injury in their own family or kindred. The ſize and ſtrength of the ſpecies which prevails on this iſland is prodigious. They are ſaid to break with a ſtroke of their fore paw the leg of a horſe or a buffalo; and the largeſt prey they kill is without difficulty dragged by them into the woods. This they uſually perform on the ſecond night, being ſuppoſed on the firſt to gratify themſelves with ſucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their deſtruction, either by ſhooting them, or placing a veſſel of water ſtrongly impregnated with arſenic near the careaſe, which is faſtened to a tree to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having ſatiated himſelf with the fleſh, is prompted to aſſuage his thirſt with the tempting liquor at hand, and periſhes in the indulgence. Alligators likewiſe occaſion the loſs of many inhabitants, frequently deſtroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular cuſtom, and which the perpetual evidence of the riſk attending it cannot deter them from. A ſuperſtitious idea of their ſanctity alſo preſerves them from moleſtation, although with a hook of ſufficient ſtrength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a ſmall kind of horſes, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This laſt is an animal ſomewhat larger than a rabbit, the head reſembling that of a hog, and its ſhanks and feet like thoſe of the deer. The bezoar ſtone found on this animal has been valued at 10 times its weight in gold, it is of a dark brown colour, ſmooth on the outſide; and the coat being taken off, it appears ſtill darker, with ſtrings running underneath the coat: it will ſwim on the top of the water. If it be infuſed in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues uſually attributed to this ſtone are cleanſing the ſtomach, creating an appetite, and ſweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beaſts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheaſant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have ſtorks of prodigious ſize, parrots, dung-hill fowls, ducks, the largeſt cocks in the world, wood-pigeons, doves, and a great variety of ſmall birds, different from ours, and diſtinguiſhed by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and cameleons. The iſland ſwarms with inſects, and their varieties are no leſs extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country; they have ſugar-canes, beans, peas, raddiſhes, yams, potatoes, pumkins, and ſeveral kinds of pot herbs unknown to Europe; and here are to be found moſt of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies, in the greateſt perfection. Indigo, Braſil-wood, two ſpecies of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin; coffee, and cotton are likewiſe the produce of this iſland, as well as caſſia and camphire mentioned above. Here alſo is the cabbage tree and ſilk cotton tree; and the foreſt contains a great variety of valuable ſpecies of wood, as ebony, pine, ſandal, eagle or aloes, teek, manchineel, and iron-wood, and alſo the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is ſuppoſed

to be as plentiful here as in Peru or Mexico. The fineſt gold and gold duſt are found in the country of Limong, immediately contiguous to the preſidency of Fort Marlborough, to which the merchants repair annually for the purchaſe of opium, and ſuch other articles as they may be in want of, and give for them gold of ſo pure a nature as to contain little or no alloy. The native indolence of the Malay diſpoſition prevents them from collecting more than is ſufficient to ſupply the few and ſimple wants of a race of men as yet unenlightened by civilization and ſcience, and ignorant of the full extent of the advantages of the country they inhabit. The roads leading to this golden country are almoſt impervious; affording only a ſcanty path to a ſingle traveller, where whole nights muſt be paſſed in the open air, expoſed to the malignant influence of a hoſtile climate, in a country infeſted by the moſt ferocious wild beaſts. Theſe are circumſtances that have hitherto checked curioſity; but perſeverance and ſtudied precaution will ſurmount the obſtacles they furniſh, and ſuch diſcoveries might be made as would amply compenſate for the difficulties leading to them. The gold merchants who come from the neighbouring and leſs rich countries, give us ſuch accounts of the facility of procuring gold as border nearly on the marvellous, and would be altogether incredible, if great quantities of that metal produced by them did not in ſome degree evince the certainty of their accounts. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories on this iſland; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW coaſt. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be obſerved, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eaſtern iſlands, learn to read the Arabic character, and ſubmit to circumciſion, they are ſaid to become Malays; the term Malay being underſtood to mean Muſſelman. See ACHEEN.

SUMBUL, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Oude, 45 miles WNW of Bereilly, and 65 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 55 E, lat. 28 25 N.

SUMBULPOUR, or SEMILPOUR, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oriſſa, 280 miles W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

SUMEH, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of Pergamo.

SUMBREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated in the iſland of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles S of Preſburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

SUNART, a diſtrict in Argyleſhire, in the peninſula at the NW end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which however are not very productive.

SUNART, LOCH, an inlet of the ſea, in Argyleſhire, which divides the iſland of Mull from the diſtrict of Morven.

SUNBURY, a ſeaport of the United States, in Georgia, with a ſafe and convenient harbour. Several ſmall iſlands intervene, and partly obſtruct a direct view of the ocean; and, interlocking with each other, render the paſſage out to ſea winding, but not difficult. It is a very pleaſant, healthy town, and is the reſort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the ſickly months. It was burnt by the Britiſh in the late war, but is now recovering its former populouſneſs and importance. It is 34 miles S of Savannah. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 35 34 N.

SUNBURY, the county town of Northumberland, in Pennſylvania, ſeated below the confluence of the E and W branches of the Suſquehannah, 126 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 40 51 N.

SUNK ISLAND, an iſland, within the mouth of the Humber, about 9 miles in circuit, ſeparated from Yorkſhire by a channel, near two miles broad.

SUNNING, a village in Berkſhire, ſituate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an epiſcopal ſee.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Berkſhire, in Windſor Foreſt. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic caſes, and is ſix miles SSW of Windſor.

SUNDA ISLANDS, iſlands in the Indian Ocean, near the ſtraits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDERBUNDS, or THE WOODS, a tract of country, conſiſting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindooſtan Proper, and in the ſoubah of Bengal, which borders on the ſea. It is compoſed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are ſalt, except thoſe that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is ſo completely enveloped in woods, and infeſted with tigers," ſays major Rennell, "that it any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported), they have hitherto miſcarried." Here ſalt, in quantities equal to the whole conſumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and tranſported with equal facility; and here alſo is found an inexhauſtible ſtore of timber for boat-building. THE

breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles, to which, if we add that of the two branches of the river that bound it, we ſhall have about 200 miles for the diſtance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the ſea.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Alſen, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſtrait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flenſburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

SUNDERDOO, or MALUNDY, a fortified iſland and ſeaport of the Deccan, on the Concan coaſt, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is about 10 miles NE of Vingorla Rocks, and 36 NNW of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

SUNDERLAND, a ſeaport in the biſhopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in conſequence on this ſide of the kingdom to Newcaſtle. Its port, on the mouth of the Were, though improved from its former ſtate, will not admit the largeſt ſhips: but veſſels can get out to ſea from hence much more readily than from the Tyne. The coals are brought down the Were from numerous pits near its banks. There are ſeveral glaſs-houſes at Sunderland, and it alſo exports grindſtones and other articles. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

SUNDERLAND, a town of the United States, in Maſſachuſetts, ſeated on Connecticut River, 100 miles W of Boſton.

SUNDI, a province of Congo, in Africa, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of ſeveral metals. The capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SUNDSWALL, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. It carries on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals, and linen, and is ſeated near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62 45 N.

SUNNEBERG, or SONNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Darta, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 52 42 N.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, a lake of N America, one half belonging to the United States, and one half to Great Britain, ſo called from its being the largeſt on that continent. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. It contains many iſlands; two of them very large, eſpecially Iſle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. Upward of 30 rivers enter it, ſome of which are of conſiderable ſize. It abounds with trout and ſturgeon. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It diſcharges its water from the SE corner, through the ſtraits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron. The Indians ſuppoſe the iſlands in it to be the reſidence of the Great Spirit.

SUPINO, an antient town of Naples, in Moliſe, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the ſource of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

SUR. See SOUR.

SURA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland.

SURAT, a city and ſeaport of the Deccan of Hindooſtan. It is ſaid to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very conſiderable. In this city are many different religions, for there are Mahometans of ſeveral ſects, many ſorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Chriſtians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not by far, ſo ſtrict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkiſh countries, nor are the diſtinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reſide here ſtrictly obſerved. Towards the middle of the laſt century this place was only the reſort of a few merchants, who, under the ſhelter of an old inſignificant caſtle, laid the firſt foundations of a city now almoſt as large and fully as populous as London within the walls, and containing many fine buildings of Indian architecture, which is partly Gentoo and partly Moriſque. Thoſe of the greateſt note are ſo contrived, that the gateway is defenſible againſt any ſudden irruption of a few armed men. The private apartments lie backwards for the conveniency of the women, of whom the Moors are remarkably jealous. During the intenſe heats of ſummer they have country retirements a little way out of town, where they reſide or go in parties to amuſe themſelves. The ſtreets are irregularly laid out; but have one property which renders it agreeable to walk in them, viz. that a competent width being left at bottom, the upper ſtories of the houſes project over one another in ſuch a manner, that people may with eaſe converſe from them; by which means the ſtreet is agreeably ſhaded, at the ſame time that a proper ventilation is not impeded, but rather promoted. The ſhops, notwithſtanding the vaſt trade carried on in this great and populous city, have a very mean appearance, owing to the dealers keeping their goods in warehouſes, and ſelling by ſamples. No place is better ſup-

plied with provifions than the city of Surat while its communication with the country remains open. Befides the unbounded importation, by which every article is brought here in great abundance, the natural productions of the foil are excellent, though leſs cheap than in other parts of India, as at Bengal eſpecially; yet in that place, though the cattle and poultry are bought originally at a very low rate, they turn out very dear by the time they are fed for the table. Here, however, all kinds of eatables may be had at a reaſonable price, ready for immediate uſe, and as good as can be found anywhere. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India for its ſingular ſubſtance, whiteneſs, and taſte; and its ſallads and roots are likewiſe of an excellent quality. There are alſo many kinds of wild-fowl and other game to be had at an eaſy rate; but for wines and ſpirituous liquors they depend moſt on importation. Surat was ſurrounded with a wall in a ſhort time after it had aſſumed the form of a town. The fortification, however, was meant only to prevent the incurſions of the Mahrattas, who had twice pillaged it; ſo that the place was by no means capable of ſtanding any regular ſiege. Even the caſtle appears but a poor defence, being mounted with cannon here and there, without any order, or without any thing like an attempt towards military architecture. One thing ſingular in Surat is, that, though there is no hoſpital for human beings, there is an extenſive eſtabliſhment of this nature for ſick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horſe, or any other domeſtic animal to periſh, as uſeleſs, the Hindoos voluntarily aſſume the care of it, and place it in this houſe, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, ſheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Hindoos keep a phyſician to look after theſe animals. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the ſea, which is ſandy and barren. Before the Engliſh E India Company obtained poſſeſſion of Bombay, the preſidency of their affairs on the coaſt of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory eſtabliſhed there. Even after the preſidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was ſtyled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, ariſing from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer towards the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which diſpoſſeſſed the admiral of the caſtle; and, ſoon after, the poſſeſſion of this caſtle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the poſt of admiral, and were conſtituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became ſupreme. Surat is ſituate on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

SURE, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel.

SURGOOJA, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 180 miles SSW of Patna.

SURINAM, a country of S America in Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the ſame name. It abounds with game, and ſingular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous ſize and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, ſugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkies, and it is ſaid there are ſerpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the Engliſh to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1674, and was taken again by the Engliſh in Auguſt 1799. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINGIA, a commercial town of Japan, in the iſland of Nipbon, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the emperors formerly reſided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

SURRY, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middleſex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Suſſex, and on the W by Hampſhire and Berks. It lies in the dioceſe of Wincheſter; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and 140 pariſhes; and ſends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of coarſe cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the Thames it has a range of beautiful meadows, interſperſed with numerous villas and pleaſure grounds. Across the middle of the county, E to W, runs a ridge of irregular hills, abounding in chalk, and intermixed with wide open downs and ſandy heaths. The Banſtead downs in this tract are noted for feeding the ſweeteſt mutton. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fullers earth. The principal rivers beſides the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle.

The lent aſſizes are held at Kingſton, and the ſummer aſſizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURSEE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, ſeated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

SURSOOTY, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, 114 miles NW of Delhi.

SUS, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of the empire of Morocco and enters the Atlantic, at Meſſa. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

SUS, one of the three grand diviſions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Geſula, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, ſugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Archers, Berebers, or ancient natives, are diſtinguiſhed by their induſtry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are intirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, a ſeaport of Tunis See SOUSA.

SUSA, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Juſt, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar. It is ſeated on the Doria, among pleaſant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal paſſage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but reſtored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

SUSDAL, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vlodimir, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is built of wood, and ſeated on the Khaſma, 90 miles NE of Moſcow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N America, which has its ſource in Lake Otſego, croſſes three times the line which divides the ſtate of New-York from Pennſylvania, and empties itſelf into the head of the bay of Chelapeak.

SUSSEX, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 28 where broadeſt; bounded on the N by Surry, on the NE and E by Kent, on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W by Hampſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of Chicheſter; contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns and 242 pariſhes; and ſends 18 members to parliament. The N part of Suſſex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the ſame nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with foreſts; and though many of theſe have been cut down, it is ſtill well furniſhed with timber both of large and ſmall growth. The middle line of the county is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it ſucceed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky ſoil, affording excellent paſturage for ſheep, and in many parts fertile in corn. The birds called wheat-ears are particularly numerous and excellent on theſe Downs, and are caught by the ſhepherds in great numbers. The tract from Lewes and its neighbourhood to the ſea is peculiarly famous, under the name of the South Downs, for its fine velvet-like turf, and the goodneſs of its wool and mutton. Towards the ſea the land in general declines, and in ſome parts is marſhy. This county was formerly famous for iron-works, in which great quantities of charcoal were uſed for ſmelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually waſted. The works are now almoſt or entirely abandoned; this buſineſs, from the late improvements in ſmelting iron with pit-coal, having migrated to the counties which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which Suſſex is at preſent diſtinguiſhed are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle and timber. It is not diſtinguiſhed for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles, at Chicheſter. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, and Rother. Chicheſter is the capital.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed, town of Perſia, capital of Kuſiſtan. It is ſeated on the Caron, 105 miles SW of Iſpahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maeſe, and 12 S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, includes the diviſions of Sutherland and Strathnaverſhire, it is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern ocean; on the SW by Roſsſhire, on the S and SE by the Firth of Dornock, and on the E by Caithneſsſhire. It is about 50 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadeſt part from E to W, terminating at the South to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the vallies are fertile; abounding wit black cattle and wild fowl. It has 3 remarkable foreſts, and many woods. The hills produce marble, freeſtone, limeſtone, gunſtone, ſlate, &c. The country is full

of bays, rivers, and lakes, which abound with ſalmon, ſhell-fiſh, ſwans, geeſe, ducks, &c. They have plenty of deer, &c. The chief towns are Dornoch, Strathy, Galſpey, and Brora.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SUTTON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, ſix miles SW of Ely. In 1694, here were ploughed up ſeveral old ſmall coins, three ſilver plates, with a Saxon inſcription but unintelligible, three twiſted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inſcription on the plates, but not legible.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Monday. It is a ſmall place and is 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 111 NW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 39 N.

SUZANNE, ST. a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, with a conſiderable paper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a hill, 34 miles NNE of Newmarket, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 42 N.

SWALE, a river in Yorkſhire, which riſes on the confines of Weſtmorland, and running SE, by Richmond and Thirſk, falls into the Ouſe.

SWALLY, a town of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Camkaya. It has a harbour, where ſhips receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles NW of that place. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

SWANSCOMB, a village of Kent two miles W by S of Graveſend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh.

SWANSEA, a town of the United States, in Maſſachuſets, ſituate on the Taunton, 36 miles S of Boſton.

SWANSLY, a maritime town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, an old caſtle, and two churches. It is a corporate town, and is ſeated at the mouth of the Tawy, and is governed by a portreve. The neighbouring country abounds with coal of which it ſends great quantities to Ireland and the S coaſt of England. Many ſhips have been built here, and it is reſorted to for ſea-bathing. Here are great works for the ſmelting of copper and lead ore, and it carries on a conſiderable trade to Briſtol. It is 24 miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 38 N.

SWANSHALES, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles WSW of Lindkoping.

SWANWICH, a village in Dorſetſhire, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in the Engliſh Channel. It has quarries of fine ſtone, of which many thouſand tons are ſhipped here annually. See PURBECK, ISLE OF.

SWARTEBERG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

SWARTSLUYS, a town and fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and five NNW of Haſſelt.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Daniſh Lapland and the ocean, on the E by Ruſſia, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of theſe is ſubdivided into ſeveral provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Weſtmania, and Dalecarlia, Gothland, contains Oſtrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Weſtrogothia or W Gothland, the iſles of Gothland and Oland, Wermeland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Geſtrike or Geſtrikeland, Helſingland, Medelpadia, Heumtland, Kerjedalia, Ongermania, and W Bothnia. Swediſh Lapland compriſes Aſcia, Heimtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, E Bothnia, Tavaſteland, Nyland, Savolak, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preſerved. The face of Sweden is in general ſimilar to that of the neighbouring countries, only it is well watered by rivers, numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are uſually built. The ſame may be ſaid with regard to its climate, ſoil, &c. Summer burſts from winter: and vegetation is more ſpeedy than in ſouthern climates. Stoves and warm furs mitigate the cold of winter, which is ſo intenſe, that the noſes and extremities of the inhabitants are ſometimes mortified. The Swedes, ſince the days of Charles XII. have been at incredible pains to correct the native barrenneſs of their country, by erecting colleges of agriculture, and in ſome places with great ſucceſs. The ſoil is much the ſame with that of Denmark

and ſome places of Norway, generally very bad, but in ſome valleys ſurpriſingly fertile. The Swedes, till of late years, had not induſtry ſufficient to remedy the one, nor improve the other. The peaſants now follow the agriculture of France and England; and ſome late accounts ſay, that they rear almoſt as much grain as maintains the natives. Gothland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, and beans; and in caſe of deficiency, the people are ſupplied from Livonia and the Baltic provinces. In ſummer, the fields are verdant, and covered with flowers; and produce ſtrawberries, raſpberries, currants, and other ſmall fruits. The common people know, as yet, little of the cultivation of apricots, peaches, nectarines, pine-apples, and the like high-flavoured fruits; but melons are brought to great perfection in dry ſeaſons. The animals are horſes, cows, hogs, goats, ſheep, elks, raindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and ſquirrels. In winter, the foxes and ſquirrels become gray, and the hares as white as ſnow. Here are ſeveral ſorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. Sweden produces cryſtals, amethyſts, topazes, porphyry, lapis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble, and other foſſils. The chief wealth of the country, however, ariſes from her mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and iron. The laſt mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering-mills, and ſmelting-houſes. The firſt gallery of one ſilver mine is 100 fathoms below the ſurface of the earth; the roof is ſupported by prodigious oaken beams, and from thence the miners deſcend about 40 fathoms to the loweſt vein. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, ſkins, pitch, reſin, and maſts; and it imports ſalt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpice, and paper. The peaſants ſeem to be a heavy plodding race of men, ſtrong and hardy; but without any other ambition than that of ſubſiſting themſelves and their families as well as they can: they are honeſt, ſimple, and hoſpitable; and the mercantile claſſes are much of the ſame caſt; but great application and perſeverance is diſcovered among them all. The principal nobility and gentry of Sweden are naturally brave, polite, and hoſpitable; they have high and warm notions of honour, and are jealous of their national intereſts. The dreſs of their common people is almoſt the ſame with that of Denmark; the better ſort are infatuated with French modes and faſhion. The common diverſions of the Swedes are, ſkating, running races in ſledges, and ſailing in yachts upon the ice. Their houſes are generally of wood, with very little art in their conſtruction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do ſo much work; for they till the ground, thraſh the corn, and row the boats on the ſea. The revenues of Sweden amount to ſomething more than 1,000,000l. ſterling, but may, on an average, be taken at 1,050,000 a year: they have been much augmented ſince the revolution in 1772, as they did not then amount to more than 750,000l. or at moſt 837,500l. The form of the Swediſh government has frequently varied. Before the acceſſion of Guſtavus I. it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was ſtipulated that the ſame monarch ſhould rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be choſen by the deputies from the ſtates of thoſe three kingdoms aſſembled at Calmar. By this regulation Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this ſtate of ſubjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was reſcued by Guſtavus Vaſa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the ſovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male iſſue, with this reſervation, that in default of ſuch iſſue, the right of election ſhould return to the ſtates. But queen Chriſtina, the laſt of Guſtavus's deſcendents abdicating the crown, ſhe perſuaded the ſtates to confirm the right of ſucceſſion on the deſcendents of her couſin Charles Guſtavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682, the ſtates agreed that the daughters ſhould ſucceed in caſe the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and ſoon after abſolute by Charles XI. whoſe ſon Charles XII. carried his authority to the higheſt pitch of deſpotiſm: upon his death his ſiſter Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all abſolute power for herſelf and her ſucceſſors, determining to re-eſtabliſh the government in the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her conſort, the hereditary prince of Heſſe, was elected king, and it continued in the ſame manner till 1772, when the ſtates, who had obtained the whole power ſince the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent uſe of it, were entirely ſubjected by a dextrous manœuvre of Guſtavus, the late king, ſo that the government is now altogether as deſpotic as it was during the reigns of Charles XI. and XII. He was aſſaſſinated in 1792, leaving his ſon Guſtavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in

1796. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbiſhop, and ſeven biſhops. The capital is Stockholm.

SWERNICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Boſnia, ſeated on the Drino, 70 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44 42 N.

SWINDON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Saliſbury, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 51 30 N.

SWINNA, a little iſland of Scotland, one of the Orknies, ſituate to the NE of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to draw in boats and light veſſels, which are inſtantly ſwallowed up.

SWINTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, nine miles SW of Doncaſter. Here is a navigable canal to the river Don, a conſiderable manufacture of earthenware, and a large iron forge.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the W by France, on the N by Suabia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles long and 83 broad, ſeparated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Though Switzerland lies between 45 and 40 deg. of N lat. yet being ſituated among the Alps, the higheſt mountains in Europe, and whoſe tops are covered with ſnow moſt part of the year, the air is much ſharper than in more northerly latitudes. As Switzerland is ſequeſtered as it were from other neighbouring countries by high mountains, ſo almoſt every canton is divided from the reſt by a ridge of hills, which afford good paſture in ſummer, and on ſome of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two thirds of which canton is a plain country, abounding in corn. But the ſoil in general does not produce it in great quantities; beſides the fruits of the earth are frequently deſtroyed by ſtorms or cold rains; ſo that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, excluſive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholics. The proteſtant cantons are Zuric, Bern, Baſle, and Schaffhauſen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four paſſages over the Alps into Italy from Swiſſerland; the firſt of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cennis, which leads to Savoy: the ſecond begins in the country of the Griſons, and croſſes Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aouſta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Griſons, croſſes Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth croſſes Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwics of Italy, and terminates in the Milaneſe. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurie, and Neuchatel. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuſs, and Inn. The chief riches of Swiſſerland conſiſt of excellent paſtures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The Swiſs are a brave, honeſt, hoſpitable, hardy people: very true to their engagements, friendly, and humane. In ſhort, there is not a people in Europe whoſe national character is better. In their perſons they are generally tall, robuſt, and well made; but their complexions are none of the beſt, and thoſe that live in the neighbourhood of the mountains are ſubject to wens. The women are ſaid to be generally handſome and well-ſhaped, ſenſible and modeſt, yet frank, eaſy, and agreeable in converſation. Few of the peaſants are miſerably poor; many of them are rich, eſpecially in the Proteſtant cantons, and that of Berne in particular. In 1797 the French having long endeavoured to excite inteſtine commotion and diſcord in Swiſſerland, ſucceeded but too well in their miſchievous deſigns. Being favoured by the diſturbances they had excited, their troops entered Swiſſerland, and defeated the Swiſs troops, who oppoſed them with great courage and reſolution in ſeveral deſperate engagements. The whole country was ſubdued and obliged to ſubmit to the galling yoke of the French, who completely overturned the conſtitution of the principal cantons, and impoſed upon them what they called the Helvetic republic, with a form of government, like that of France, compoſed of a legiſlative body, conſiſting of two councils, and a directory. On the recommencement of the war with the emperor of Germany in 1799, the archduke Charles entered Swiſſerland, and having defeated the French, he made himſelf maſter of Schaffhauſen and Zuric; but in the cloſe of the campaign, he met with a check which obliged him to relinquiſh part of his conqueſts. Thus formerly peaceful and happy country, diſtracted by the conflicts of contending armies, is at preſent in a very exhauſted and miſerable ſituation. See GLACIERS, and SCHWITZ.

SYA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles SW of Lindkoping.

Sydenham, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the S ſide of Norfolk iſland, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Roſs, which are near two miles aſunder. On this bay a ſettlement of convicts is formed from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney Cove, the town or ſettlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackſon, in New S Wales in February 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick foreſt: but, in 1790, ſome good buildings had been erected, and the greateſt part of the civil and military officers comfortably lodged. The governor's houſe is built of ſtone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's houſe is of brick, as are alſo thoſe belonging to the judge, and the commiſſary. The reſt of the houſes are built of logs and plaſtered, and all the roofs are either covered by ſhingles, or thatched. Sydney Cove lies on the S ſide of the harbour, between five and ſix miles from the entrance. The neck of land that forms this cove is moſtly covered with wood, yet ſo rocky, that it is not eaſy to comprehend how the trees could have found ſufficient nouriſhment to bring them to ſo conſiderable a magnitude. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Syracusi, a ſtrong city of Sicily, in Val-di-Noto, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fine harbour, defended by a caſtle. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a ſeafight between the Spaniards and Engliſh, in which the former were beaten. It is ſeated near the ſea, 72 miles S by W of Meſſina, and 110 SE of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Syria, or Suristan, a province of Turkey in Aſia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E by Diarbeck and the deſerts of Arabia, on the S by the ſame deſerts and Judea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulſe and garden-ſtuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the fineſt plains and paſtures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in ſilk, camlets, and ſalt. Damaſcus is the capital.

Syrian, a town of Pegu, ſeated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the ſame name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

Szeben, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the river Tarèza, 30 miles N of Caſſovia. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Szekely, a town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE of Debreczen. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Szucca, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the Viſtula. Lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

T

Taafe, or Taff, a rapid river in Glamorganſhire, which enters the Briſtol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a ſtone bridge called Pont y Pryddal, of a ſingle arch, ſuppoſed one of the wideſt in the world, 140 feet in the ſpan and 34 high, planned and executed by the ſelf taught genius of a common maſon in this county.

Taait, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a conſiderable trade in dried fruits, and is ſituate on a lofty mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taas, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, where is the tomb of a ſaint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Niebuhr was here it had a garriſon of 600 men. It is 48 miles ENE of Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the reſidence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Tabaga, an iſland of America in the S Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, an iſland on the coaſt of Barbary, belonging to the Genoeſe, who have a garriſon of 200 men to protect their coral fiſhing here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Paleſtine, ſituate on the W ſide of a lake, formerly called the ſea of Tiberias, 50 miles NNE of Jeruſalem, and 70 SSW of Damaſcus. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 32 40 N.

Tabasco, a province of New Spain,

in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by Chiapa, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and its chief riches conſiſt in cocoa nuts. The air is extremely moiſt, and there are ſhowers every day for nine months in the year.

TABASCO, an iſland of New Spain, in the province of Tabaſco, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, formed by the river Tabaſco, and the rivers St. Peter and St. Paul.

TABASCO, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabaſco. Cortez obtained a victory here on his firſt arrival. It is ſituate in the iſland of the ſame name. Lon. 58 15 E, lat. 17 40 N.

TABLE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea. Lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 38 S.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the moſt ſouthern promontory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean. It is ſubject to Huahine, and is ſeated in its vicinity.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Huſſites, under their celebrated general Zizca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 S by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Perſia, on the S ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, bounded by Aſtrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

TACHAU, or TACHOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 28 miles W of Pilſen. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 49 45 N.

TADCASTER, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Great plenty of limeſtone is dug up near it; and there is a large ſtone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W lat. 53 52 N.

TADIVAN, or TADUAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, 60 miles S of Schiras. Lon. 54 15 E, lat 28 45 N.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

TADOUSAC, a town of Lower Canada, in N America, which is a place of great reſort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is ſituate at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 miles NE of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 41 29 N.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremeſen, on the E by the Beriberies, on the S by the deſerts of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous ſandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the ſides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' fleſh and dates, and they breed horſes to ſell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a caſtle, and ſeated on a river, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

TAGASTA, a town of Africa, in Algiers, in the province of Conſtantina, formerly a conſiderable place, but now greatly reduced. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Auguſtin.

TAGR, a town of Arabia Felix, with a caſtle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Mecca. Lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

TAGHMON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford.

TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Italy in Naples, 18 miles SW of Aquila, and 33 ENE of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 42 50 N.

TAGOST, a town of African Morocco, the largeſt in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tarodant. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

TAGUMADERT, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet in Africa, with a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain, ſeated on the river Dras. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

TAHOOROWA, one of the ſmalleſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is diſtant, three leagues. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil ſeems to be ſandy and barren.

TAJO, anciently TAGUS, a river which has its ſource on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Caſtile, by Toledo and Talavara, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Eſtremadura; when entering Portugal, it waſhes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Liſbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its

golden ſands, and is called Tejo by the Portugueſe.

TAI-MING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-Tcheli, with one city of the ſecond claſs, and eighteen of the third, in its diſtrict.

TAIN, a borough and ſeaport in Roſs-ſhire, remarkable for a large ſquare tower, adorned with five ſpires, and for a collegiate church, ſtill pretty entire, founded by the biſhop of Roſs in 1481. It is ſeated on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

TAINTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſeven miles W of Glouceſter. In 1700, an ore was found here, from which was extracted a little gold, but not ſufficient to defray the expence of ſeparating.

TAI-OUANG, the capital of the iſland of Formoſa, in the China Sea. It is a large well peopled place and carries on a great trade. The greater part of the ſtreets are as ſtraight as if laid out with a line, and are all covered during ſeven or eight months in the year to moderate the exceſſive heat of the ſun. Theſe ſtreets are thirty or forty feet broad, and ſeveral of them are about a league in length; they are almoſt all bordered with houſes belonging to the merchants, or rich ſhops, in which are diſplayed ſilk ſtuffs, porcelain, lacquer-ware, and other kinds of merchandize, all ranged with great order and ſymmetry; they have the appearance of ſo many galleries ornamented in the ſame manner; and one might walk through them with much pleaſure, were not the pavement bad, and the crowd of paſſengers ſo great. The houſes for the moſt part are built of clay and bamboo-reeds, and are only thatched with ſtraw; but the awnings with which the ſtreets are covered leave nothing to be ſeen but the ſhops. This capital has neither walls nor any kind of works; its harbour is good, and ſhelters veſſels from every wind; but the entrance of it becomes every day more difficult. This port formerly could be entered by two paſſages; one of which had water ſufficient to float the largeſt veſſels; but it has now often only four or five feet of water, and ſeldom above ſeven or eight: the ſand that is continually waſhed into it by the ſea muſt ſoon choak it up entirely. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TAI-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plains are watered by a number of navigable rivers, which render it very opulent. Its juriſdiction extends over only three cities. Lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

TAI-TCHFOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has ſix cities in its diſtrict. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

TAILEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, ſeated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 45 46 N.

TAI-TONG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-ſi. It is a place of ſtrength, built near the great wall, rendered important by its ſituation, becauſe it is the only place expoſed to the incurſions of the Tartars; it is, beſides, ſtrongly fortified, and the troops kept for its defence compoſe a numerous garriſon. The juriſdiction of Tai-tong-fou is very extenſive; it comprehends four cities of the ſecond claſs and ſeven of the third.

TAI-YUEN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-ſi. It is an ancient city, and about 8 miles in circumference; but it has loſt much of that ſplendour which it formerly had when the princes of the blood of the laſt imperial family of Tai-ming-chao reſided in it; nothing remains of their palaces but heaps of rubbiſh and a few melancholy ruins. The only monuments entire are the tombs of theſe princes, which are ſeen on a neighbouring mountain. Tai-yuen-fou has under its juriſdiction five cities of the ſecond claſs and twenty of the third. The principal articles of its trade are hard-ware, ſtuffs of different kinds, particularly carpets in imitation of thoſe of Turkey. It is 160 miles SW of Pekin.

TALAMONE, a ſeaport of Tuſcany in Italy, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo, and is ſeated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

TALAVERUELA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 38 34 N.

TALGAGUANA, a town of S America in Chili. It is now the only Spaniſh ſettlement in the bay of Conception, and is ſeated on the SE ſhore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, nine miles from the new city of Conception. Lon 73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S.

TALLACH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles WNW of Cork, and 32 WSW of Waterford.

TALLANO, a ſeaport of Corſica, ſituate

on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles SSW of Cortes. Lon. 9 18 E, lat 51 20 N.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TALMONT, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, ſeated on a peninſula, of Gironde, 20 miles SE of Saintes, and 260 SW of Paris. Lon 0 50 W, lat. 45 32 N.

TAMALAMECA, a town of S America in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, ſeated on the Rio-de-la Madalena. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N to S and divides Cornwall from Devonſhire, and after forming the harbour of Hamouze, enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA, a ſeaport on the N coaſt of the iſland of Socotora, in the E Indies, near the ſtrait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 20 N.

TAME, a river which riſes in Staffordſhire, and entering Warwickſhire, runs firſt E, and then N, till it re-enters Staffordſhire at Tamworth, and ſoon after falls into the Trent.

TAME, an inconſiderable rivulet in Oxfordſhire, which flows into the Thames at Dorcheſter, and has been erroneouſly ſuppoſed to give name to the Thames. See THAMES.

TAME, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday, a famous freeſchool, and a ſmall hoſpital. It is ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 51 46 N.

TAMIEH, a town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

TAMWORTH, a borough in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 52 49 N.

TANARO, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Appennines, and flows by Cheraſco, Alba, and Aſti, to Alexandria, in the Milaneſe, and falls into the Po.

TANASSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Aſia capital of a province of the ſame name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

TANBOF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz, containing 13 diſtricts.

TANBOF, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Zna, which falls into Mokcha.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura ſeated on the Zerara, near its fall into the Tajo, 60 miles NE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa in Nigritia, ſeated on the Gambia, where the Engliſh have a fort, 30 miles E of James River.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, of which ſoubah it was the capital in the 17th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deſerted is not certainly known. It is ſeated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TANDAGO. See SAMAR.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, the reſidence of the ſovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles NW of Brandenburg, and 28 NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 52 46 N.

TANGIER, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Fez in Africa. It was taken by the Portugueſe, in 1471, and given as a dower to the princeſs Catharine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1683, cauſed the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garriſon. It is 130 miles N of Fez. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

TANJORE, a province of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N by the mountains of Gate on the W by Madura, and the fiſhing coaſt on the S and by the ſea, on the E, being ſeparated from the iſland of Ceylon by a narrow ſtrait. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but ſubject to its own rajah, who pays an annual ſubſidy to the Engliſh E India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Cauvery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

TANKLA, or TINKIA-LING, a town and fortreſs of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Laſſa.

TANNA, a fertile and conſiderable iſland in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here ſome time in his ſecond voyage to the South

ſea. The inhabitants are a brave people, and not inhoſpitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, ſlings, ſpears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the iſlands, and the ſoil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and foreſt trees. The coaſt alſo abounds in fiſh. Lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

TANORE, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 30 55 N.

TANTALLAN, a ruinous caſtle in Haddingtonſhire, two miles E of N Berwick. It is ſeated on a high rock, waſhed on three ſides by the German Ocean. It was deſtroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

TAOO, the moſt ſouthern of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 20 leagues in circuit. It has ſeveral ſprings inland, and a ſmall ſtream of good water, which reaches the ſea when the ſprings are copious. The SE ſide riſes with great inequalities immediately from the ſea; ſo that the plains and meadows, of which there are ſome of great extent, lie all on the NW ſide; and are adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and interſected by paths leading to every part of the iſle.

TAORMINA, a ſeaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, ſeated on a rock, 88 miles S of Meſſina, famous for its coſtly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 21 N.

TAOUKAA, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

TAPLOE, a village in Buckinghamſhire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is ſeated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and diſtinguiſhed by its majeſtic woodlands, handſome villas, and picturesque appearance.

TAPOOR, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 15 miles SSW of Darampoory, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

TAPTY, a river of the Deccan of Hindooſtan which riſes at Mahoy, 84 miles to the NW of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Waſhington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

TARANSA, one of the Hebrides or W Iſlands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

TARANTO, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a peninſula, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle; but the harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town gave name to the venomous ſpiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

TARAGALLA, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, in Africa with a caſtle, ſeated on the Dras, 275 miles SW of Tafilet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois ſeated on the Tordive, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, 25 miles NW of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 45 52 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhone, oppo- and late province of Provence with ſite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has ſome trade in oil, brandy, ſtarch, and ſtuffs of coarſe ſilk, and wool. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Provence, ſeated on the river Arriege, ſeven miles SE of Foix.

TARAZONA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 miles SW of Tudella, and 127 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

TARBAT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, ſix miles E of Tain.

TARBAT, EAST, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbletown.

TARBES, a populous town of France, lately in the province of Gaſcony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a biſhop's ſee, an ancient caſtle, and a college. It is ſeated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TARBOROUGH, a town of N America in the United States, in N Carolina, ſeated on the river Tar, 40 miles NW of Waſhington.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, which is a diſagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a caſtle built on a rock. It is ſeated on a plain ſurrounded by mountainous and thick

foreſts, which is conſidered as a deſert; but there are good wells and fine paſtures. Lon. 4 56 W, lat 35 20 N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jaſſy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, on the ſtraits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARKU, the capital of Dagheſtan, ſeated on the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 51 miles SE of Terki, and 300 NE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Caſtres is the capital.

TARN, a river of France, which gives name to the above department. It has its ſource in the department of Lozere, and having watered Mithoud, Alby Guillac, Montauban, and Moiſſac, falls into the Garonne.

TARNOWITZ, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity of which is a ſilver mine. It is 38 miles SE of Oppelen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat 50 20 N

TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di Taro. It is ſeated on the river Taro, 25 miles SW of Parma. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 44 36 N.

TARODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, ſeated near the Atlantic, 120 miles SSW of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARRAGA, or TARRECA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Lerida, and 60 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 41 28 N.

TARRAGONA, a ſtrong ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is ſurrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended alſo by regular works. It is neither ſo large nor ſo populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houſes within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large ſquare ſtones. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles NE of Tortoſa, and 220 miles E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

TARRING, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the downs, not far from the ſea, 24 miles E of Chicheſter, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 50 50 N.

TARTARY, a very large country of Aſia, ſituated between 57° and 160° of E Lon. reckoning from the weſt end of the iſle of Ferro, and between 37° and 55° of Lat. It is bounded on the N by Siberia, or that part of Aſia which belongs to Ruſſia; on the W by the rivers Don, Wolga, and Kama, which ſeparate it from Ruſſia; on the S by the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, Karazm, the two Bukharias, China, and Korea; and on the E, by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from E to W, the ſpace of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4145 geographical miles; but its breadth is not proportionable, being not above 960 miles where broadeſt, and where narroweſt 330. This vaſt region is divided into two great parts; the one called the Weſtern, the other the Eaſtern Tartary. Weſtern Tartary, which is much more extenſive than the Eaſtern, containing 139 degrees of long. out of 161, is inhabited by a great number of nations, or tribes of people, called Moguls or Tartars. In all this vaſt region there are but few towns, moſt of the inhabitants living under tents, eſpecially in ſummer, and moving from place to place with their flocks and herds. They generally encamp near ſome river for the convenience of water. The air of this country is temperate, wholſome, and pleaſant, being equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold. As to the ſoil, though there are many mountains, lakes, and deſerts in it, yet the banks of the rivers, and the plains, ſome of which are of great extent, are exceeding fertile. The mountains, woods, and deſerts, abound with venſon, game, and wild fowl; and the rivers and lakes both with fiſh and fowl. Eaſtern Tartary, according to the limits uſually aſſigned it by hiſtorians and geographers, is bounded to the W by Weſtern Tartary, or by that part poſſeſſed by the proper Moguls and Kalkas; on the N by Siberia; on the E by that part of the Oriental Ocean called the Tartarian Sea; and on the S by the ſame ſea, the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, which ſeparates it from China. It is ſituate between the 137th and 160th degrees of Lon. being about 900 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at preſent divided into three great governments, all ſubject to the Chineſe, viz. Shing-yang or Mugden, Kurinula, and Tſitſikar.

TARTAS, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Landes, and late province of Gaſcony. The Midouſe runs through it; and on one ſide of this river it riſes in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is ſeated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 43 50 N.

TARVIS, or TARWIS, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 miles NNW of Trieſt. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 34 N.

TASSACORTA, a maritime town of the iſle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being expoſed to weſterly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

TASSASUDON, the capital of Bootan, 260 miles S by W of Laſſa. Lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

TASSING, an iſland of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is ſeparated from the former by a ſtrait and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an iſland of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Conteſſa. It is 35 miles in circumference, and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the ſame name, has a good harbour, and ſeveral caſtles.

TASSO, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illuſtrious family of the poet Taſſo took their name.

TATTA, or SINDE, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for veſſels of 200 tons, and a very extenſive trade was carried on between theſe places in the time of Aurungzebe but at preſent very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hoſtile diſpoſition of the Seiks the preſent poſſeſſors of Moultan and Lahore. In the 17th century, it was very extenſive and populous, and was a place of great trade poſſeſſing manufactures, of ſilk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of theſe now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumſcribed. On the ſhores of the Indus, above the Delta, conſiderable quantities of ſaltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are found mines of iron and ſalt. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

TATTAH, a ſmall town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zanghaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctoui. It is 170 miles SSE of Morocco.

TATTERSHALL, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and was formerly of note for its caſtle. It is 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 N of London. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 53 6 N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavaſteland, ſeated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 miles NE of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerellia, ſeated on the Verdi, 30 miles NW of Culm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on the Coraca, 20 miles E of Nicaſtro, and 70 NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom defended by a fort. It is ſeated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the ſtraits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

TAVISTOCK, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Tavy, and was once famous for a ſtately abbey, now divided into tenements. It ſends two members to parliament has a brook running through every ſtreet, and a ſtone bridge of five arches over the river. It is 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 30 35 N.

TAUMAGO, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

TAUNTON, a river of Maſſachuſets in N America. It riſes in the Blue Mountains, and running SE falls into Narraganſet Bay, on the E ſide of Rhode Iſland.

TAUNTON, a town of Maſſachuſets, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which is navigable hence for ſmall veſſels, to Narraganſet Bay. It is 36 miles S by E of Boſton.

TAUNTON, a borough in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſituate on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of ſilk, and a conſiderable one of woollen goods, ſuch as ſerges, duroys, draggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are alſo ſent to Briſtol for exportation. Taunton is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It had once a caſtle, now in ruins, and is a populous place, with ſpacious ſtreets, and two churches. It was the ſcene of many bloody executions, in the

reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or VALE of TAUNTON, an extenſive tract of land in Somerſetſhire, famous for its fertility.

TAUREAU, an iſle of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this iſland is a caſtle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, a city of Perſia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Perſia. It is about five miles in circumference and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, fine turbans, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 caravanſaries, and 250 moſques. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Nakſivan, and 320 NW of Ilpahan. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 26 miles SSW of Pilſen, and 50 S of Saatz. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 49 25 N.

TAVY, a river in Devonſhire, which riſing in Dartmoor Foreſt, waters Taviſtock and then enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes in the centre of the county, flows to Barnſtaple, and then turns W to join the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Briſtol Channel.

TAWY, a river in Glamorganſhire in S Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Briſtol Channel, at Swanſey Bay.

TAY, one of the largeſt rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It riſes out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after ſpreading into a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles long, and about two broad, runs E through Athol, then turning to the SE in a courſe of near 40 miles, excluſive of windings, falls into the frith of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the ſea, which divides Fifeſhire from the counties of Perth and Angus. The ſpace between the N and S ſands may be near a mile with about 3 fathoms water, but within the Frith, it grows deeper, and in the road of Dundee is full ſix fathoms.

TAY, LOCH, a lake in Perthſhire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was ſeen to ebb and flow ſeveral times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters ruſhed from E to W in oppoſite currents, ſo as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the diſtance of almoſt 100 yards from its uſual boundary. When the oppoſing waves met, they burſt with a claſhing noiſe and much foam: the waters then flowed out at leaſt five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreaſing for two hours. A ſimilar motion was obſerved ſeveral days, but in a leſs degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded: and it has a ſmall tufted iſland, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TAYCOTT, a village of Pegu, ſituated on the W ſide of the river Irrawaddy. It is a long and ſtraggling town. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 18 30 N.

TCHANG-TCHA-FOU, a city of China, the capital of the S part of the province of Hou quang. It is ſeated on a large river, which has a communication with an extenſive lake, called Tong ting-hou. It has one city of the ſecond and 11 of the third claſs under its juriſdiction, and is 625 miles S by W of Pekin. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 28 11 N.

TCHANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. It is very conſiderable, on account of its trade with Emouy, Pong-hou, and Formoſa. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

TCHANG-TE-FOU, one of the moſt northern cities of the province of Honan, in China. It is remarkable for a fiſh, like a crocodile, the fat of which, when once kindled, cannot be extinguiſhed. In its neighbourhood is a mountain ſo ſteep and inacceſſible, that in time of war it affords a ſafe aſylum to the inhabitants. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

TCHE-KIANG, a province of China, one of the moſt conſiderable in that empire, on account of its maritime ſituation, its extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, on the SW by Kiang-ſi, and on the S by Fokien, and on the E by the Ocean. The air of this country is pure and healthful, the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order; and the

ſprings and lakes with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to ſtrangers; but they are ſaid to be extremely ſuperſtitious. In this province, whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purpoſely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of ſilk worms are bred here. Their ſilk ſtuffs, in which gold and ſilver are intermixed, are the moſt beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and here are found the ſmall gold fiſh, with which ponds are ſtocked.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a part of the Ukraine, containing 12 diſtricts. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Deſne.

TCHING-KIANG-FOU, a ſtrong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the ſeacoaſt. Its ſituation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province, but its juriſdiction is confined to three cities of the third claſs. It is 25 miles E by N of Nan-king. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

TCHING-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, ſeated near the canal through which all barks muſt paſs in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third claſs, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chineſe, who prefer it to the moſt elegant porcelain. It is 640 miles SSW of Pekin. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

TCHING-TING-FOU, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its diſtrict contains five cities of the ſecond and 27 of the third claſs; and it is 120 miles S by W of Pekin. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

TCHING-TOU-FOU, a city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the reſidence of the emperors, and one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in the empire: but, in 1646, it was almoſt intirely deſtroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the laſt invaſion of the Tartars. Its diſtrict contains ſix cities of the ſecond and 15 of the third claſs. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

TCHI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang nan. It is ſeated on the river Kiang, and has under it ſix cities of the third claſs. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

TCHONG-KING-FOU, a city of China, and one of the moſt commercial in the province of Le-Schuin. It is in a great meaſure indebted for its trade to its ſituation at the confluence of two large rivers; the Hin-cha-kiang, and the Yang-tſe-kiang. It is built upon a mountain, and riſes in the form of an amphitheatre: the air round it is wholeſome and temperate. This city is celebrated for its fiſh and a particular kind of trunks made of canes, interwoven in the manner of baſket-work. Under it are three cities of the ſecond and 11 of the third claſs. It is 637 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

TCITCICAR, the moſt northern of the three departments of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

TCITCICAR, a modern city of E Chineſe Tartary, built by the emperor of China to ſecure his frontiers againſt the Muſcovites. It is fortified by a double paliſades and a wall conſtructed of earth. The ſpace enclоſed by the former contains the tribunals and the houſe of the Tartar general; that which is between the paliſades and the earthen wall is occupied by the ſoldiers of the Tartar garriſon, merchants and tradeſmen, the greater part of whom are Chineſe invited thither by the hopes of gain, or condemned to exile: their houſes are only of earth, and form pretty large ſtreets.

TEAKI, an iſland in the Mediterranean, 20 miles long and four broad. It is the ancient Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulyſſes. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 38 47 N.

TEBESSA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

TEDZA, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the ſame name. It carries on a good trade, and is ſeated on the ſide of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 32 50 N.

TEDEUT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, ſeated on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and ſugar-canes, four miles E of Meſſa. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Pruſſia in 1707, and is 12 miles SW of Oſnaburg, and 25 NE of Munſter. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 52 20 N.

TECOANTEPECA, a conſiderable ſeaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaca, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in the Pacific Ocean. It has a fortified abbey, and ſeveral handſome churches. Lon. 95 15 W, lat. 15 28 N.

TLCORT, or TICARTT, a ſtrong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid. It is ſeated on a mountain, 420 miles SW of Tripoli. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

TLCRET, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in the government of Moſul, 130 miles S of Moſul.

TECULET, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old caſtle, ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, 12 miles WSW of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philoſopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

TEDLEZ, a ſtrong town of Algiers, in a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a caſtle, 50 miles NE of Algiers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

TEDLA, or TADILA, a province of Morocco, which extends along the E ſide of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

TIDNEST, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1517, but they were driven away ſoon after. It is almoſt ſurrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

TEDSI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, ſeated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Tarodant.

TEES, a river which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFEZARA, a ſtrong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremeſen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFFLIS, the capital of Georgia, one of the ſeven Caucaſſian nations between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It is called by the inhabitants *Tbius Cabar*, warm town, from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two Engliſh miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with ſome Tartars. According to Major Rennel, it has 20 Armenian and 15 Greek churches, and 3 meſſheds. There are ſome magnificent caravanſeras, bazars and palaces in the city, but no moſques; All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainſcotted, and the floors ſpread with carpets. The ſtreets ſeldom exceed ſeven feet in breadth; and ſome are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to allow room for a man on horſeback. they are conſequently very filthy. Teflis is a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Conſtantinople by the way of Erzerum. As for the ſilks of this country, they are bought up on the ſpot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greateſt part is firſt ſent to Erzerum to be manufactured, the Georgians being very ignorant and unſkilful in that reſpect. From hence, likewiſe, great quantities of a root called boya is ſent to Erzerum and Indoſtan for the uſe of the linen dyers. Here is likewiſe a foundery, at which are caſt a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to thoſe of the Turks. The gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have likewiſe eſtabliſhed in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Perſia: the moſt flouriſhing is that of printed linens. Teflis is ſeated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain; and on the S ſide of it ſtands a large caſtle or fortreſs, built by the Turks in 1576, when they made themſelves maſters of the city and country, under the command of the famous Muſtapha Pacha. It is 125 miles W of Terki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TEFZA, a town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 miles NE of Morocco.

TEGAZA, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of ſalt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

TIGERHY, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, 80 miles SW of Mourzouk.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Griſons, capital of a government of the ſame name, in the Valteline. It is ſituate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

TEIGN, a river in Devonſhire, compoſed of two branches, which rule in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the Engliſh Channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a ſeaport in Devonſhire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It ſends a number of veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, and has a conſiderable coaſting trade, eſpecially to Liverpool. This is the place where the Danes firſt

landed, and where they committed ſeveral outrages. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the French, who landed and ſet fire to it in 1690. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 180 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

TEISENDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles WNW of Saltzburg.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, paſſes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube, near Titul.

TEKIN. See BENDER.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Oſa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

TELESA. See CERVITO.

TELLER, a ſeaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 miles ESE of Tangier.

TELGEIN, or TELGA, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, ſeated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

TELLICHERRY, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, where there is an Engliſh factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

TELTSH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, ſeated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the ſource of the river Teya, 36 miles WNW of Znaim. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

TEMENDEFUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeſwar. It formerly paſſed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry ſeaſon, in 1716. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

TEMISSA, a large town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, uſually provides the ſtores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requiſite for its dreary paſſage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

TEMPLIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 miles SW of Prenzlo, and 34 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 53 5 N.

TENBOCK, a ſeaport of Caban, ſeated on the ſea of Aſoph, 10 miles E of the ſtraits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.

TENASERIM, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is ſituate on a river of the ſame name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

TENBURY, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worceſter, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.

TENBY, a ſeaport in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. Its caſtle was demoliſhed in the civil wars, and its trade is inconſiderable. It is 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

TENCH'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, diſcovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives obſerved in the canoes, that ventured to come ſomewhat near the ſhip, were remarkably ſtout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair reſembling that of the New Hollanders, and ſome of their beards reaching as low as the navel, with an appearance of much art having been uſed to form them into long ringlets. Two or three of the men had ſomething like a bead or bone ſuſpended to a ſtring, which was faſtened round the neck. The largeſt of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

TENDA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated iſland in the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, and 10 miles SW of the ſtraits of Gallipoli. This iſland ſtill retains its ancient name: and is one of the ſmalleſt iſlands of the Archipelago, ſituated near the coaſt of Leſſer Aſia, W of the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for producing the beſt Muſcadine wine in the Levant; and its poſition, thus near the mouth of the Helleſpont, has given it importance in all ages; veſſels bound toward Conſtantinople finding ſhelter in its port, or ſafe anchorage in the road during the Etes-

ſian or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 miles long and ſeven broad, inhabited almoſt wholly by Greeks. On the E ſide is a large town, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a caſtle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after ſome ſevere ſhocks of an earthquake, a ſmall volcanic iſland was diſcovered to have emerged from the ſea, between this town and the Aſiatic ſhore.

TENEN, or KNIN, an epiſcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Boſnia. It is 48 miles S of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary iſlands, the moſt conſiderable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different ſorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this iſland is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is two miles and a quarter above the level of the ſea; and the diſtance of the peak from the port of Oratavia is above 11 miles. This iſland is ſubject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one deſtroyed ſeveral towns, and many thouſand people. The manufactures carried on here are very few, and the product of them little more than ſufficient for their own conſumption. They conſiſt of taffeties, gauze, coarſe linens, blankets, a little ſilk, and curious garters. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their ſtaple commodity), oil, corn, and every kind of ſtock for ſhipping. With theſe the iſland abounds: and, in their ſeaſon, produces not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greateſt plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. Indeed none ſeems better adapted for the reſtoration of a valetudinarian; as, by going into the mountains, he may graduate the air, and chooſe that ſtate of it which beſt ſuits his complaint. The laborious works in this iſland are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horſes being ſcarce, and reſerved for the uſe of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the iſland, as alſo ſwallows, ſeagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are alſo lizards, locuſts and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in pthiſical complaints. St. Chriſtophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor reſides at Santa Cruz.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, ſeated on the Rio de la Madalena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

TENEZ, a town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremeſen, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, four miles from the ſea. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

TE-NGAN-FOU, a rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with ſix cities dependent on it. It is 200 miles W by S of Nanking. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

TENG-FONG-HIEN, a city of China, under the juriſdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an obſervatory by the celebrated aſtronomer Tcheou-kong, who according to the Chineſe invented the mariner's compaſs.

TENNASSEE, one of the United States of America, ſituate between the parallels of 35 and 36 and a-half degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Carolina and Georgia, on the W by the Miſſiſſippi, on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, and on the E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which ſeparate it from N Carolina. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth; and contains three diſtricts, and 11 counties. Its principal rivers are the Miſſiſippi, Tennaſſee, Cumberland, Holſton, Clinch and Duck; and it is abundantly watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this ſtate into the eaſtern and weſtern diviſions. It was formerly a part of N. Carolina but it was admitted a member of the United States in 1796. In 1795, it contained 66,649 *free* perſons, and 10,613 ſlaves. Knoxville is the capital.

TENNASSEE, a river of N America, formerly called the Cherokee River. It riſes in the Iron mountains, and, having traverſed the borders of the Cherokee country northward, is joined by the Holſton branch, when it is called the Tennaſſee: thence it runs SW and N, into the ſtate of Kentucky; here it ſoon turns to the NW, and then falls into the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river, with the Miſſiſippi. The Tennaſſee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by veſſels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muſcle Shoals, in the Great Bend. It may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, at leaſt 600 miles farther, ſome trifling falls excepted.

TEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China,

in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is ſeated on the N ſide of a peninſula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles SE of Pekin. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 35 20 N.

TENNESTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenlein and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt.

TENNIS, a town of Egypt, ſituate on an iſland in a lake of the ſame name, 28 miles SE of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 31 2 N.

TENTERDEN, a corporate town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The ſteeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spaniſh inveſion, in 1588, was made uſe of as a beacon. It is 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 12 N.

TENTUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 miles WNW of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 40 17 N.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Atri, and 25 NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 37 N.

TERASSO, a decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly called Tarſus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 37 20 N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, ſeated on the Vefere, 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

TERCHIZ or TERHIZ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, 120 miles WNW of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

TERGA, a town of Morocco, ſeated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTO, or TERVIS, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the wayvode, and is ſeated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles NW of Buchareſt. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TERKI, a town of Circaſſia, where a prince reſides dependent on the Ruſſians, this being their frontier town againſt Perſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a marſhy place, one mile from the Caſpian Sea, and 125 E of Tefflis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

TERMINI, a town on the N coaſt of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

TERMOLI, or TERMINI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, ſeated near the ſea, 70 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TERNATE, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furniſh much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

TERNAVASSO, a town of Piedmont, ſix miles NE of Carmagnola, and eight S of Chieri.

TERNEUSE, a ſtrong town and fort of Dutch Flanders on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 W NW of Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TERNI, an ancient epiſcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and the place contains about 9,000 inhabitants: but it was much more conſiderable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino, which falls from a precipice 200 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birth place of Tacitus the hiſtorian. It is 15 miles S by W of Spoletto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

TERNOVA, an antient archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the ſeat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is ſeated on a mountain,

near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 42 1 N.

Terracina, anciently called Anxur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It was the capital of the warlike Volſci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is ſeated among orange and citron groves, near the ſea, on the ſide of a mountain, 46 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, the moſt weſtern and largeſt iſland of the New Hebrides, in the S Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs riſe directly from the ſea. Except the hills and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſides the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N ſide of it, the iſles which lie along the S and E coaſt form ſeveral good bays and harbours. Lat. 16 S. lon. 165 E.

Terra del Fuego; under this name are comprehended ſeveral iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largeſt of them. They are all very barren and mountainous, but from what Mr Forſter ſays, in his voyage to the S Sea, the climate would not appear to be ſo rigorous and tempeſtuous as it is repreſented in Anſon's voyage. Upon the lower grounds and iſlands, that were ſheltered by the high mountains, Mr Forſter found ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a ſpecies of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries, which were very well taſted. In ſome places there is alſo plenty of celery. Among the birds was a ſpecies of duck, of the ſize of a gooſe, which ran along the ſea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland iſlands it is called a logger-head duck; among the birds are alſo plenty of geeſe and falcons. The rocks of ſome of the iſlands are covered with large muſſel ſhells, the fiſh of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are ſhort in their perſons, not exceeding five feet ſix inches at moſt, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noſes very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in diſorder, and beſmeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few ſtraggling ſhort hairs inſtead of a beard, and from their noſe there is a conſtant diſcharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole aſſemblage of their features forms the moſt loathſome picture of miſery and wretchedneſs to which human nature can poſſibly be reduced. Thoſe which Mr Forſter ſaw had no other cloathing than a ſmall piece of ſeal-ſkin, which hung from their ſhoulders to the middle of the back, being faſtened round the neck with a ſtring. The reſt of their body was perfectly naked, not the leaſt regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour ſeems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloſs, reſembling that of copper; but many of them diſguiſe themſelves with ſtreaks of red paint, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, with white. Their whole character is the ſtrangeſt compound of ſtupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their inſtruments for fiſhing are a kind of fiſh giga. They live chiefly on ſeals fleſh, and like the fat oily part moſt. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes than that of any other nation.

Terra di Lavoro. See Lavoro.

Terra d'Otranto. See Otranto.

Terra Firma, or Tierra Firma, a kingdom of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE by the Atlantic, on the SE by Guiana and Amazonia, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean and the iſthmus of Darien, which laſt ſeparates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greateſt breadth is 750; but, in ſome places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, Guiana, and Paria, or New Andaluſia. The whole country is now ſubject to the viceroy of New Granada, who reſides at St. Fe de Bogoat. The climate here, eſpecially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and ſultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the ſeaſon called winter by the inhabitants, is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain and tempeſts; the clouds precipitating the rains with ſuch impetuoſity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is of conſequence almoſt continually flooded; and this, together with the exceſſive heat, ſo impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces

particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholeſome. This part of S America was diſcovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was ſubdued and ſettled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after deſtroying, with great inhumanity, ſeveral millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the firſt part of the continent which was diſcovered, all the lands diſcovered previous to this being iſlands.

Terra Firma Proper, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See Darien.

Terranova, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It belongs to the duke of Monte-Leone, and is ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 20 miles ESE of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Terra Nuova, an ancient ſeaport, on the NE coaſt of Sardinia, ſeated at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, 65 miles NNE of Saſſari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terriato, or Mango, a ſmall village of Pegue, beautifully ſituated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river, and ſurrounded by groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Terridon, Loch, an inlet of the ſea, on the W coaſt of Roſſſhire, between Gairloch and Applecroſs. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on the Lis, ſix miles S of St. Omer.

Terrufl, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragoſſa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Tervere, or Veere, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the NE coaſt of the iſle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arſenal, four miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Teschen, a town of Upper Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the Pruſſians in 1757, but reſtored in 1763. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by a morafs, and ſeated near the ſource of the Viſtula. At a little diſtance from it is an old caſtle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes reſided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen ſtuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between emperor Joſeph II and Frederic William III of Pruſſia. It is 27 miles SE of Troppau, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Tesegdelt, a town of Morocco Proper, ſeated at the mouth of the Techubit. It is ſurrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is 200 miles W of Morocco.

Tesino, a river of Switzerland, which has its ſource in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grifons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milaneſe, it waſhes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, a town of Zahara, which gives name to a diſtrict. It is 170 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 15 24 N.

Tessia, a town of Auſtria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles NE of Trent, and 24 SE of Bolzano. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Test, or Tese, a river, which riſes in the NW of Hants, and paſſing Stockbridge and Rumſey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

Tetbury, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is of ſome importance, but its market for the ſtaple commodities of the county, and for wool and cheeſe has of late years ſuffered a gradual decline. Its chief ornament is its newly erected church, built in a ſpirited imitation of Gothic models. It is 25 miles ENE of Briſtol, and 99 W of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Teticaco, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

Tettnang, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 18 ENE of Conſtance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle. The houſes have only little holes toward the ſtreets to look out at; for the windows are on the inſide, toward the courtyard, which is ſurrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houſes are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets very narrow. The women viſit each other from the tops of their houſes; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and ſome of them beautiful ſkins; and their veſt is open before, from the boſom to the waiſt. The ſhops are very ſmall, and without doors; the maſter ſitting croſs-legged on a counter, with the goods diſ-

poſed in drawers round him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. It is ſeated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Ceuta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W, lat. 35 27 N.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which riſes in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a ſhort ſpace between two hills, covered with groves. Theſe were ſuppoſed to be the reſidence of the ſibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the higheſt ſtate of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at laſt ruſhes violently over a lofty precipice, the noiſe of its fall reſounding through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud ariſes from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberleſs ſmall caſcades, waters ſeveral orchards, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on, till it loſes itſelf in the Tiber. See SOLFATARA.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the mountains in the SW of Roxburghſhire, and paſſing almoſt through the centre of that county, falls into the Tweed, near Kelſo.

TEVIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TEURART, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on a mountain near the river Za.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 34 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 50 22 N.

TEUSERA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It ſtands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

TEWKESBURY, a borough in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It was formerly noted for the excellence of its muſtard, but now only diſtinguiſhed (as to its trade) for a manufactory of cotton ſtockings. But its church, and the ruins of its monaſtery, are moſt worthy of notice; the former of which contains the relics of thoſe who fell at the battle of Tewkeſbury, and, among the reſt, of prince Edward, ſon to Henry VI. who was butchered in cold blood after the engagement. Tewkeſbury is ſeated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Glouceſter, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 N.

TEXEL, an iſland of the United Provinces, in N Holland, ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel of the ſame name, defended by a ſtrong fort on the continent, called the Helder. This channel is the beſt and moſt ſouthern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it moſt of the ſhips paſs that are bound to Amſterdam. In September 1799, the Engliſh effected a landing here, and took the fort which defends the channel, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying therein, ſurrendered to them, for the ſervice of the prince of Orange; but partly deterred by the impregnable nature of the country, and partly by the approach of winter, they abandoned the fort in November following.

TEYA, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near Teltſh, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Auſtria, and enters the Moraw on the confines of Hungary.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbiſhop of Prague, 52 miles SW of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

TEZAR, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a moſque, larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

TEZCUCO, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez cauſed a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the ſiege of Mexico. It is ſeated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of the city of that name. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 3 N.

TEZELA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Tremeſen, with a caſtle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

TEZOTE, a town of the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

THAINTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 34 50 N.

THAMES, the fineſt river in Great Britain, which takes its riſe from a copious ſpring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire. It has been erroneouſly ſaid, that its name is Iſis, till it arrives at Dorcheſter, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it aſſumes the name of Thames, which, it

has been obſerved, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Iſis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and inveſted it with a kind of claſſical ſanctity. It plainly appears (ſays Camden), that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in ſeveral ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmſbury, as well as that of Enſham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never conſidered under any other name than that of Thames. He likewiſe ſays, that it occurs nowhere under the name of Iſis. All the hiſtorians who mention the incurſions of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire in the year 905, or of Canute in 1016, concur likewiſe in the ſame opinion, by declaring, that they paſſed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltſhire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames Head, an appellation by which the ſource has uſually been diſtinguiſhed, ſhould give riſe to a river of the name of Iſis; which river, after having run half its courſe, ſhould reaſſume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent ſpring. About a mile below the ſource of the river is the firſt corn-mill, which is called Kemble-Mill. Here the river may be properly ſaid to form a conſtant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the ſummer, yet in the winter becomes ſuch a torrent as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the ſummer, the Thames Head is ſo dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interſperſed with ſtones and weeds. From Somerford the ſtream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native country, dividing it from Berkſhire at Inglesham. It widens conſiderably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the diſtance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for veſſels of 90 tons. At Enſham, in its courſe NE, to Oxford, is the firſt bridge of ſtone; a handſome one, of three arches, built by the earl of Abingdon. Paſſing by the ruins of Godſtow nunnery, where the celebrated Fair Roſamond was interred, the river reaches Oxford, in whoſe academic groves its poetical name of Iſis has been ſo often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwel, it proceeds SE to Abingdon, and thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its courſe SE by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, it waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eaſt and Weſt Moulſey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Iſleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Cheliea, and Lambeth. Then, on the N bank of the river, are Weſtminſter and London, and, on the oppoſite ſide, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouſe and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Graveſend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its courſe from Dorcheſter, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The juriſdiction of the lord mayor over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the W of Staines, to Yendel or Yenleet to the E, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to ſearch for and puniſh all offenders againſt the laws for the preſervation of the river and its fiſh. Eight times a-year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conſervance for the four counties of Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent. Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above the bridge, yet there are ſo many ſhals, that in ſummer the navigation weſtward would be entirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence, for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51 miles and a half above the bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream toward Culham Bridge uſeleſs. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accompliſhed; namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now aſcends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the

entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a diſtance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 feet in width at top and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of earl Bathurſt's ground called Haley Wood, making a diſtance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal deſcending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a diſtance of above 20 miles. In the courſe of this vaſt undertaking the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a diſtance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the ſum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. are ſaid to have been expended in gunpowder alone, uſed for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in leſs than ſeven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Merſey, has likewiſe been effected by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has paſſed to extend another canal from this, at Braunſton, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extenſive advantages reſulting from theſe navigable communications from the metropolis with the ports of Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needleſs to expatiate. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater diſtance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is eſteemed extremely wholeſome, and fit for uſe in very long voyages, during which it will work itſelf perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is compoſed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This laſt, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract, which pitches from a rock ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, in one entire ſheet, upon a bed of rocks below. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Iſland Sound, which it enters at New London.

THAMSBRUCK, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles SE of Mulhauſen, and 16 WNW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 20 N.

THANET, an iſland of Kent, compriſing the E angle of that county, and ſeparated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, eſpecially barley, and alſo madder. The S part is a rich tract of marſh land. The huſbandry of this iſle has long been famous. It contains the ſeaports of Margate and Ramſgate, and ſeveral villages.

THANHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, ſituate on the Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 48 17 N.

THASO, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Conteſſa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the neceſſaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and ſilver, beſides quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the ſame name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

THAXTED, a corporate town in Eſſex, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated near the ſource of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 51 36 N.

THEBAID, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fayoum to the Red Sea. It is the leaſt fertile, and thinneſt of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deſerts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Chriſtians, who lived here in a ſolitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profeſſion.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are ſeated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

THEBES, a city of Livadia. See THIVE.

THENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, ſituate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhauſen, and 22 NW of Conſtance. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 47 46 N.

THEOBALDS, a village in Hertfordſhire, 12 miles N of London. It was famous for the magnificent palace and gardens of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with James I for Hatfield. The ſmall remains of this palace were demoliſhed in 1765.

THEODOSIA. See CAFFA.

THERMIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, S of the iſland of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad.

The ſoil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of ſilk. The principal town, of the ſame name, is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It was once a biſhoprick, and though now an inconſiderable town, ſtill exhibits the ruins of its former greatneſs. It is ſeated on the Little Ouſe, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It has ſome corn trade to Lynn and is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has three churches, a good freeſchool, and a townhall. The lent aſſizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of woolcombing is carried on here. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

THEUX, a village three miles NW of Spa, in the biſhopric of Liege, noted for a battle fought here in 1794 in which the Auſtrians were defeated.

THIBET, or GREAT THIBET, a country of Aſia, lying between 81 and 102° E, lon. and 25 and 40° N lat. bounded on the NW and N by the deſert of Kobi, in Tartary, though we have but a faint idea of its extent to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Aſſam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindooſtan Proper and Bootan. This country is one of the higheſt in Aſia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives riſe not only to the rivers of India and China, but to thoſe alſo of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be leſs than 1600 Britiſh miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper diviſion ſeems to reſpect the countries toward the ſources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle that in which Laſſa, the capital, is ſeated, and of which it forms the centre, and the Lower, that which borders on China. The ſubject is obſcure and likely to remain ſo. Little Thibet, which is ſituated between Upper Thibet and Caſhgur, is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Notwithſtanding the very rough and ſterile ſtate of Thibet, and the ſeverity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation its inhabitants are in a high ſtate of civilization, their houſes lofty and built of ſtone; and the uſeful manufactures in ſome degree of improvement. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only ſubmitted to, and adored by them, but is alſo the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vaſt tract of continent which ſtretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the ſovereign pontiff, the vice-gerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is abſolutely regarded as the deity himſelf. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. He does not reſide in the city of Laſſa, but on a mountain in the neighbourhood, called Poutala. On this mountain there is a great number of pagods, the moſt ſumptuous of which he inhabits. He paſſes great part of his life on a kind of altar, where he ſits motionleſs, in a croſs legged poſture, on a large and magnificent cuſhion, and receives, with the greateſt gravity, the adoration, not only of the Thibetians, but alſo of a prodigious multitude of ſtrangers and pious pilgrims, who undertake long and difficult journies to go and worſhip him on their bended knees, and to receive his benediction. The grand lama ſalutes no one; he neither uncovers nor riſes up to any perſon, whatever his rank may be; with the ſame eye, he beholds at his feet the greateſt princes and the meaneſt of their ſubjects. He contents himſelf with laying his hand on the head of his adorer, who imagines that he obtains, by this impoſition alone, the remiſſion of all his ſins. Next to the Thibetians, the Tartars are the moſt zealous worſhippers of the grand lama; they arrive in crowds at Poutala, from the remoteſt corners of the country; even the weakeſt of the female ſex are not terrified by the fatigues that inſeparably attend theſe long journies. This profound veneration, which draws ſo many people to Laſſa, to proſtrate themſelves at the feet of the grand lama, is founded on the idea which they entertain of his great power and ſanctity. They are fully perſuaded, that all the divinity of Fo reſides in him, that he is omniſcient and omnipreſent, and that he has neither need of information, nor occaſion to aſk queſtions, in order to diſcover the ſecret thoughts of men. They believe him to be immortal, and that, when he appears to die, his ſoul and his divinity only change their place of reſidence, and tranſmigrate into another body. All their care is then employed to diſcover the place where it hath pleaſed him to be born again; even ſome of the Tartar princes themſelves have aſſiſted in this important ſearch; but they are obliged to be directed by certain lamas, who alone are ac-

quainted with the ſigns by which the new born god may be diſcovered, or rather, they only know what child the preceding dalai-lama appointed to be his ſucceſſor. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been diſcovered ſome time before by the tayſhoo lama, who in authority and ſanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the moſt numerous as well as the moſt powerful body in the ſtate, have the prieſthood entirely in their hands; and they conſtitute many monaſtic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Beſides the religious influence and authority of the great lama, he is poſſeſſed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. In 1774, the Engliſh E India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many reſpects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly reſpect alſo the waters of the Ganges, the ſource of which they believe to be in heaven. The ſunniaſſes, or Indian pilgrims, often viſit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See PALTE.

THIEL, or TIEL, a ſtrong town of Dutch Guelderland, which ſurrendered to the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Waal, 20 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 56 N.

THIELT, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, in the chatellany of Courtray.

THIERS, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its ſtatuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 22 miles E of Clermont, and 220 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 45 51 N.

THIONVILLE, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Moſelle. It was taken by the prince of Conde in 1643. It was beſieged by the Auſtrians in 1792, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N

THIRSK, or THURSK, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday. It ſends two members to parliament: and was formerly noted for its ſtrong caſtle. It is 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

THIVE, or THEBES, a celebrated city of Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but ſo full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Chriſtians in it. It is famous for a fine ſort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkiſh faſhion; they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as ſtone. Here are two moſques, and ſeveral Greek churches. It is ſeated between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Athens, and 280 SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

THOISSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handſome college. It is ſeated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalerone, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 46 13 N.

THOMA, ST. an iſland of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E lon. It was diſcovered in 1429, and is almoſt round about 30 miles in diameter. The ſoil is fertile, and produces plenty of ſugar canes. On the ſame vine are bloſſoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholeſome country, poſſeſſed by the Portugueſe, and few live to a great age. It conſiſts chiefly of hills intermixed with vallies, which are conſtantly filled with a thick ſtinking fog, but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

THOMAS ST. one of the Virgin Iſlands in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town and a fort. After the capture of St. Euſtatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the W Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

THOMAS, ST. an archiepiſcopal town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſubject to the Portugueſe, and three miles of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana, ſeated on the Oronoko, and ſubject to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.

THOMDAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, ſituate on the Elbe, 25 miles SE of Lauenburg, and 58 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 53 10 N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland, alſo called CLARE,; which ſee.

THONON, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and ſeveral convents. It is ſeated on the lake of Geneva,

a. the mouth of the river Drance, 23 miles SW of Lauſanne, and 16 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

THORN, a city of Weſtern Pruſſia, formerly a hanſeatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and proteſtants, on account of the ſtudents of the Jeſuits; upon which the Poles ſent judges to try the magiſtrates for not ſuppreſſing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magiſtrates to be beheaded, and ſeven of the citizens. The proteſtants have a handſome college here. The Pruſſians forcibly took poſſeſſion of this town in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzick, and 105 NW of Warſaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 55 6 N.

THORN, or THOREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a noble abbey, ſeven miles SW of Ruremonde.

THORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire with a market on Wedneſday, ſituate in a marſhy ſoil near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaſter, and 167 N by W of London. Lon 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

THORNBURY, a corporate town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a rivulet that runs into the Severn, is governed by a mayor, and is 24 miles SW of Glouceſter, and 121 W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 35 N.

THORNEY, a village in Cambridgeſhire, ſix miles NE of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is ſtill remaining.

THORNEY, a ſmall iſland, in a bay of the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Suſſex, with a village of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Lavant, ſeven miles SW of Chicheſter.

THORNHILL, a town in Dumfrieſſhire where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. It is ſituated on an elevated plain, on the E ſide of the river Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It is noted for a caſtle which belonged to the ancient dukes. It is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by walls 120 feet high, which from the whiteneſs of the ſtone, might be ſuppoſed not more than 10 years old. It is ſeated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 46 59 N.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Nen, over which is a bridge, ſeven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, an iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicollo.

THREE SISTERS. See KURILES.

THUIN, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, but ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is ſeated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

THULE. See FULA.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See SANDWICH LAND.

THUN, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar paſſes through it.

THUN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, which commands a fine view of the lake. It is ſeated on the NW extremity of this lake, where the river Aar iſſues from it, partly in a ſmall iſland, and partly on a hill, 15 miles SSE of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 46 45 N.

THUNDER BAY, a bay, nine miles broad, at the NW corner of Lake Huron, in N America. It receives this name from the continual thunder that is heard there.

THUR, a river of Swiſſerland, which has its ſource in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine, ſeven miles SSW of Schaffhauſen.

THURGAU, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and biſhopric of Conſtance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Canton of Zurich. It is the largeſt bailiwic in Swiſſerland, as well as the moſt pleaſant and fertile; and is extremely populous. The ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. Frauenfield is the capital.

THURINGIA, a landgravate of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the E by Miſnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Heſſe, and on the N by the duchy of Brunſwick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and

Mentz, and ſeveral petty ſovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

THURSO, a borough in Caithneſsſhire, at the mouth of the river Thurſo, on the W ſide of Dunnet-Bay. It has a conſiderable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, and ſalmon fiſheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles WSW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 11 25 N.

TIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral ſpring, ſaid to be excellent for the ſtone. It is 15 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41 14 N.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which riſes in the Appennines, in the Florentino. It paſſes into the Eccleſiaſtical State, waſhes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di-Caſtella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Oſtia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TIBUROON, a cape, at the moſt weſterly extremity of the iſland of St. Domingo. It was taken by the Engliſh and royaliſts in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

TICARTE. See TECORT.

TICKELL, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday. It had a caſtle and fortifications, demoliſhed in the civil wars, of which ſome ruins remain. It has a diſtinct liberty, called the Honour of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaſter. It is five miles S of Doncaſter, and 155 N by W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53 27 N.

TICKELY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E, lat. 43 50 N.

TICONDEROGA, a fort of the United States, in New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow paſſage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherſt, and in 1779 by general Bourgoyne, but was evacuated ſoon after the convention at Saratoga, when he was obliged to ſurrender to the American army. It is 210 miles S of Montreal, and 185 N of New York. Lon. 73 25 W, lat. 43 45 N.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Glouceſterſhire, England, ſeven miles S of Colford. Its pariſh is bounded on three ſides by the rivers Wye and Severn; and at the diviſion of the rivers are ſtill to be ſeen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thecla, who ſuffered in the year 47, being the firſt female martyr.

TIDESWELL, a town in Derbyſhire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wedneſday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water guſhing from ſeveral cavities at once, for the ſpace of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water riſes and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideſwell is 22 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N.

TIDOR, one of the Molucca iſlands in the E Indies, lying to the E of Gilolo, and to the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are maſters of the iſland, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that ſurround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

TIEL. See THIEL.

TIENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, ſituate on the Wutach, 29 miles E of Baſle, and 36 W of Conſtance. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 47 40 N.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO. See TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Aſia, which has its ſource near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchalder, in Turcomania, afterwards it ſeparates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khuſiſtan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Perſia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river paſſes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouſul, Bagdad, and Buſſarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Eſſex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. It is ſuppoſed to be the place where the emperor Claudius croſſed the Thames, in purſuit of the Britons. In this pariſh is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal paſſage to one of the ſpacious caverns in the neighbouring pariſh of Chadwell.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Eſſex, ſituate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort. The marſhes here, feed a great number of Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire ſheep, for the London market. In this pariſh is a celebrated ſpring of alterative water, diſcovered in 1717. In its neighbourhood Queen

Elizabeth reviewed the army ſhe had aſſembled to oppoſe the famous Spaniſh armada in 1588.

TILBURY FORT, in Eſſex, ſituate on the Thames, oppoſite to Graveſend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It was planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. with baſtions, the largeſt of any in England. It has a double moat; the innermoſt of which is 170 feet broad, with a good counterſcarp, a covered way, ravelines and tenailles, and a platform, on which 106 cannon are placed, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſides ſmaller ones planted between them, and the baſtions and curtines alſo are planted with guns; and here is a high tower, called the Block houſe, which is ſaid to have been built in the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the land ſide are alſo two redoubts of brick; and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermoſt being pointed with iron enters the ſolid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

TILLIERES, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, ſix miles NE of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 48 46 N.

TILSIT, a town of Pruſſia; in Lithuania, with a conſiderable trade in linſeed, butter, and other articles. It is ſituate on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Konigſberg, and 95 SSW of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

TIMANA, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the ſame name, which abounds in fruits and paſtures. It is ſeated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the province of Golconda, 64 miles SE of Hydrabad, and 95 W of Maſulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15 20 N.

TIMOR, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in ſandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TINA, or TINOS, the ancient Tenos, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and eight broad, and is ſubject to the Venetians. This iſland produces 16,000 pounds of ſilk every year, and the ſtockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortreſs ſtands on a rock; and here is a biſhop's ſee of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or prieſts. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

TINEVELY. See PALAMCOTTA.

TINIAN, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrones, 12 miles in length and ſix in breadth. The ſoil is dry; and, being ſomewhat ſandy, is the leſs diſpoſed to rank and over luxuriant vegetation. The land riſes in gentle ſlopes from the ſhore to the middle of the iſland, intermixed with vallies of an eaſy deſcent; which are beautifully diverſified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods conſiſt of tall and well ſpread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean and uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. Here are at leaſt 10,000 cattle, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black; alſo a vaſt number of fowls, which are eaſily caught, and plenty of wild hogs. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, and bread-fruit. Here are alſo vegetables proper for the ſcurvy; ſuch as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvygraſs, and ſorrel. Here are ſome ruins of a particular kind, conſiſting of two rows of ſquare pyramidical pillars, each pillar being about ſix feet from the next, and the diſtance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a ſemiglobe, with the flat ſurface upward, and they are compoſed of ſand and ſtone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreſhing ſhowers. There are no ſtreams, but the water of the wells and ſprings is extremely good. The principal inconvenience ariſes from the number of muſkitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewiſe inſects called ticks, which faſten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their ſkins. The road is inconvenient, and, in ſome ſeaſons, there is little ſecurity for a ſhip at anchor. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

TINMOUTH, a ſeaport in Northum-

berland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcaſtle. It has a caſtle, ſeated on a high rock, inacceſſible on the ſeaſide, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar acroſs the mouth of the river, which is not above ſeven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are lighthouſes to guide the ſhips by night. Here ſhips take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcaſtle. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

TINOS. See TINA.

TINTAGEL, a village in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortification called King Arthur's Caſtle.

TINTO, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its ſpring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks, nor will any fiſh live in it; which properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature; for when it paſſes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 miles below Niebla.

TINZEDA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

TINZULIE, a ſtrong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, ſeated on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

TIORN, an iſland of Sweden, 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent paſtures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

TIPERAH, or TIPRAH, a kingdom of Aſia, lying to the E of Hindooſtan Proper.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the higheſt in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 pariſhes, and ſends eight members to parliament. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Caſhel is the capital.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, nine miles SSW of Caſhel.

TIRANO, a town of the country of the Griſons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains ſeveral handſome buildings, but from the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and many ruinous houſes, its general appearance is deſolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a ſtone bridge of a ſingle arch. The ſtaple commerce of this town conſiſts in the exportation of wine and ſilk. Near the town *on* the other ſide of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madona, or Virgin Mary, much viſited by the catholic pilgrims. The maſſacre of the proteſtants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

TIREE, one of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, lying to the SW of Col. It is a ſmall, rich iſland, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handſome breed of little horſes.

TIRSH, a town of Turkey, in the Aſiatic province of Natolia, ſituate on the Meinder, 32 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TIRLEMONT, a village of Auſtrian Brabant, formerly one of the moſt conſiderable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TIRNAU, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is ſeated on the Tirna, five miles W of Leopoldſtadt, and 22 NE of Preſburg. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

TIROL, or TYROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that houſe. It is 150 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occaſion for, and has rich mines of gold, ſilver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tirol, properly ſo called, the biſhopric of Trent, the biſhopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. Inſpruc is the capital.

TITAN, or CABAROS, an iſland of France, the moſt eaſtern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean

TITICACA, or CHUCUITO, an iſland of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is ſituate in a lake of the ſame name, which is one of the largeſt in S America.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampſhire, ſeated on a ſmall river, ſix miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the ſite of which is Titchfield Houſe, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Great part of this ancient manſion has been taken down.

TITLISBERG, one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, at the foot of which is the greateſt part of the valley of Engelberg.

TITTMANING, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltſburg. This town was almoſt depopulated by the plague, in 1310, and was reduced to aſhes by lightning, in 1571; but it has been ſince rebuilt. It is ſeated on the Saltza, 24 miles NW of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

TITUL, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 45 30 N.

TIVER. See TIBER.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Ex, over which is a ſtone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a noble freeſchool (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment alſo for the maintenance of eight ſcholars at Baliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Suſſex College, Cambridge. It has likewiſe a church, built by ſubſcription. Tiverton has ſuffered very ſeverely by fire, particularly in 1598, 1612, 1731, and 1794. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

TIUMIN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Toboliſk, on the Tura, 125 miles W of Toboliſk.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now wretchedly poor. It was the favourite country reſidence of the ancient Romans, as Freſcati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli ſtands, are the ruins of the vaſt and magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian. Other illuſtrious Romans had alſo their villas here; as Julius Ceſar, Caius Caſſius, Auguſtus, Catullus, Propertius, Mæcenas, &c. The Tiverone forms here a famous caſcade from a ſteep rock, in a cave of which is ſaid to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tiburtine Sibyl, whence ſhe delivered her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and, at preſent it has an elegant ſummer-houſe, and fine gardens, belonging to the duke of Modena. Horace is thought to have compoſed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is ſeated on the Teverone, 12 miles ENE of Rome, and 15 NNE of Freſcati. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See SOLFATARA and TEVERONE.

TIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlaſcala, 12 miles in circumference: it is well peopled and cultivated, except on the ſummit, which is always covered with ſnow. There are alſo other mountains, covered with trees, in which are tigers and monkies. See ANGELOS.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain. 82 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N. See ANGELOS.

TLEMISEN. See TREMISEN.

TOBAGO, the moſt ſouthward of the iſlands in the W Indies, and the moſt eaſtward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad. The climate is not ſo hot as might be expected from its ſituation ſo near the equator; nor is it viſited by ſuch dreadful hurricanes as frequently deſolate the other iſlands. It is diverſified with hills and vales, and is equal in richneſs of produce to any iſlands in theſe ſeas. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, laſtly by the Engliſh in 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an iſland near the NE extremity of Tobago, two miles long, and one broad.

TOBOLSK, a government of Ruſſia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Toboliſk and Tomſk.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Toboliſk. It is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtyſh, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for ſeveral miles, are all Mahometans, but their muſti is an Arabian. There are alſo a great number of Kalmucks, who ſerve as ſlaves. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate-priſoners to this city, which is ſeated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtyſh, 800 miles E by N of Moſcow, and 1000 E by S of Peterſburgh. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

TOCAT, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in

Natolia, capital of a province of the ſame name. The houſes are handſomely built, and the ſtreets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in theſe parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old caſtle upon each; and ſo many ſtreams, that each houſe has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkiſh, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 moſques, and a vaſt number of chapels; the Armenians have ſeven churches, and the Greeks only one. Beſides the ſilk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Perſia, and make it into ſewing ſilk. Their chief trade is in copper veſſels, ſuch as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candleſticks. They alſo prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be conſidered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come luther from ſeveral parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

TOCAYMA, a town of New Granada, ſeated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and ſugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold ſprings; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W, lat. 4 3 N.

TOCKAY, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a caſtle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine; but being produced only by one vineyard, it is ſcarce even at Vienna. At ſome diſtance from it are large ſalt-works. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teiſſe, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

TOCORT, or TUGGURT, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 32 40 N.

TODI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, ſeated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S of Perugia, and 50 N of Rome. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 42 44 N.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen. It is in the figure of a leg, and is ſituate between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are proteſtants.

TOISSEY, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles N of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 45 20 N.

TOLAGA BAY, a bay of the iſland of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

TOLEDO, a commercial city of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageouſly ſeated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which ſurrounds it on two ſides; and on the land ſide it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. The houſes are fine and there are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſide 17 public ſquares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbiſhop's ſee; and the cathedral is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain: the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other works. Here are 18 religious houſes, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 pariſhes, and ſome hoſpitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal caſtle, a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactures of ſilk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 53 N.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is five miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat 51 30 N.

TOLENTINO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is ſeated on the river Chienti, eight miles SE of St. Severino, and 88 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TOLLESBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour ſeated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

TOLFA, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighbourhood are mines of alum and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaſter and lapis lazuli. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 10 N.

TOLHUYS, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Rhine. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 56 N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

TOLMINO, a town of Germany, in

the duchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

TOLNANI, a town of Hindooſtan 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuſcoa, ſeated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them ſeveral natural caſcades. It is inhabited by a great number of artiſts, who make ſword blades in high eſteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Biſboa. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

TOLU, a town of S America in Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for the balſam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is ſeated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the river Naboan, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a caſtle belonging to the knights of Chriſt. It is 40 miles SE of Coimbra, and 69 NE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

TOMBEC, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TOMBELAINE, a ſmall iſland of France, with a town of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Normandy, in a ſmall gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This iſland, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monaſtery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

TOMBUCTOO, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE of the great deſert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Caſhna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horſemen, beſide a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and ſell them to the merchants for ſlaves. The houſes are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaiſtered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better ſort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometaniſm. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and ſpend a great part of the night in that exerciſe.

TOMBUCTOO, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Nigritia, with a ſtately moſque built of ſtone, and a royal palace. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandiſe are brought by caravans from Barbary. Inſtead of money, they make uſe of ſhells and ſmall bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Aſſociation, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flouriſhing city, ſubject to a ſevere police, and, as ſuch attracting the merchants of the moſt diſtant ſtates of Africa. It is ſeated near the Niger, 270 miles SW of Mourzook. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whoſe walls, as the Spaniards aſſert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

TOMINA, a government of S America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

TOMINI, a town of the iſland of Celebes, in the E Indies in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomſk, with a wooden caſtle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and a wooden cathedral, a chancery, and an arſenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It contains above 2000 houſes, and is ſeated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Toboliſk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, with a fort, ſeated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Sleſwick. Lon 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

TONGATABOO, one of the friendly Iſlands in the S Pacific ocean, about 20 leagues in circuit, ſomewhat oblong, broadeſt at the E end, and its greateſt length from E to W. The S ſhore is ſtraight, and conſiſts of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole N ſide is environed with ſhoals and iſlands, and the ſhore within them low and ſandy. Here is alſo the beſt harbour or anchoring place to be found among theſe iſlands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the ſea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, diſpoſed in ſo judicious a manner, as to open an eaſy communication from one part to another. It has alſo the advantage of being the ſeat of

government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

TONGRES, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, and the last, by the French, in 1673 and 1677. It is seated on the Neckar, 12 miles SW of Maestricht, and 15 W of Liege.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Pekin. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TONG-TCHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 867 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of sables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. The Tungusians are of a middling stature; a very tall or a very short man being equally rare among them. They are all well made, and of a good mien. The features of their face are not so flat as those of the Kalmouks; they have a fresh complexion, small sharp eyes, a small thin nose, black lank hair, very little beard, and many of them none at all. Their voice is somewhat hoarse; their sight and hearing of an acuteness and delicacy almost incredible: but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerably more blunt than ours. Their young children have an air altogether Kalmouk. The women while young are well made, and of an agreeable figure, very lively, but modest, the old women, on the contrary, are ugly to a frightful degree, all over wrinkles, smoke and filth of various kinds, with eyes as red as fire.

TONNA, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, six miles N of Gotha.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge with a castle, and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles from Rochefort, and 253 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNEINS, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris. Lon. 4 4 E, lat. 47 51 N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW of Slefwick, and 58 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, on the S by Cochin China, and on the W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They dye their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a great quantity of fine silks, and make curious lackerworks, which are exported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ them-

ſelves; and therefore one third at leaſt muſt be advanced beforehand by the merchants. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that when every thing elſe is loſt they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs; and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The country abounds with villages, which conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded by trees; and in ſome places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and ſalad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon they cannot paſs from one houſe to another, without wading through the water, but ſometimes they have boats. The people of Tonquin are ingenious, ſtrong-limbed and well made; their diſpoſition is free and open, although cheating among them, when done with addreſs, is conſidered as a ſtroke of prudence and ſkill. They are generous; but their generoſity is regulated only by their intereſt; and when they have nothing to hope, they cannot eaſily be prevailed on to give: on ſuch occaſions, they take great care to conceal their riches, for fear of being importuned: they are in general laviſh in their public expences, eſpecially in feaſts, marriages and funerals; they hate the Europeans, and find great ſatisfaction in being able to deceive them. The Tonquineſe are neither ſo flat-noſed nor ſo broad-viſaged as the Chineſe; their colour is olive; they blacken their teeth, ſuffer their nails to grow, and wear their hair as long as poſſible. The people are ſlaves one part of the year; for except the citizens of the capital, all the tradeſmen, joiners, ſmiths, maſons, carpenters &c. are obliged to labour three months in the palace, and during two others, for the mandarins and great lords: they are free the reſt of the year, and work for thoſe who employ them. Marriages are not contracted here without the conſent of the governor or judge of the place. The day after the marriage, the huſband ſtyles his wife ſiſter, and the wife calls her huſband brother. A plurality of wives is permitted at Tong-king; but only the moſt accompliſhed takes the title of ſpouſe. The law grants a divorce to the men, but denies it to the women: the children remain with the huſband. The favourite diverſion of the Tonquineſe are comedies, which they generally act at night, and accompany with abundance of machinery and decorations. They excel particularly in the repreſentation of torrents, rivers, ſeas, tempeſts and naval battles. Learning in Tonquin, as in China, conſiſts principally in the knowledge of a great number of characters, and in the ſtudy of the rules and principles of morality, which are taken from the writings of Confucius. The Tonquineſe apply to letters, from ambition, becauſe they open the way to honours, and becauſe it is by their means alone that they can ever be promoted to offices of dignity and truſt. They are in general courteous to ſtrangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the ſoldiers inſolent, and the poor thieviſh. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral; but the poor are ſtinted for want of money. In hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. When a man dies he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival; when they rejoice for 10 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. They have another great feaſt in May or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion is paganiſm, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, placed in ſmall low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great reſemblance to the Chineſe. They have ſchools of learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, muſk, ſilk, calicoes, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, aniſeed, and worm ſeed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all their merchandiſe, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh, and Dutch. This kingdom is an abſolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

TONSBERG, a ſeaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W

Frederickſtadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 50 N.

TOOBOUAI, a ſmall iſland in the South Sea, diſcovered by captain Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or ſix miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almoſt all around it, bordered with a white-ſand beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interſperſed to their ſummits. According to the information captain Cook received from ſome of the natives, who ſpoke the language of Otaheite, this iſland is plentifully ſtocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the ſeveral kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other iſlands in the neighbourhood. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a conſiderable aſcent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

TOPEL, or TOPL, a town of the kingdom of Bothnia, 24 miles NW of Pilſen, and 56 W of Prague. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

TOPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, near which the Auſtrians defeated the Pruſſians, in 1762. It is 14 miles WNW of Leutmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 36 N.

TOPOLITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemecz. Lon. 26 9 E, lat. 46 51 N.

TOYOLTZAU, a town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 48 25 N.

TOPSHAM, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 SW of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

TOR, or ELTOR, a town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbour defended by a caſtle, and a Greek convent. In the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, ſaid to be thoſe which Moſes rendered ſweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It is ſeated on the Red Sea. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

TORBAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Bob's Nole. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal perſons, to preſerve us from popery and arbitrary power. In gales of wind it is often the ſtation of the Channel fleet.

TORBIA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient tower, of Gothic architecture, and in the environs are found many remains of Roman monuments. It is ſeven miles E of Nice.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholeſome air, and ſeated in a ſmall iſland, ſeven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

TORDA, or TORENBURGH, a town of Tranſylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extenſive ſalt works. The Hungarian language is ſaid to be ſpoken with the greateſt purity in this town. It is 15 miles WNW of Clauſenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 41 48 N.

TORGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, with a caſtle, the ſtair-caſe of which is built in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may ride in a chaiſe to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they ſend to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is ſeated. Here the king of Pruſſia obtained a great victory over the Auſtrians in 1760. It is 27 miles NE of Leipſic, and 33 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the channel, and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent caſtle, ſeated on a rivulet, ſeven miles SE of St. Lo. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 0 N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Avila, in Caſtile, paſſes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirande-de-Douero.

TORNA, or TORNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is a fortified place and is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Caſſovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

TORNE, a river of Sweden, which has its ſource in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the ſame name, and taking a SE courſe, enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Torneo.

Tornea, a town of Sweden in W Bothnia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, on a ſmall iſland formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of ſome trade, becauſe all the Laplanders in thoſe parts come and exchange their ſkins and other articles, for what they want. The houſes are low, and the cold ſo ſevere, that ſometimes people loſe their fingers and toes. It is 180 miles NE of Uma, and 420 NNE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Tornova, an epiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larilla. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, ſeated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whoſe vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Torella-de-Mongris, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Torperley, a town in Cheſhire, nine miles E of Cheſter. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

Torquay, a village in Devonſhire, on the N ſide of Torbay, ſeven miles SE of Newton Buſhel. It has a neat range of buildings for ſummer viſitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic ſituation. Near it is a ſingular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torre-del-Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, ſeated at the foot of Mount Veſuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city. It was deſtroyed by an eruption of Veſuvius in 1631; and again in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, eſcaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, with a caſtle, ſurrounded with a wall, and baſtions. It is 27 miles SE of Miranda, and 42 SSW of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in ſalt, procured from a ſmall lake formed by ſaline ſprings. This is the moſt conſiderable ſalt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles SE of Origuela, and 37 NNE of Carthagena. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Torres, a maritime town of Spain, in Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Torres Novas, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a caſtle. It is ſurrounded by walls, and ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 miles NE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 8 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a caſtle, ſeated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Liſbon.

Torriglia, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Torrington, a corporate town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of ſtuffs, and is governed by a mayor. Some remains of a caſtle are ſtill viſible. It is ſeated on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnſtaple, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Torsil, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, ſeated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E. lat. 59 20 N.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Iſlands, in the W Indies, 18 miles long and ſeven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a ſtrong fort, from which they were expelled by the Engliſh in 1666. In this, which is the principal of the Virgin iſlands, almoſt all the trade is carried on; it is near five miles long and two broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much eſteemed by the manufacturers, likewiſe rum and ſugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. Its fruits, of which there are no great variety, are but indifferent; ſome apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the iſland. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the

Tortoneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle on an eminence. It is deemed a conſiderable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. It is ſeated on the Scrivia, 28 miles SE of Caſal, and 27 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Tortorella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, five miles NE of Policaſtro.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both ſurrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whoſe head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houſes; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the moſt remarkable. It is ſituate in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of ſilver, iron, alabaſter, jaſper of divers colours, and ſtones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of ſilk and oil, and very fine pottery ware, which reſembles porcelain. It is ſeated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles SW of Tarragona, and 180 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Tortuga, an uninhabited iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma, 40 miles W of the iſland of Margaretta, and about 30 miles in circumference. The E end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which ſtretch a little way out to ſea. At this end is a large ſalt pond, where the ſalt begins to kern in April; there have been 20 ſhips here at a time for ſalt. At the W end is a ſmall harbour with freſh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoiſes come upon the ſandy banks to lay their eggs, whence this iſland has its name. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaneers. Lon. 62 20 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Tortuga, an iſland of the W Indies, near the N coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, where the French bucaneers uſed to fortify themſelves. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a ſafe harbour, but difficult of acceſs. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

Tosa, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where veſſels are ſheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a ſteep hill, which projects into the ſea. On the top of the hill, nearer the ſea, is a ſtrong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Toscanella, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 29 N.

Tosena, a ſmall town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddevalla. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 58 33 N.

Tosso, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddevalla. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 58 51 N.

Totness, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Dart, on the ſide of a hill, and had formerly a caſtle and walls. It ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of ſerges. It is 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Tottenham High Croſs, a village in Middleſex, five miles N of London. It is ſo called from a croſs, which has exiſted here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raiſed upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the preſent ſtructure erected in its ſtead. Here are three alms houſes. The rivulet called the Moſel, which riſes on Muſwell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal ſtreet.

Totteridge, a village in Middleſex, near Chipping Barnet, inhabited by the citizens of London, ſo long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles NNW of London.

Toul, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain. Before the revolution it was a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral and late epiſcopal chapel, are handſome ſtructures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nanci, and 167 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat 48 40 N.

Toula, a river of W Chineſe Tartary, which takes its courſe from E to W, and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are ſurrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern ſide are covered with foreſts of aged firs, and have the ſame effect on the eye as an immenſe amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loſes itſelf in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largeſt of all Tartary.

TOULOMBA, or TULMABINE, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Lahore, ſeated on the Ratvee, 70 miles ENE of Moultan.

TOULON, a city and ſeaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Before the revolution in 1789, it was an epiſcopal ſee. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1670, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The firſt, which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouſe. The New Quarter contains (beſides the magnificent works conſtructed by Lewis XIV), many fine houſes, and a grand oblong ſquare, lined with trees, and ſerving as a parade. The harbour is diſtinguiſhed likewiſe by the names of the Old Port or Merchants Port, and the New Port or King's Port; but this laſt appellation has vaniſhed with the abolition of royalty. The New Haven was conſtructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arſenal, containing all the places neceſſary for the conſtruction and fitting out of veſſels: the firſt object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the deſigns of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewiſe is the armoury, for muſquets, piſtols, halberts &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long ſail room, the foundery for cannon, the dock yards, the baſins, &c. are all worthy of obſervation. The gallies, transferred from Marſeilles, ſome years ago, occupy at Toulon a ſecond baſin in the New Port. Many of the galley ſlaves are artizans, ſome merchants, and which is moſt wonderful, of ſcrupulous integrity. They no longer ſleep on board the gallies, but have been lately provided with accommodations on ſhore, in a vaſt building newly erected for that purpoſe. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the ſpacious outer road or harbour, which is ſurrounded by hills, and formed by nature almoſt circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both ſides, by a fort and batteries. In a word, the baſins, docks, and arſenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who viſited them in the late reign, that the king of France was greater there than at Verſailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the JE Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the 16th century; and in Auguſt 1793, it was ſurrendered, by the inhabitants, to the Britiſh admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France. It was garriſoned, for ſome time, by the Britiſh troops; but the French having laid ſiege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having deſtroyed the arſenal, &c. Toulon is ſeated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marſeilles, and 317 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

TOULOUSE, a city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, and is the moſt conſiderable city in France, next to Paris, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the moſt flouriſhing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in proceſs of time it became the metropolis of the Viſigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length one of the moſt conſiderable governments of France, and the ſeat of a parliament. The walls of the city, as well as the houſes, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir; and the archbiſhop's palace is magnificent. The townhouſe, a modern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire ſide of the grand ſquare, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illuſtrious Men, is the ſtatue of the chevalier Iſaure, and the buſts of all the great men to whom Touloufe has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one ſide, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city: but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles-lettres. Of courſe there are two colleges, 2 public libraries, and 3 academies. The little commerce they have, conſiſts in leather, drapery, blankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at leaſt equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and ſuburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouſe is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Tour de Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, ſeated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, a town of France, in the department of Iſere, and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Perigneux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of Charenthe, and late province of Normandy, ſeparated from Cherburg by a river.

Tourrain, a late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleannois, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tourancourchy, a town of Hindooſtan; 35 miles SSW of Tritchinopoli. Lon. 78 36 E, lat 47 50 N.

Tourinh, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Tournan, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the iſle of France 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Tournay, a conſiderable city of Auſtrian Flanders, capital of the Tournayſis, with a biſhop's ſee. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, is a large trading place with ſeveral fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, laſtly by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Scheld, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles SE of Liſle, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a fine college, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy ſeated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 S by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Tours, a conſiderable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. Before the French revolution it was an archbiſhop's ſee. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 15 elliptic arches each 75 feet diameter: three of theſe were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1789. It is a large and well built city, and the ſtreets very clean by reaſon of ſeveral fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, its curious clock, its moſaic pavement, and its rich library of manuſcripts. Under the miniſtry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 perſons were here employed in the ſilk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much eſteemed. In one of the ſuburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the moſt ancient in the Weſt. Near the city is Pleſſis les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the proſligate and ſuperſtitious Lewis XI. who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, 54 E of Angers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Tousera, a town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, ſeated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Toula, a river of W Chineſe Tartary which takes its courſe from E to W, and is often broad, deep and rapid; its banks are ſurrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern ſide are covered with foreſts of aged firs, and have the ſame effect on the eye as an immenſe amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loſes itſelf in the lake of Pa-cal, which is the largeſt of all Tartary.

Towcester, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It was once ſtrongly fortified, and is ſeated on

a ſmall river, 52 miles SE of Coventry, and 60 NW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 52 4 N.

TOWRIDGE, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes near the ſource of the Tamar, not far from the Briſtol Channel, runs SE to Hatherley, and then joining the Ock from Oakhampton, turns ſhort to the N, and paſſing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Briſtol Channel, at Barnſtable Bay.

TOWTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, SE of Tadcaſter. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which 35,000 are ſaid to have fallen on both ſides. It was fought in 1461.

TOWY, a river of S Wales, which riſes in Cardiganſhire, enters Carmarthenſhire at its NE extremity, and paſſing by Carmarthen, enters the Briſtol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, or DRACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. It is ſeated on the Bartch, 12 miles NE of Wolaw, and 26 N of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andaluſia, at the entrance of the ſtraits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 36 11 N.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, though it is ſmall and thin of people. It is ſeated on the Marica, 37 miles SW of Adrianople, and 112 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturnæ. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

TRAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſituate on the Ambs, five miles S of Abenſperg, and 20 E of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, ſeated on a high mountain, at the ſource of the river Traina, 22 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Meſſina. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 37 46 N.

TRA LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, on the W by Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S by Beira, and on the E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALEE, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, ſeated near the bay of Tralee, ſeven miles SSE of Ardfert. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 12 N.

TRALLEBORG, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 55 20 N.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Germany in the circle of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. The caſtle ſtands ſo high, that it may be ſeen at the diſtance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral ſprings in the adjacent country. It is ſeated on the Waag, 50 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 49 56 N.

TRANCON, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with a caſtle, ſeated in a fertile country, 14 miles W by S of Pinnel. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 40 44 N.

TRANI, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a caſtle, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the governor of the province; but is much decayed ſince the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles W of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Cauvery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E by Moldavia and Walachia, on the S by Walachia, and on the W by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is 162 miles long and 150 broad, and ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as ſerves the inhabitants and there are rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, copper, quickſilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 perſons, namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calviniſts, and three Socinians. Seven paſſes lead into this country,

formed by ſo many rivers, narrow, and all defended by forts with garriſons. Having been long a frontier country it muſt conſequently have been a ſcene of frequent deva-ſtation from contending powers, particularly the Turks and Imperialiſts. The militia is commanded by the governor, whoſe commiſſion is the more important, as Tranſylvania is the bulwark of Chriſtendom. It is divided into ſeveral ſmall diſtricts, called palatinates and counties; and is inhabited by three different nations, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanſtadt is the capital.

TRAON, or TRAU, a ſtrong town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, in a ſmall iſland, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the iſle of Bua by another of ſtone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

TRAPANI, or TRAPANO, a ſeaport on the W ſide of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour, in the form of a ſickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a trading place, famous for its ſalt-works, and fiſheries of tunnies and coral. It is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, 20 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monaſtery of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Perche, ſituate in a large valley, ſurrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their auſterity, and keeping perpetual ſilence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Lower Rhine, and county of Spanheim, ſeated on the Moſelle. It is an important place on account of its fortreſs, which is on a mountain, and commands the paſſage of the Moſelle. The French took poſſeſſion of it in 1794. It is 22 miles NE of Treves and 28 SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 7 E lat. 49 55 N.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindooſtan, extending along the coaſt of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10 15 N lat. and bounded on the N by Myſore, and on the E by the Carnatic. It is ſubject to a rajah, who is an ally of the Engliſh E India Company, and in whoſe defence they engaged with the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan in the war againſt Tippo Sultan. See CRANGANORE.

TRAVANCORE, the capital of the above province of the ſame name in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 100 miles SSE of Cochin. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs from W to E, and paſſing by Segeberg, Oldeſlo, and Lubec, falls into the Baltic, at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDEE, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holſtein, ſeated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRAVERS, a town of Switzerland, 12 miles W of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 47 6 N.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Traun. Near it are ſprings of ſalt-water.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Koniggratz, in Bohemia, 21 miles N of Koniggratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TRAYGUIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortoſa. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 40 26 N.

TREBBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles SSE of Potſdam, and 20 SSW of Berlin. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the territory of Genoa, waſhes Bobio in the Milaneſe, and falls into the Po, above Placentia. On the banks of this river the Romans, under the conſul Sempronius, were defeated by Hannibal, and numbers of them drowned in it.

TREBIGNI, or TREBIGNA, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are ſome papiſts. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebenſka, 14 miles N of Raguſa. Lon. 18 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

TREBISSIACI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on the Tarento, five miles E of Caſſano.

TREBISOND, a large and ſtrong ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a very ſteep hill. The walls are ſquare and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient ſtructures, on which are ſome unintelligible inſcriptions. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes, and theſe but one ſtory high. The caſtle is ſeated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoeſe is almoſt deſtroyed. It ſtands on the Black Sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in

Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the Iglaw, 21 miles SE of Iglaw, and 52 NW of Budweis. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill conſiſting of a ſoft clay, or ſtone, which is immediately formed into veſſels of all kinds; and on being expoſed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 15 N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Heſſe, with a caſtle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is ſeated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 51 8 N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 10 miles W SW of Mulhauſen, and 32 W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 8 N.

TREGANNON, a corporate town in Cardiganſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is governed by a mayor, and ſeated on the Tyvy, 15 miles SE of Aberyſtwith, and 202 W by N of London. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 52 13 N.

TREGONY, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 houſes poorly built, but is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a creek by Falmouth-haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth, and 245 of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 56 16 N.

TREGUIER, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and late province of Bretagne, ſeated near the Engliſh Channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieax. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N.

TREILEBURG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, ſeated on the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

TREMESIN, or TLEMSEN, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the province of Africa, on the S by the deſert of Zahara, and on the W by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N ſide, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and paſtures. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 34 40 N.

TREMITI, three iſlands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coaſt of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, ſeated on the Bennaile, 23 miles E by S of Poitiers. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 46 29 N.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the river Noguera Pallareſa, 85 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a large river of England, which, iſſuing from three ſprings between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordſhire, flows ſouthwards through the midſt of the county, continually augmented by rills from the ſame region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S, acquires a new direction, and, with a NE courſe, penetrates into Derbyſhire, juſt after its junction with the Dove. After forming toward the N part, the boundary between Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, a corner of which it croſſes, it falls into the Humber, below Gainſborough. Parallel with the courſe of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Merſey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamſhire.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, in the United States of America, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

TRENT, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended by ſome fortifications and the biſhop's palace ſtands without the city. The French took this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it ſoon afterward. It is ſeated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW of Venice, and 260 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 2 N.

TRENT, or TRENTINO, a biſhopric of Germany, in the county of Tirol, ſeated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tirol Proper, on the E by Feltrino and Belluneſe, on the S by Vicentino and the Veroneſe, and on the W by the Breſciano.

TRENTON, a town of the United States, capital of New Jerſey, ſeated on the Delaware, 37 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 15 N.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Pruſſian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of ſtockings and woollen ſtuffs, and is ſeated on the Rega, near its mouth, in the Baltic, 43 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S of Stralſund, and 50 WNW of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 39 N.

Tresen, or Trosa, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, ſeated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Treshanish Isles, four of the W. iſlands on the W coaſt of Scotland, between the iſland of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

Trethimrow, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the Dnieſter, 45 miles below Kiof.

Treuchtenbreitzlen, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles S of Brandenburgh, and 34 SW of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Treves, or Trier, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and foreſts, however the ſoil near the Rhine and Moſelle is very fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and is more populous there than in other parts. Its inhabitants have ſuffered greatly in the wars with France.

Treves, or Trier, a celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of an archbiſhopric of the ſame name, whoſe archbiſhop is an elector of the empire. He likewiſe claims the title of archchancellor of the empire, and gives the firſt vote at the election of an emperor. It has a univerſity, ſeveral remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly ſuffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. The French took poſſeſſion of this town, in 1794. It is ſeated on the Moſelle (over which is a handſome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, 55 S by E of Cologne, and 450 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles SE of Perugia. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Treviglio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE of Milan. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Trevigo, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat 42 6 N.

Trevino, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Biſcay, with a citadel, ſeated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles SW of Vittora. Lon. 3 4 W, lat 42 48 N.

Trevisano, a marquiſate of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Belluneſe, and on the W by the Vicentino. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, ſilk, and woollen cloth. Treviſo is the capital.

Treviso, or Trevigio, a large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It had formerly a univerſity, which was transferred to Padua. It is the reſidence of many noble families, and ſeated on the Sile, 20 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, a town of France in the department of Ain, and late province of Breſſe. The moſt remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament houſe, the governor's houſe, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals compoſed by the Jeſuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Trevsa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Landgravate of Heſſe, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marpurg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamaſco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Triberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 15 miles NE of Friburg, and 15 S of Freudenſtadt. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Tribesees, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Trebel, 22 miles SSW of Stralſund, and 30 ESE of Roſtock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 miles ENE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 41 10 N.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 miles S of Larissa.

TRICARICO, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles SE of Acerenza, and 21 SW of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 40 12 N.

TRICETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 12 miles ESE of Scala.

TRIERS. See TRIVES.

TRIEST, an episcopal town of Germany, in Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and SW winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Lauhach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TRIM, the county-town of E Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin.

TRINCOMALE, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. In January 1782, it was taken by the English, but soon afterwards retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It was taken by the English in 1795, and still remains in their possession. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles NE of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 46 N.

TRINIDAD, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 58 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITE, a town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken, in 1704, by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the Po, eight miles NW of Casal, and 35 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

TRINOMALY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 miles SSW of Arcot, and 52 WNW of Pondicherry. Lon. 78 35 E, lat. 12 2 N.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Egypt; on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from NW to SE, but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barca. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea: for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves,

Tripoli is ſeated on the Mediterranean, ſurrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, conſiſting of Turks, Chriſtians, and Jews. There is one handſome moſque, and all the houſes have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a ſand bank, which increaſes ſo much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an iſthmus. On each ſide is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, who alſo governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a ſilk manufacture in the town. It is 90 miles NW of Damaſcus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

TRIST, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of New Spain. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Tabaſco, in the bay of Campeachy, and is ſeparated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the iſle of Port Royal. It is five miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a lofty iſland in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W, lat. 37 8 S.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a ſtrong town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

TRIVENTO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Moliſe, ſeated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N of Bogano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 40 50 N.

TROCHTELFINGEN, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 29 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 48 18 N.

TROGEN, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the proteſtant part of the canton of Appenzel, near which is a mineral ſpring, containing copper, ſulphur, and alum, and uſeful when applied externally for ſeveral complaints. It carries on an extenſive manufactury of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is ſeven miles N of Appenzell, and ſeven SE of St Gall.

TROIA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a fortified town, and is ſeated at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles NE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 21 N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It is ſeated among moraſſes, 15 miles W of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

TRON, ST. a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles WNW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TROPEA, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is ſeated on the top of a rock, on the E coaſt, 10 miles NW of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

TROPEZ, ST. a ſeaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the bay of Grimauld, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles SW of Frejus, and 58 E of Marſeilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

TROPPAU, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Upper Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. The Pruſſians became maſters of it in 1741 and 1756, but reſtored it to the houſe of Auſtria by a treaty ſubſequent to each capture. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breſlaw. Lon. 17, 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturday. The inhabitants conſiſt chiefly of clothiers, who make ſuperfine broad-cloath and kerſeymere, in a great degree by machinery. It is ſeated on a hill, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 98 W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

TROYES, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. It was formerly an epiſcopal town, and is ſurrounded by good walls, but almoſt all the houſes are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curioſity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the caſtle in which the ancient counts of Champagne reſided. Its commerce, once very flouriſhing, now conſiſts only in ſome linens, dimities, fuſtians, wax-chandlery, can-

dies, and wine. It is ſeated on the Seine, 30 miles ENE of Sens, and 90 ESE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake Maracaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, two miles from Cambridge, where ſeveral Roman antiquities have been found.

TRUNS, a town of the country of the Griſons, where the independence of the Grey League was firſt ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is ſeated on the Rhine, ſeven miles W of Huntz.

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The lord warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here, and it has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief buſineſs is in ſhipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naſeby, the forces of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, ſurrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is ſeated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles N by W of Halifax.

TRUXILLO, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, noted for being the birth-place of Pizarro. It is ſeated among mountains, on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which is a ſtrong citadel. It is ſituate near the river Almont, 64 miles SW of Toledo, and 117 SE of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

TRUXILLO, a rich commercial ſeaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1553. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on a ſmall river, near the Pacific Ocean, 380 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

TRUXILLO, a ſtrong ſeaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, between two rivers, and ſurrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

TRUXILLO, or NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 220 miles S of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 9 21 N.

TSCHOPA, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgeburg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures.

TSCHOULYMS, a nation of Tartary, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yeniſei. The country which they inhabit is for the moſt part, fertile with large foreſts, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Yiouſſes, which take their ſources among the mountains of the province of Yeniſeiſk, near the river of that name. The inhabitants are docile, attentive, eager after inſtruction, and well ſkilled in what they have been able to learn. Whenever they have nothing to fear, they diſcover great frankneſs of diſpoſition, honeſty, and complaiſance; but when they have reaſon to apprehend any ſevere treatment or fraud, they lye and are ſullen. They ſhew great friendſhip, and pay numberleſs little attention towards each other; but are lazy with regard to all kinds of labour, and their manner of living is dirty. Ever ſince they have had the cuſtom of living in ſettled villages during the winter, the greateſt number of them ſow a few fields with rye, wheat, barley, oats, and hemp, but ſeldom cultivate enough for their own conſumption though their land be never ſo fruitful. Many of them ſow nothing at all but had rather buy their flour and meal of the Ruſſians, or live without bread, when it is to be had of them. Thoſe who are not averſe to the trouble of managing cattle, keep a ſmall number of horſes and cows, and a few ſheep of the ſhort-tailed kind. As the ſnow is deep and the winter very long in theſe parts, they are obliged to lay up a ſtock of hay for the ſupport of their cattle during the extremity of the cold; a great hardſhip to people ſo abandoned to ſloth as the Tſchoulyms. Neither ſwine nor poultry is to be ſeen in their incloſures. In imitation of the Oſtyaks fiſhing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furniſhes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in Marten ſkins.

TSCHUTSKI, a country of the E extremity of Aſia, oppoſite the NW coaſt of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the ſoil marſhy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and ſavage. The ſummer laſts only a few months, but in this ſeaſon the days are very long, becauſe for ſeveral weeks together the ſun does not ſet at all. The winter extends through the greateſt part of the year; and during this melancholy ſeaſon it is almoſt one continual night. The inhabitants are analogous to the country; being the moſt ſavage, the moſt barbarous, the moſt untractable, the leaſt civilized, the moſt rug-

ged and cruel people of all Siberia. They have neither letters nor writing, nor any kind of inſtruction. They are not yet entirely ſubdued; and conſequently it is but one part of the nation that pays tribute. Their hiſtory is enveloped in darkneſs, as well as their national conſtitution and force. They will not endure the leaſt conſtraint; and though they have been ſeveral times conquered by the Ruſſians, they have always regained their liberty. By a probable computation, they are eſtimated at 3500 males capable of bearing arms. They are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. Twenty Tſchouktſches never heſitate a moment about attacking fifty Koraiks; and, had it not been for the Ruſſian Oſtrogs, the former would long ago have exterminated the whole Koraik nation. The care of their deer is their principal occupation; nevertheleſs they follow the chace and the fiſhery. In the number of rein deer conſiſts all the riches of the Tſchouktſches. A poſſeſſor of ten thouſand is not uncommon; and ſome of fifty thouſand are to be met with.

TSHETSHEN. See KISTI.

TSI-NAN-FOU, a celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. This city is large populous and is much reſpected by the Chineſe on account of its having once been the reſidence of a long ſeries of kings, whoſe tombs, riſing on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful proſpect. In its diſtrict are four cities of the ſecond and 26 of the third claſs. It is ſeated S of the river Tſi or Tſing-ho 160 miles S by E of Pekin. Lon 117, 25 E. lat. 36 30 N.

TSI-NING-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and diſtrict of Yen-tcheou-fou. From its ſituation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce, and on that account a great number of ſtrangers come here to traffic.

TSIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in Chang-tong. The principal branch of its commerce ariſes from fiſh which are caught in great abundance. It has one city of the ſecond and 13 of the third claſs under its juriſdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tſin-nang-fou.

TSIOMPA. See CIAMPA.

TSONG-MING, an iſland of China, on the coaſt of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is ſeparated by an arm of the ſea, 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long and 13 broad. It was formerly a ſandy deſert, to which criminals were baniſhed: thoſe that firſt landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not periſh with hunger; ſome poor Chineſe families emigrated thither afterward; and, in leſs than ten years, the iſland was peopled and cultivated. Some parts of it produce wheat, rice, barley, cotton, citrons and ſeveral other fruits, but its principal revenue ariſes from ſalt, which is made in ſuch abundance, that the iſland can ſupply moſt of the neighbouring countries. In this iſland is only one city of the third claſs; but villages are ſo numerous, that they ſeem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The country is delightful, and interſected by many canals. Lon. of its SE end 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

TSUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. Its ſituation, trade, extent, triumphal arches, temples, even its ſtreets all well paved, ſecure it a diſtinguiſhed rank among the moſt beautiful cities of China. In the neighbourhood of this city is a bridge remarkable for its extraordinary ſize and the ſingularity of its conſtruction. It was built at the ſole expence of one governor. Father Martini, a man of eſtabliſhed veracity, ſpeaks of it in the following words: "I ſaw it twice," ſays he, "and always with aſtoniſhment. It is built entirely of the ſame kind of blackiſh ſtone, and has no arches, but above three hundred large ſtone pillars, which terminate on each ſide in an acute angle, to break the violence of the current with greater facility. Five ſtones of equal ſize, laid tranſverſely from one pillar to another, form the breadth of the bridge, each of which, according to the meaſurement I made in walking, were eighteen of my ordinary ſteps in length; there are one thouſand of them, all of the ſame ſize and figure: a wonderful work, when one conſiders the great number of theſe heavy ſtones, and the manner in which they are ſupported between the pillars! On each ſide there are buttreſſes or props, conſtructed of the ſame kind of ſtone, on the tops of which are placed lions on pedeſtals, and other ornaments of the like nature. It is to be obſerved, that in this deſcription, I ſpeak only of one part of the work, that which is between the ſmall city of Lo-yang and the caſtle built upon the bridge: for, beyond the caſtle, there is another part equally ſtupendous as the firſt.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, with an archbiſhop's ſee; on which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 26 miles NNE

of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roſcommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33 N.

TUBAN, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Java, an iſland of the E Indies with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is ſeated on the N coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

TUBINGEN, a fortified town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, with a univerſity, and a caſtle. Here is a large houſe called New Bau, where a certain number of ſtudents in law are lodged and boarded gratis: and in the town houſe is a very curious clock. It is ſeated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Straſburg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 30 N.

TUCUMAN, an extenſive government of Spaniſh S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of that river, forms an extenſive plain, almoſt without a tree. The ſoil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many ſtreams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich paſturage, the horſes and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almoſt incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by ſupplying it with cattle, horſes, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithſtanding which, the towns of this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add ſome dignity, by erecting them into biſhopricks. Tucuman is under the juriſdiction of the new vicroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the ſame name. A river runs through the middle of the valley and the ſoil abounds in ſugar-canes, cotton, and all the neceſſaries of life. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Dunſtable, and 38 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 0 N.

TUDELA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handſome bridge, 45 miles NW of Saragoſſa, and 140 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 42 9 N.

TVER, a government of Ruſſia, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Baſilowitz, in 1490, and comprised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been ſeparated. The population has increaſed to a ſurpriſing degree; a circumſtance, evincing the advantage ariſing from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the firſt province newly modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of theſe excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its foreſts yield vaſt quantities of oak and other valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the ſame as in all the N of Europe; and, beſide the fiſhes common to moſt lakes and rivers, there is a fiſh, peculiar to the waters of theſe northern regions, called the ſterlet, the *acipenſer ruthenus* of Linne, and is a ſpecies of ſturgeon, highly eſteemed for the flavour of its fleſh, and for its roe, of which the fineſt caviare is made. The government of Tver contains 13 diſtricts.

TVER, a commercial city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga. It is divided into the old and new town. the former, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, about fifteen years ago, was, a few buildings excepted, ſcarcely ſuperior; but being, in 1763, fortunately deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration, it has riſen with luſtre from its aſhes. The empreſs was no ſooner informed of this calamity, than ſhe ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be ſketched by an eminent architect, and enjoined, that all the houſes ſhould be re-conſtructed in conformity to this model. She raiſed at her own expence the governor's houſe, the biſhop's palace, the courts of juſtice, the new-exchange the priſon, and ſeveral other public edifices. The ſtreets, which are broad and long, iſſue in a ſtraight line from a ſquare, or rather an octagon, in the center: the houſes of this octagon and of the principal ſtreets are of brick ſtuccoed white, form a very magnificent appearance. The New Town when completed, will conſiſt of two octagons, with ſeveral ſtreets leading to them, and interſecting each other at right angles, and would be no inconſiderable ornament to the moſt opulent and civilized country. There is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary at Tver, which is under the inſpection of the biſhop, and admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776 the empreſs inſtituted a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burgher's children. In June, 1779, an academy was alſo opened in this town, for the edu-

cation of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the ſame imperial patroneſs. It admits 120 ſtudents; who are inſtructed in foreign languages, &c. It is a place of conſiderable commerce; and both the Volga and the Tvertza are covered with boats. It owes its principal trade to its advantageous ſituation, being near the conflux of thoſe two rivers, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandiſe ſent by water from Siberia and the ſouthern provinces, toward Peterſburgh. It is ſaid to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moſcow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

TUGGURT, a country of Barbary, in Africa.

TUGGURT, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the ſame name, 310 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

TULA, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow, containing 12 diſtricts. Its capital Reſan, is ſeated on the Tubeſh, 118 miles SE of Moſcow. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituate on the river Queios, ſeven miles W of Tudela.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's County, ſituate on a river of the ſame name.

TULLE, an epiſcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Guienne. The cathedral is famous for its ſteeple, which is very high and curious. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country ſurrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 45 23 N.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles SSW of Dublin.

TULN, a town of Germany, in Auſtria, neſt the Wienerwald, or wood of Vienna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Tulla, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 48 14 N.

TUMBEZ, a town of S America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of ſome note, with a magnificent temple, and an incas' palace. The Spaniards firſt landed here, on diſcovering the country. It is ſeated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3 40 S.

TUMEL, a rapid river in Perthſhire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itſelf into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Toboliſk, 125 miles W of Toboliſk.

TUMPACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 ENE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 40 N.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, ſeated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a ſtone bridge. It is 12 miles WSW of Maidſtone, and 30 SSE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 14 N.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much reſorted to in June, July, and Auguſt, on account of its chalybeate waters, diſcovered in 1606, by Dudley Lord North. The town is ſeated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleaſant, on which are ſcattered ſome good houſes, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and pictureſque. The wells are 35 miles SSE of London.

TUNDERN. See TONDERN.

TUNGINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, ſituate on the Irkut, 80 miles SW of Irkutſk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, in S America, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles SW of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 5 0 N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that ſea and Tripoli, on the S and SW by Biledulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and 250 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference ariſing between the father and ſon, one of whom was for the protection of the Chriſtians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants ſhook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the baſhaw that reſides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the ſoil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the W part is the moſt fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very

dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to ſow their barley and rye in the ſuburbs, and to incloſe their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are alſo olive trees, roſes, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkies, cameleons, roebucks, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and other ſorts of birds and beaſts. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is ariſtocratic, that is, by a council whoſe preſident is the dey. The members of the divan, or council, are choſen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is compoſed of ſoldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have alſo a trade in horſes, olives, oil, ſoap, and oſtriches eggs and feathers. The eſtabliſhed religion is Mahometaniſm; and the inhabitants conſiſt of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtian ſlaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the ſite of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, flanked with ſeveral ſtrong towers, five gates, and 35 moſques. The houſes are all built of ſtone, though but one ſtory high; and it has a good citadel on an eminence, on the W ſide of the city. Without the walls are two ſuburbs, which contain 1000 houſes. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops. The divan, or council of ſtate, aſſembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who reſides here. The city has no water, but what is kept in ciſterns, except one well, kept for the baſhaw's uſe. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a ſmall channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for ſtudents, beſides a great number of ſmaller ſchools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 miles from the ſea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 47 N.

TUNKERSTOWN. See EPHRATA.

TURA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles SW of Trent.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alſace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Auſtrians, in 1675. It is ſeated near the river Colmar, one mile NW of Colmar.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia, now called ARMENIA.

TURCOMANS, TERSKEMENS, or TURKMENIANS, a people of Aſia, who ſpeak the Turkiſh dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eaſtern ſlope of Mount Caucaſus, the coaſt of the Caſpian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemiſh, and the ſouthern promontories between the ſea and the river Alazan. Some of them are ſubject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who reſides at Nukhu; and a third to the ſovereign of Georgia. They paſs for the richeſt ſhepherds in the Turkiſh empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the ſake of paſtures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, conſiſting of camels, ſheep, and goats.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Guienne, with a caſtle, 42 miles S of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 45 9 N.

TURGOW. See GOUDA.

TURIN, a flouriſhing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of its ſovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Here are many large ſquares, among which that of St. Charles is the moſt ſpacious and beautiful: the buildings are handſome, and it has extenſive arcades on each ſide. Moſt of the ſtreets are well built, uniform, ſtraight, and terminate on ſome agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the fineſt and largeſt, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with ſhops; as are various others of the beſt ſtreets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with ſluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 100,0000. The houſes are handſome, and all built of the ſame height. The royal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral ſtatues, all ſorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a repreſentation of the celeſtial ſigns, a royal library, and many other curioſities. Beſides theſe two ſtructures, there is the palace of the prince of Carig-

nan, the hoſpital of St. John, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, the royal hoſpital, and the metropolitan church of St. John, wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jeſus Chriſt. Theſe are all ſuperb ſtructures. When the plague reigned at Marſeilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin. Turin is well fortified and extremely ſtrong. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po. The arſenal is a fine and capacious building, including five courts; it contains arms for 120,000 men, and there is a cannon foundery and a chymical laboratory annexed to it, and a charming public place called the Corſo, where the nobility aſſemble, from five to ſix in an evening, to exhibit themſelves and their equipage. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful royal caſtle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical ſtudies, and the houſe commonly called La Charite, is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inſcriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuſcripts, beſides 30,000 printed books. The French beſieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raiſe the ſiege. In December 1798, the French army took Turin, obliging the king and his family to remove to the iſland of Sardinia, but in June following, the French were driven out by the Auſtrians, but the king has not yet returned. Turin is 60 miles NE of Genoa, 65 SW of Milan, and 280 NW of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TURINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 59 10 N.

TURINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, 144 miles W of Toboliſk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

TURKEY, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Ruſſia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the ſea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by that ſea, and the Venetian and Auſtrian territories. It contains Beſſarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Boſnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. Theſe countries lie between 17 and 40° E lon. and 36 and 49° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Aſia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circaſſia; on the E by Perſia; on the S by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Archipelago, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtraits of Conſtantinople. It lies between 27 and 46° E lon. and 28 and 45° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, Armenia, part of Circaſſia, Natolia, and Syria, with Paleſtine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have ſtill a precarious ſovereignty over Egypt. Of theſe countries (which ſee reſpectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. muſt be various. The Turks are generally robuſt and well ſhaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardſhips, which render them fit for war. They ſhave their heads; but wear their beards long, except the military and thoſe in the ſeraglio, who wear only whiſkers. They cover their heads with a white linen turban of an enormous ſize, and never pull it off but when they ſleep. None but Turks muſt preſume to wear a white turban. Their breeches or drawers are of a piece with their ſtockings; and they have ſlippers inſtead of ſhoes, which they pull off when they enter a temple or houſe. They wear ſhirts, with wide ſleeves, not gathered at the wriſts, and over them a veſt tied with a ſaſh; their upper garment being a looſe gown, ſomething ſhorter than the veſt. The women's dreſs pretty much reſembles that of the men, only they have a ſtiffened cap with horns, ſomething like a mitre, on their heads inſtead of a turban, and wear their hair flowing down. When they go abroad, they are ſo wrapped up, that their faces cannot be ſeen. The Turks ſit, eat, and ſleep, according to the cuſtom of the eaſt, on ſophas or cuſhions, matreſſes, and carpets. Rice is their moſt general food, and coffee their common drink. Their moſt uſual ſalutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right-hand on their breaſts; but to perſons of rank they ſtoop ſo low as to touch the border of their veſt. The women are kept under a rigorous confinement. They have generally delicate ſkins, regular features, black hair and eyes, with an admirable cheſt. Many of them are complete beauties. Their cleanlineſs is extraordinary; for they bathe twice a-week, and ſuffer not the ſmalleſt hair or the leaſt foil to be upon

heir bodies. As to the qualities of their minds, they are ſaid to want neither wit, vivacity, nor tenderneſs; and to be exceedingly amorous. It is no doubt for this reaſon that the men never ſuffer their wives faces to be ſeen, not even by the deareſt friend they have in the world. There is no need of much wit to behave one's ſelf well here; for a good mien and gravity ſupply the place of merit in the eaſt, and much gaiety would ſpoil all. Not that the Turks want wit; but they ſpeak little, and pride themſelves in ſincerity and modeſty more than eloquence. The Turks uſe no unneceſſary words, whereas the Greeks talk inceſſantly. Though theſe two nations are born under one climate, their tempers are more different than if they lived in the moſt diſtant countries. The Turks make profeſſion of candour and faithfulneſs, and are a charitable good-natured people, jealouſy excepted, and very ſober. On the other hand, they are extremely proud, inſolent, ſuperſtitious, and covetous. They are alſo much addicted to unnatural luſts; and deſpiſe all other nations in general, eſpecially thoſe which are not of their religion. The common appellation that they give the Chriſtians is that of dogs. An uniformity runs through all the actions of the Turks, and they never change their manner of living. They ſeem to have no kind of genius for the improvement of the arts and ſciences, though they live under the influence of the ſame heaven, and poſſeſs the ſame countries, as the ancient Grecians did. They generally loiter away their time, either among the women in the haram, or in ſmoking or taking opium; and though they herd together, you will obſerve as little converſation among them as among ſo many horſes in a ſtable. They ſeldom travel, or uſe any exerciſe or rural ſports; and diſcover little or no curioſity to diſcover the ſtate of their own, or any other country; but Turkey, after all, is not without men of parts, probity, and honour, nor without benevolent, liberal, converſible, and ingenious people. They behave very commendably to their ſlaves and ſervants, and frequently better than the Chriſtians do to theirs. There are no hereditary governments or titles of nobility in Turkey; and indeed the commonalty there enjoys the greateſt liberty. Learning is at a very low ebb among the Turks: however, they have ſome ſchools, colleges, and academies; but they are on a very different footing from thoſe among us. Not many years ſince a printing houſe was ſet up at Conſtantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to be printed, except on matters of religion. The moſt ingenious Muſſulmans employ themſelves in reading the Alcoran and the commentators upon it, to which almoſt all their learning is confined. Some of them amuſe themſelves with poetry, in which they are ſaid to ſucceed very well, and other Turks delight in Muſic. The whole Turkiſh army, regulars and irregulars, amounts to above 300,000 men. Beſides the true janiſaries, or janiſaries of the porte, and in actual pay, there are great numbers all over the empire, who procure themſelves to be regiſtered in this body, in order to be entitled to their privileges. The Turkiſh navy is not ſo conſiderable as might be expected in ſuch extenſive dominions, ſituated on ſeveral ſeas, and abounding in commodious harbours. By their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, they can never find ſailors to man a great fleet; and thoſe they have are unſkilful, as well as their pilots and officers. If they would apply themſelves to navigation, and make the moſt of their ſituation and advantages, they could not fail to become a very formidable maritime power. Their navy generally conſiſts of about 40 large ſhips, excluſive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant-ſhips, and others are ſent them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are ſilks, carpets, goat's hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed linen, ſhagreen ſkins, blue, red, and yellow Morocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, ſtorax, gums, opium, galls, maſtic, emery, lemnian bole, pomegranate-ſhells, ſponges, dates, almonds, wine, oil, figs, raiſins, mother of pearl, boxwood, ſaffron, &c. Theſe are exported in large quantities by the ſeveral European trading nations, who import their own goods and purchaſe thoſe of the country. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the Jews and Armenians; and even the Turks ſend merchandiſe, both by land and water, from one part of the empire to another, but not to foreign Chriſtian countries. No nation is more advantageouſly ſituated for traffic than the Turkiſh; having the navigation of the Black Sea, the Levant, and the Red Sea; and conſequently greater opportunities of importing the rich merchandiſes of the Eaſt, and diſtributing them all over Europe, than any maritime power: but they never attempt diſtant voyages, and have but few merchant-ſhips, both their imports and exports being chiefly made in foreign bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, and Alexandria, which once commanded the navigation and trade of the world, are in their

poſſeſſion, but make no figure in commerce at this day: and well it is for the Chriſtians that the Turks are ſuch an indolent generation; for their ſituation and vaſt extent of empire would enable them to monopolize the trade of the world, if they attended to it. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human ſpecies: not only male ſlaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and ſold. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

TURKIN, a town of Ruſſia, ſituate on the Caſpian. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

TURNAGAIN, CAPE, a cape of the iſland of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

TURNDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 21 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 NE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 42 N.

TURNHOUT, a town of Auſtrian Brabant. Prince Maurice of Naſſau, at the head of 800 cavalry, routed a Spaniſh army conſiſting of 6000 horſe. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 22 N.

TURSI, a town of Italy in Naples, ſeated on the river Sino, 50 miles SW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N.

TURTLE ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 19 48 S.

TUSCANY, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy: bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bologneſe, the Modeneſe, and the Parmeſan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Caſtro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are ſeveral mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; alſo quarries of marble, alabaſter, and porphyry, beſides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to commerce, and have eſtabliſhed various manufactures, particularly of ſilks, ſtuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much viſited by foreigners, on account of their politeneſs, and becauſe the Italian language is here ſpoken in its greateſt purity. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Piſano, and the Sieneſe. John Gaſton, the laſt duke of Tuſcany, of the houſe of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, had promiſed Tuſcany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the neareſt male heir: but, in 1735, when the ſovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuſcany, in favour of Francis I, emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorrain, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORAS. See ONEIDAS.

TUSIS, a town of the country of the Griſons, 18 miles S by W of Coire.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It had a large caſtle, which ſtood on an alabaſter hill; ſeveral of the towers and a ſmall part of the wall ſtill remain. It is 15 miles E of Stafford, and 134 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

TUTACORIN, a town of Hindooſtan, with a Dutch factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TUTURA, a town of Ruſſia, ſituate on the Lena. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated in a clayey ſoil, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London. Lon 0 50 W, lat. 53 16 N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls and ramparts, and well furniſhed with artillery, becauſe it is a frontier town toward Portugal. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 62 miles S of Compoſtella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

TUZLA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, ſituate on a lake of the ſame name, 28 miles N of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 38 20 N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which riſes from innumberable ſprings in the mountainous tract of Peebleſhire, called Tweedſmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

TWEEDDALE. See PEEBLESSHIRE.

TWEEDSMUIR, rugged and heathy mountains, in the S part of Peebleſhire.

TWICKENHAM, a village in Middleſex,

ſeated on the Thames, three miles SSW of Brentford; adorned with many handſome villas, of which the only two that are worthy of notice are that which was once the favourite reſidence of Pope, which is ſtill regarded with great veneration; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. A branch of the Colne here falls into the Thames on which are erected ſome powder and oil mills.

TYCOTZIN, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a caſtle and a mint. It is ſeated on the Narew, 22 miles NW of Bielſk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

TYDORE, one of the Molucca Iſlands, three leagues S of Ternate.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. Theſe uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcaſtle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinmouth.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the mountains in the S of Haddingtonſhire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W of Dunbar.

TYNEMOUTH. See TINMOUTH.

TYRE, a ſeaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is alſo famous for a ſhellfiſh, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian die. According to the prophecies in the Old Teſtament, Tyre is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N ſide exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles SW of Damaſcus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

TYRI, a lake of Norway, near the cobalt mines of Foſſum. This beautiful piece of water is about twenty five miles in circumference, including its bays and creeks; its ſhores are gentle eminences richly variegated with the moſt fertile meadows, corn fields and hanging foreſts, and backed by lofty mountains towering above each other. The country around it is delightful eſpecially to be in ſo high a degree of northern latitude.

TYRNAW, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentſchin, 30 miles NE of Preſburg Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 pariſhes, and ſends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland, with a citadel, ſeated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

TYVY, or TEIVY, a river in Wales, which iſſuing from a lake on the E ſide of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

TZADURILLA, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Acha, 63 miles SE of Iſnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

TZARITZYN, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratof. It is ſeated on the Volga, 122 miles NW of Aſtracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

TZERNITZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near a river of the ſame name, 32 miles NNE of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

TZIVILSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaſan, 56 miles W of Kaſan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

V, U.

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue. Though an epiſcopal ſee before the revolution, it is little better than a village; but has ſome manufactures of ſerges, dimities, and cottons. It is ſeated at the confluence of two ſmall rivers that fall into the Tarn, 30 miles SE of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 57 N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, 40 miles SE of Caſſel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 55 N.

VACHE, one of the W India iſlands lying to S of St. Domingo, oppoſite St. Louis. The buccaniers, began a ſettlement here in 1673, and they made it one of their rendezvous.

VACHLLUSE, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples.

VADA, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, ſeated on the Tuſcan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 25 N.

VADAGARY, a town of the peninſula

of Hindooſtan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles SSW of Madura.

VADIN, a town of Turkey in the European province of Beſſarabia, ſituate on the Danube, 32 miles W of Nicopoli. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 44 25 N.

VADO, a ſeaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, where there is an ancient palace belonging to the kings of Sweden now in ruins. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkioping. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 58 12 N.

VADUTZ, a town and caſtle of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 26 miles S of Landau, and 34 SSE of Conſtance. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 47 7 N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the ſource of the Caſtro, 23 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 37 40 N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hailbron. Lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

VAISEAUX, a ſmall iſland of N America on the N coaſt of Louiſiana, between the mouths of the Miſſiſippi and the Mobile, with a ſmall harbour.

VAISON, a decayed town of France, in the department of Vaucluſe, and late provence of Provence with a biſhop's ſee, lately ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on a mountain, on which there is a caſtle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaiſon, which was one of the largeſt cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles ENE of Orange, and 22 NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maeſtricht, where, in 1744, marſhal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VAL DI DEMONA, a province of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is ſo called, becauſe Mount Etna is ſituate in this province, which occaſioned ignorant and ſuperſtitious people, at this time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. This province is ſaid to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Meſſina.

VAL DI MAZARA, a province in the W angle of Sicily, ſo called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole iſland.

VAL DI NOTO, a province of Sicily; ſo called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monaſtery of Tuſcany, in the Appennines, 15 miles E of Florence.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Eſſeck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 51 E, lat. 45 55 N.

VALDAI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, on the ſide of a lake of the ſame name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, ſprinkled with woody iſlands, and ſkirted by foreſts, cornfields, and paſtures.

VALDAI, LAKE OF, in the government of Novogorod, in Ruſſia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. In the middle of it is an iſland on which there is a convent.

VALDAI HILLS, hills of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod.

VALDASNES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, nine miles ESE of Miranda.

VALDEBURON, a town of Spain. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 43 5 N.

VALDECONA, a town of Spain, 15 miles S of Tortoſa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 41 15 N.

VALDIGEM, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALENCE, an epiſcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a ſchool of artillery. It is ſurrounded by good walls, and the greateſt part of the public places, and many private houſes, are adorned with fountains. Beſides the handſome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents that are worthy of notice. It is ſeated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 56 N.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, ſituate on the Garonne.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with an old caſtle. It is ſurrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with 4 or 5 ſmall baſtions, and a few towers; is very ſtrong by ſituation, being built upon a rock, near the river Saver, 15 miles SW of Alcantara, and 37 N of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 39 26 N

VALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, on the NE by Catalonia, on the NW by Arragon, and on the W by New Caſtile and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and 62 broad, and is the moſt pleaſant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual ſpring. It is watered by a great number of ſtreams, which render it fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, eſpecially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, ſilver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain; and the women are handſomer.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and loſt again two years after. It contains 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs and pleaſure gardens around it, which amount to the ſame number. The cathedral church has a ſteeple 130 feet high, and one ſide of the choir is incruſted with alabaſter, and adorned with very fine paintings of ſcripture hiſtory. The high altar is covered with ſilver, and lighted with fourteen ſilver lamps. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges, and the jeſuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Cuta, the monaſtery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arſenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very ſtrong, though there are baſtions along the walls, and likewiſe a certain number of braſs cannon. It is a very populous place, and has ſeveral good manufactures of cloth and ſilk, carried on with great ſucceſs and induſtry; for even the very children are employed in ſpinning ſilk. It is ſeated on the Guadalavia (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraccas, ſeated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

VALENCIENNES, a city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 ſouls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were conſtructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a ſevere ſiege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Liſle, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bernard. Lon. 0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, capital of the Lomeline, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E of Caſal, and 35 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VALESTRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 44 26 N.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angumois 10 miles S of Angouleme. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALKINBURG, or FAUQUEMONT, a town of Dutch Limburg. It was once fortified but the fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1672. It is ſeated on the Geule Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, embelliſhed with handſome buildings large public ſquares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 12,000 houſes, with fine long and broad ſtreets, and large high houſes adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, ſurrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another ſquare in the middle of the city ſurrounded with handſome brick houſes, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within theſe piazzas merchants and tradeſmen keep their ſhops; all the houſes are of the ſame height, being 4 ſtories; and there are balconies at every window of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monaſteries and nunneries, the fineſt of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the moſt magnificent in

the city. The kings reſided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which ſtill remains, is of very large extent, though but two ſtories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock made in the ſame manner as that of Straſburgh. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other places which a traveller ought to viſit; not to mention thoſe belonging to noblemen, nor the houſes of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public ſquares which we have not room to deſcribe, and therefore we ſhall only take notice, that another of them is ſurrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hoſpitals; and that the town-houſe ſtands on one of the ſides. The houſe of the inquiſition is an odd ſort of ſtructure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is ſeated on the Eſcurva and Piſuerga, near the Douero, 52 miles SW of Burgos, 80 SE of Leon, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See MECHOACAN.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Honduras, with a biſhop's ſee, 296 miles E of Guatimala. Lon. 88 22 W, lat. 14 30 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the peninſula of Jucatan, near the coaſt of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 20 33 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, ſituate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

VALLAIS, a county of Switzerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is ſovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains ſeven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Viſp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of theſe, Sion is ariſtocratical, and the others democratical. They are called dixains, becauſe the Upper Vallais being divided into ſeven, and the Lower into three diſtricts, each diviſion is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profeſs the Roman Catholic religion. The biſhop of Sion was formerly abſolute ſovereign over the greateſt part of the Valais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much ſubject to goiters, or large excreſcences from the throat, which often increaſe to an enormous ſize; idiocy alſo remarkably abounds among them; and the lower claſs are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vaſt ranges of Alps incloſe the Vallais. The S chain ſeparates it from the Milaneſe, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely incloſed within high Alps, and conſiſting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, muſt neceſſarily exhibit a great variety of climates and proſpects. The productions of the Vallais vary alſo according to its ſingular diverſity of climates; in conſequence of which, Mr. Coxe obſerves, that ſtrawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the natural growth of the country) may be taſted in the ſame day. It has more than ſufficient wine and corn for interior conſumption; and a conſiderable quantity of both are yearly exported; the ſoil in the midland and lower diſtricts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with ſucceſs. There are no manufactures of any conſequence in the Vallais, and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no leſs remarkable than their indolence. They are hardy and enterpriſing, grave, ſevere to enemies, affable to ſtrangers.

VALLELONGA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 44 N.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a caſtle, 26 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.

VALLENCAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is ſeated near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See NEUCHATEL.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with ſome mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47 24 N.

VALLERY, ST. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Piccardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whoſe entrance is very

dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

VALLERY-EN-CAUX, ST. a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normany, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VALLIER, ST, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, ſeven miles NE of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 10 N.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is ſeated on a brook, eight miles from the ſea, and 158 W by N of of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 49 30 N.

VALONA, an archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It was taken in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

VALPARISSO, a town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W, lat 33 3 S.

VALREES, a town of France, in the Venaiſſin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

VALS, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for mineral ſprings. It is ſeated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 44 48 N.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants VALLE-TELINO, a fertile valley of Swiſſerland, ſubject to the Griſons. It is about 50 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiarenna, and is incloſed between two chains of mountains. It is ſeparated by the N chain from the Griſons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories: on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the duchy of Milan. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general maſſacre of the proteſtants in this valley. The Valtelines have no manufactures; but they export wine, ſilk, planks cheeſe, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 SSE of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39 44 N.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, and eight miles from Badajoz.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Perſia. It is a populous place, defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. It is likewiſe a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine ſangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garriſon in the caſtle. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the S extremity of New Holland, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642, afterwards viſited by Captain Cook.

VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD, a road of the iſland of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21 4 S.

VANNES, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade alſo in pilchards and ſea eels. It is three miles from the Atlantic, 56 SW of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

VAR, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

VAR, a river which has its ſource in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

VARALLO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan 47 miles WNW of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 42 N.

VARAMBON, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourg. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

VARELLA, a cape on the E coaſt of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its ſummit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

VARLNDORE, a fortified town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſeated on the river Embs.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Allier, ſeated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe. At this place the unfortunate king of France, his queen, ſiſter, and two children, were arreſted, in their flight from Paris in June, 1791, and conducted back to that city. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

VARHELY, a town of Tranſylvania, 60

miles E of Temeſwar. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

VARNA, a conſiderable ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 22 miles N of Meſembria, and 145 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a caſtle, 32 miles from Auxerre.

VASIL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, ſituate on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

VASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Munich, with a caſtle. It is ſurrounded by high mountains and ſeated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, ſeated on the Blaiſe, 10 miles NW of Joinville, and 115 E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 48 27 N.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, ſeated in a fine plain, eight miles NW of Iſſoudun. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 47 2 N.

VATICA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, ſituate in a bay of the ſame name, 44 miles SE of Miſitra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

VAUCOLEURES, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Meuſe, 10 miles W of Toul, 24 SW of Nanci, and 130 E of Paris. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 48 36 N.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, which includes the county of Venaiſſin and territory of Avignon.

VAUCLUSE, a village and fountain of France, in the department to which it gives name, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, riſing gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn fields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. It was wreſted from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Its inhabitants are robuſt and good ſoldiers. Lauſanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Donne, five miles from Iſſoire, and 240 S by E of Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in the moſt fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, 15 miles SE of Toul, and 18 SW of Nanci. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 48 26 N.

VAUDOIS, VALLIES OF, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; alſo Waldenſes from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who expoſed the ſuperſtitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being baniſhed from France, came here with his diſciples. The Vaudois underwent the moſt dreadful perſecutions in the 17th century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the Sare, near the ſtrong fortreſs of Sar Louis, 50 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 49 28 N.

VAUXHALL, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, two miles SW of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in ſo grand a taſte that they are honoured for three months in ſummer by moſt of the nobility and gentry. Here is an almſhouſe for ſeven poor women, built in 1618, by Sir Noel Caron, who reſided here, as ambaſſador from Holland, 28 years.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, eſpecially figs. It is five miles NE of Baeza, and 158 SE of Madrid. Lon 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

UBERLINGIN, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furſtenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly proteſtants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they ſend to Swiſſerland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is ſeated on a high rock, near the lake of Conſtance, 12 miles N of Conſtance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

UBES, ST. or SETUBAL, a fortified town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It has a fine fiſhery, and a very good trade, particularly in ſalt, of which a great quantity is ſent to the colonies in America. It is ſeated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits: the N end bounded by a row of mountains loaded with fine foreſts of

pines, and other trees; and within are quarries of jaſper of ſeveral colours, of which are made pillars and images, that take a very fine poliſh. It is 22 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

UBIGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany 28 miles SE of Wiltemburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 51 34 N.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

UCKER, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in a lake of the ſame, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Friſchen Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a caſtle, ſeated on the Friſchen Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 53 53 N.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſituate on a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of ſome ſteep rocks, at the extremity of a ſmall but fruitful valley. The houſes are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the ſtreets are ſpacious. It contains 3000 inhabitants, exports iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutzk, ſeated on the SE ſide of the lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolſk to China, 1000 miles NW of Pekin, and 1200 E of Tobolſk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

UDINA, or UDINE, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated in a large plain, near the rivers Tagliemento and Liſenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

UDSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near the Udda, 1100 miles ENE of Irkutſk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 16 N.

VECHT, a river that has its ſource in Weſtphalia, near Munſter, croſſes the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overyſſel, paſſes by Ommen, Haſſelt, and Swartſluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is, Blackwater.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muyden.

VECHTA, a fortified town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, 30 miles N of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, ſituate on the Vokſcha, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

VEERE. See TERVERE.

VEGLIA, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the moſt populous iſland on this coaſt, abounds in wine and ſilk, and has ſmall horſes in high eſteem. The only town, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the ſea, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles NW of Arbe, and 110 SE of Venice. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VEGLIANA, a town of Italy Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Suſa, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 45 7 N.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 38 57 N.

VEIT, ST, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, with an old caſtle, and a church ſeated at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 47 1 N.

VEIT, ST. a ſtrong ſeaport of Auſtrian Iſtria. See FIUME.

VELA, a cape of S America on the N coaſt of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

VELAY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Gevaudan, and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with ſnow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 22 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 40 10 N.

VALDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Moſelle, 13 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VELETRI, or VELLETRI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleaſant place and is the reſidence of the biſhop of Oſtia, whoſe palace is magnificent; and there are large ſquares adorned with fine fountains. It is ſeated on an eminence, ſurrounded

by hills, eight miles ESE of Albano, and 20 SE of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 46 N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a caſtle, 45 miles NE of Toledo, and 50 SE of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle, and a harbour ſeated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle, ſeated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean ſea, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 42 N.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Poſega. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 46 18 N.

VELIKI USTIUG, a province of the Ruſſian government of Vologda. Uſtiug is the capital.

VELORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. It is a poſt of great importance, commanding the great road from Myſore into the Carnatic. It conſiſts of three ſtrong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the laſt war againſt Hyder Ally, it was relieved by Sir Eyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief, which was reckoned an act of great generalſhip. It is 90 miles W of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

VELTZEN. See ULTZEN.

VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Iſtria, on the S of the lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the Volturno, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

VENAISSIN, a ſmall but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, but now decreed a part of the republic of France, and included in the department of Vaucluſe. It is of ſmall extent but pleaſant and fertile.

VINAAT, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles SE of Dunkirk, and 22 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 50 38 N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Eſſara, in a country producing good wine, 35 miles E of Balbaſtro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

VENKATIGHIRY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 51 miles E of Bangalore, and 54 W of Arcot. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 13 5 N.

VENCE, lately an archiepiſcopal town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, and before the revolution, it was a biſhop's ſee. It is eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 43 N.

VENDE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is ſo called from a ſmall river of the ſame name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, 36 miles NE of Riga. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 57 12 N.

VENDOME, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaiſois, ſeated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 50 N.

VENDRELL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles WSW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 12 N.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caracccus, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they obſerved ſome huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raiſe them above the ſtagnated water that covered the plain: and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the ſea-coaſt are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich paſtures, ſugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are alſo plantations of cocoa-nuts, which are exceedingly good: and gold is found in the ſands or rivers.

VENEZUELA, the capital of the province of the ſame name, in S America, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a peninſula, on the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles NE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

VENEZUELA, a gulf on the N coaſt of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow ſtrait.

VENICE, a territory and lately the republick of in Italy which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veroneſe, the Breſciano, the Bergomaſco, the Cremaſco,

the Poleſino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Belluneſe, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Iſtria; which ſee in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N part of Italy) many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatic Sea. As theſe iſlands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the ſide of the canals, on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice was ariſtocratic, for none could have had any ſhare in it but the nobles. Theſe may be divided into ſix claſſes, namely, twelve of the moſt ancient families; four families that in 880, ſubſcribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; thoſe whoſe names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were enobled by the public in 1385; thoſe that purchaſed their nobility for 100000 ducats, in 1646; and laſtly all the ſtrangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of theſe families above 25 years of age, had a right to be a member of the council, whether he had any capacity or not. It generally conſiſted of about 2500; and they were accounted great politicians, good negociators and ſecret even to a ſcruple. They alſo made a magnificent appearance, ſuitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge was elected by a plurality of voices, and kept his dignity for life. In his election they made uſe of gold and ſilver balls, which were put in a veſſel, and ſerved for balloting. Thoſe who drew nine golden balls, firſt elected 40 counſellors, who drew twelve others. Theſe elected 25 other counſellors, who drew 9 golden balls. Theſe 9 elected 40 counſellors, who drew 11. Thoſe that had the 11, choſe 41 counſellors, who proceeded to the election, till 25 votes or more fell upon the ſame perſon, who was then declared Doge. After this election they placed the ducal cap on his head, upon which he took poſſeſſion of the Doge's palace. He never uncovered his head to any perſon, becauſe he did not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there were any great ſolemnities, a nobleman carried the ſword, which was an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it was not before the Doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhew that the power was lodged in them. The office of the Doge was to give audience to all ambaſſadors: to marry the Adriatic Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thurſday; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand he was to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he was not to open any letter addreſſed to the republic, or that came from the republic; he was not to receive any preſent; he was not to leave the city without permiſſion of the ſtates; he was not to chuſe an aſſiſtant; and he was never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort, he was a priſoner in the city, and out of it he was no more than a private perſon. There were four councils. the firſt of which was compoſed of the Doge, and ſix counſellors called the Signiora. The ſecond was the Conſiglia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles had a voice, and ſitting. The third was the Conſiglio-dei-Pregadi, which was as it were the ſoul of the republic, and conſiſted of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was the Conſiglio-Propris, whoſe members were called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, was joined to the Signiori, and conſiſted of 28 aſſeſſors. This gave audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt was Il-Collegio-delli-dieci, and was compoſed of 10 counſellors, who took notice of all criminal matters, and the Doge himſelf when accuſed, was obliged to appear before them. There was no appeal from this council, and it was a great misfortune to be cited before it. It was a kind of ſtate inquiſition, as levere as that for religion; and they had a great number of ſpies, who diſcovered not only what was done, but what was ſaid. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman-Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Perſians. The proteſtants are not allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; but they are neither hated nor perſecuted, as in other Popiſh countries. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This Patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another Patriarch belonging to Venice, whoſe authority extends over Friuli, Iſtria, and moſt of the biſhops on Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquiſition at Venice, was compoſed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father inquiſitor; but to prevent theſe from abuſing power, three counſellors were added to the number, without whoſe conſent they could determine nothing. The

clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diverſions of the carnival were over, nothing was heard but ſermons about repentance, and they declaimed very ſtrongly againſt the violators of the ſixth commandment; however, the breach of it is ſo common, and ſo much in faſhion, that the confeſſors themſelves treat it as a pecadillo. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is eſtimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the moſt powerful commercial and maritime ſtates in Europe For this it was indebted, at firſt, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Perſian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, acroſs the deſert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the ſupplying of the cruſaders with proviſions and military ſtores was an additional ſource of wonderful opulence and power. The cauſes of the decline of Venice were the continual wars with the ſtates of Italy, with the Hungarians, and their own rebellious ſubjects, which kept them employed ſo that they had no leiſure to oppoſe the Turks, whoſe rapid advances ought to have alarmed all Europe. After the deſtruction of the eaſtern empire, the Turks came more immediately to interfere with the republic. Whatever valour might be ſhown by the Venetians, or whatever ſucceſſes they might boaſt of, it is certain that the Turks ultimately prevailed; ſo that for ſome time it ſeemed ſcarce poſſible to reſiſt them. What contributed alſo greatly to the decline of the republic, was diſcovery of a paſſage by the Portugueſe to the Eaſt Indies round the Cape of Good Hope in 1499. To this time the greateſt part of the E India goods imported into Europe paſſed thro' the hands of the Venetians; but as ſoon as the above mentioned diſcovery took place, the carriage of India goods by the way of Alexandria almoſt entirely ceaſed. All theſe cauſes cooperating have reduced Venice from a ſtate of the higheſt ſplendour and importance in European politics, to comparative inſignificance. The declenſion of Venice did not, like that of Rome, proceed from the increaſe of luxury, or the revolt of their own armies in diſtant provinces, or from civil wars of any kind. Venice has dwindled in power and importance from cauſes which could not be foreſeen, or guarded againſt by human prudence although they had been foreſeen. In their preſent ſituation, there is little probability of their attempting new conqueſts; happy if they are allowed to remain in the quiet poſſeſſion of what they have. Whatever degree of licentiouſneſs may prevail among the Venetians, jealouſy, poiſon, and the ſtiletto have been long baniſhed from their gallantry. The common people of Venice diſplay ſome qualities very rarely to be found in that ſphere of life being remarkably ſober, obliging to ſtrangers, and gentle with their intercourſe with each other. The Venetians are in general tall and well made. They are a lively ingenious people, extravagantly fond of public amuſements, with an uncommon reliſh for humour, and yet more attached to the real enjoyments of life than to thoſe which depend on oſtentation and proceed from vanity. The women are of an eaſy addreſs, and have no averſion to cultivating an acquaintance with thoſe ſtrangers who are preſented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the moſt celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, with a patriarchate, and a univerſity. It ſtands on 72 little iſlands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of ſtakes on each ſide, which direct veſſels of a certain burden, to avoid the ſhallows. Theſe ſhallows are a better defence than the ſtrongeſt fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the ſtakes, and the enemy can advance no further. Venice is ſituate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or ſmaller inner gulf, ſeparated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by ſome iſlands, at a few miles diſtance. Theſe iſlands, in a great meaſure, break the force of the Adriatic ſtorms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and ſometimes the gondoliers do not truſt themſelves even in the canals within the city. This is not ſo great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for moſt of the houſes have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the ſtreet; by means of which, and of the bridges, a perſon may go to almoſt any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houſes are built on piles. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow; and ſo are the Canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a ſerpentine courſe through the middle of the city.

There are above 500 bridges over theſe canals, the moſt famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty conſiſts; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of ſhops, which divide it into three ſtreets; the largeſt of which is in the middle. The other bridge conſiſts only of one arch, and has no rails on each ſide. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each ſide by magnificent palaces, churches and ſpires. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; ſome of them have no quays, and the water literally waſhes the houſes. The only place where a perſon can walk with eaſe and ſafety is in the Piazz- di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all ſingular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuratues, a noble range of buildings, in which are the muſeum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All theſe buildings are of marble. At the corner of the new procuratie, a little diſtance from the church, ſtands the ſteeple of St. Mark; a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richeſt and moſt expenſive in the world, does not ſtrike the eye very much at firſt. The architecture is of a mixed kind, moſtly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The trade of the city at preſent is far ſhort of what it was formerly. Their chief manufactures are cloth: eſpecially ſcarlet, ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, brocades, velvets, and paper, of which, and wine, oil, fruit, ſweetmeats, anchovies, and ſeveral ſorts of drugs uſed in phyſic and painting, the exports are ſtill conſiderable. Venice has neither walls, gates, nor citadel, to defend it; its ſituation ſupplying the want of all theſe. In the treaſury of relics is the protocoll, or original manuſcript, as they pretend, of St. Mark's goſpel: it is rarely ſhown; and the writing, by length of time, is ſo defaced, that the greateſt connoiſſeurs in manuſcripts cannot determine whether it was wrote in Greek or Latin. Beſides what is properly called the city, there is a multitude of little iſlands lying round, which are covered with buildings, and make each of them a kind of ſeparate town, the moſt conſiderable of which is that called Guideca, or the "Jews Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Eroſmo, St. Helena, St. Georgio, Chioſa, Il Lido de Paleſtrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano: theſe iſlands are a ſort of fence to the city, breaking the violence of the waves. To diſtinguiſh them from others, the Jews here muſt wear a bit of red cloth in their hats. The gardens in this city are few and inconſiderable. In the iſland of Murano are made thoſe beautiful looking-glaſſes, and other glaſs-works, for which Venice is ſo much noted: here the family of Cornaro hath a palace, with a gallery of paintings, little ſhort of an Italian mile in length. The ſalt-works in the iſland of Chioſa are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very conſiderable revenue. There are ſeveral other ſmall iſlands about Venice beſides thoſe we have mentioned; but they are inconſiderable. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a ſtate priſon, on the other ſide of the canal: priſoners paſs to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named Ponte dei Soſpiri, the Bridge of Sighs. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converſe; it was only here, and at council, that they had opportunities of meeting together; for they ſeldom viſited openly, or in a family way, at each other's houſes; and ſecret meetings would have given umbrage to the ſtate inquiſitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the ſea, on which ſtand two lofty pillars of granite. The grand ſcene of all, the ſhews and follies of the feſtivals, is the ſquare of St. Mark, in which bulls are ſometimes baited. In the doge's palace all the high colleges held their aſſemblies; but we are told by ſeveral travellers, which ſeems very ſtrange, that the ſtairs are no better than a privy. In this palace is a ſmall arſenal, furniſhed with arms againſt any ſudden inſurrection of the people, together with a ſtate priſon, a great many exquiſite paintings, and ſeveral curioſities, among which are ſome *claustra cartitatis*. One ſide of it is toward's St. Mark's ſquare, and the lower gallery on that ſide, with the hall under the new procuratie facing it, are called the Broglio, where the nobility and none elſe, at leaſt while they are preſent, are allowed to walk. The ſquare of St. Mark is the greateſt ornament of the city, and hath the form of a parallelogram. In this ſquare, beſides the church and palace of St. Mark, are two towers, on one ſide

of which is a curious clock; and the other has ſtairs ſo conſtructed that one may ride up on horſeback. Oppoſite to the ducal palace is the public library of the commonwealth; containing a large collection of books and manuſcripts, with ſome fine paintings, ſtatues, and curioſities. Hard by St. Mark's ſquare is the zecca, or mint: from zecca the gold coin called Zecchino takes its name. One of the ſmalleſt pieces of money at Venice is called Gazetta; and the firſt newſpapers publiſhed there, on a ſingle leaf, having been ſold for that a-piece, all kinds of newſpapers were from thence ſtyled Gazettes. The grand arſenal is two and a half Italian miles in circuit, and contains vaſt quantities of naval and other warlike ſtores: ſome pretend that it could furniſh arms for 10,000 horſe and 100,000 foot: here are the trophies of Scanderbeg and others, with the helmet of Atilla, &c. In this city is a famous carnival which begins on New-year's day, and continues till Aſhwedneſday, all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions. Then there is ſcarce any diſtinction between vice and virtue; for libertiniſm reigns through the city, and thouſands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in maſks, which no one can venture to take off: in this diſguiſe they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Aſhwedneſday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal ſpot of the maſquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are ſometimes 15,000 people; and it ſwarms with harlequins, jeſters, mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppet-ſhows. Even the prieſts and monks enjoy the diverſions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but ſermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VENICE, GULF OF, a ſea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is ſtill ſometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually wedded this ſea, in token of the ſovereignty of that republic over it. On Aſcenſion Day, he went upon the water in a ſuperb veſſel, which the commander ſwore to bring back again in defiance of all weather, and throwing a gold ring into the ſea, pronounced this ſentence in Latin: We eſpouſe thee, O ſea, in token of true and perpetual ſovereignty.

VENLO, a ſtrong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanſeatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it ſurrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the ſtates general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French, Oct. 28, 1794. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the Meuſe (on the oppoſite ſide of which is Fort St. Michael) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles NW of Acerenza, and 72 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards uſed to embark the merchandiſe of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W, lat. 9 20 N.

VENZONI, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 miles ENE of Belluno. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VERA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 32 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 37 15 N.

VERA CRUZ, a ſeaport of N America in New Spain, in Tlaſcala, ſeated on the gulf of Mexico. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandiſe of China and Europe. There are ſuch crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while the fair laſts. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 97 35 W, lat. 19 12 N.

VERAGUA, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Coſta Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and ſilver. Conception is the capital.

VERA-PAZ, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Jucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatimala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in

length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, has a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 22 N.

VERCELLI, a strong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a castle. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva, 10 miles NW of Casal, and 40 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VERCHOLENSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

VERCHOLUKE, an episcopal town of Russia, in the government of Perm. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N.

VERD ISLANDS, CAPE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19° N lat. discovered in 1446, by the Portuguese. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravos.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weser, N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. The Danes in 1715, ceded it to the elector of Hanover. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 53 10 N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Lorrain, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter of whom was a native of this place. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles NW of Toulouse. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 43 54 N.

VERZA, a town of Turkey in the European province of Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonichi, and 125 E of Valona. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

VERERIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 55 28 N.

VERINA, a town of S America in the province of Terra Firma, situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Comana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included into the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river 10 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 47 40 N.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, on the S by Massachusets, and on the W by New York. It is 155 miles long and 66 broad, and divided into eleven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Ver-Mons, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, and affords the best of pasturage for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth

of timber, which is common throughout the ſtate, evince the ſtrength and fertility of the ſoil. Elm, black birch, maple, aſh and baſs-wood, grow in the moiſt low ground; and the banks of the rivers are timbered principally with white pine, intermingled with vales of beech, elm and white oak. The inhabitants cultivate wheat, 25 and 30 buſhels of which grow on an acre, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, &c. The corn, however, is frequently cut off by the early froſts, eſpecially on the mountains and hills. That which grows on the banks of the rivers is not ſo frequently injured. Flax is raiſed in conſiderable quantities, and the ſoil is good for hemp. Potatoes, pumpkins, and garden roots and vegetables, grow here in great plenty. Large quantities of ſugar, of a good quality and flavour, are made from the ſugar maple. The inhabitants have been eſtimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington.

VERNET. See ISSOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the Aure, 22 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon 3 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

VERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient caſtle, and a fortreſs at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 N W of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 49 6 N.

VEROLI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Coſa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 28 N.

VERONA, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veroneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, three forts, and an academy. It is ſurrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The ſtreets are neither clean nor ſtraight; but there is a handſome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the republic of Venice. The moſt remarkable ſtructure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 perſons. Verona is the birthplace of Pliny the Naturaliſt, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handſome bridges. The French took poſſeſſion of this city in July 1796; but the Auſtrians obliged them to ſurrender it in June 1799. It is 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VERONESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Breſciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERNOIS, a conſiderable town of Ruſſia, in the government of Rezan, ſeated on a mountain, near a river of the ſame name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

VERREZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortreſs.

VERRIERS, a town of Switzerland, ſix miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW of Neufchatel.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and ſince the revolution, has been created a biſhop's ſee. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a ſmall village, till Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the uſual reſidence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI and his family, were forced by the mob to remove from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, by the greateſt maſters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel leſs to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are five miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by walls. Verſailles is 10 miles WSW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 48 N.

VERSIO, a village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Verſoi. It is called Choiſeul's Folly; for the duke de Choiſeul prime miniſter of France in 1768, formed a plan to ruin the city of Geneva, and, (not being at that time on good terms with France,) monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this deſign he began to build Verſoi. But after having nearly completed the harbour, and expending 125,000l on the project, it was ſuddenly relinquiſhed.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of

Champagne, ſeated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Aſti. It was beſieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, becauſe the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards reſtored to the duke of Savoy. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Caſal, and 23 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, and late province of Picardy, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is ſeated on the Serre, 110 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

VERULAM, the veſtiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordſhire, cloſe by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Verulamium, and by Ptolemy Urolamium. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins which are ſtill ſometimes dug up.

VERZUOLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont with a caſtle.

VESLEY, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, and late province of Soiſſonnois, ſeated on the river Aiſne.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comte. Since the revolution it has been created a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Veſoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N of Beſancon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

VESPERIN, or WAISSERAIN, a ſtrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is chancellor to the king of Hungary, and has a right to crown him. It is ſeated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwiſe, 50 miles SW of Strigonia, and 83 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, ſix miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Veſuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that the latter is what the ancients called Veſuvius. The perpendicular height of Veſuvius is only 3700 feet, though the aſcent from the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One ſide of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines; but the S and W ſides are entirely covered with cinders and aſhes; while a ſulphureous ſmoke conſtantly iſſues from the top, ſometimes attended with the moſt violent exploſions of ſtones, the emiſſion of great ſtreams of lava, and all the other attendants of a moſt formidable volcano. The firſt of theſe erruptions recorded in hiſtory took place in the year 79; at which time the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely buried under the ſtones and aſhes thrown out. Incredible miſchief was alſo done to the neighbouring country, and numbers of people loſt their lives, among whom was Pliny the Elder. It is the opinion of the beſt judges, however, that this eruption was by no means the firſt that had ever happened. The very ſtreets of thoſe cities which were at that time overwhelmed are ſaid to be partly paved with lava. Since that time 30 different eruptions have been recorded, ſome of which have been extremely violent. In the year 1538, a mountain three miles in circumference and a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, was thrown up in the courſe of one night. There have been inſtances of aſhes and ſulphureous ſmoke being carried not only to Rome, but alſo beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even into Egypt; birds have been ſuffocated in the air, and have fallen down upon the ground; and fiſhes periſhed in the neighbouring waters which were made hot, and infected by it. The operations of the ſubterraneous fire, appear to be very capricious and uncertain One day there will be the appearance of a violent fermentation, and the next every thing will be calmed; but whenever there has been a conſiderable ejection of ſcoriæ and cinders, it has been a conſtant obſervation, that the lava ſoon made its appearance, either by boiling over the crater, or forcing its way through the crevices in the conical part of the mountain. The top of the mountain fell in, in

1634, and the mouth of Veſuvius is now little ſhort of two miles in circumference.

VEVAY, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern. It ſtands in a ſmall plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 46 28 N.

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this town. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

VEZELIZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 29 N.

UFA, a government of Ruſſia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburg.

UFA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is 760 miles E of Moſcow. Lon. 57 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

UFFENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 miles NNE of Anſpach.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, eight miles W of Aleſſano, and 20 SW of Otranto.

UGLIANI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles SE of Auſta. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 45 30 N.

UGOCZ, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into the Neiſſe, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the Toia, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 43 NW of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logrono, and 46 SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 32 N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, ſeated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 39 N.

VIANDEN, a town of Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburgh, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a caſtle, built on an inacceſſible mountain. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

VIANEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a caſtle. It was taken, in 1796, by the French, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Leck, ſeven miles S of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

VIATKA, a government of Ruſſia, which was formerly a province of Kaſan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.

VIATKA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is ſeated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N of Kaſan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat 57 25 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Seille, 12 miles ENE of Nanci, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 43 24 N.

VIC, or VICQ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, ſupported by large pillars; and the market-place is very ſpacious. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, ſeated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

VIC-LE-COMPTE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de Dome, and late province of Auvergne. The counts of Auvergne reſided here. It is 270 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 56 N.

VICEGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly reſided. The Auſtrians took it from the Turks in 1684. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 47 35 N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Treviſano and Paduano, on the S by Pa-

duane, and on the W by the Veroneſe. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and ſo very pleaſant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheeſe very good. Here are alſo great numbers of mulberry trees, for ſilk-worms; and there are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of ſtone, almoſt as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a ſtrong town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with ſeveral palaces, and has a fine ſquare, with piazzas under the houſes. There are alſo ſeveral other ſquares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whoſe members meet in the Olympic theatre, a maſterpiece of workmanſhip by Palladio. It is ſeated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles NW of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VICHY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is ſeated on the Allier, 15 miles SE of Gannat, and 180 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46 0 N.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houſes left. It is ſeated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 58 N.

VICO, a town of Corſica, 15 miles SW of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 43 N.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, ſeated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

VICTORIA. See VITTORIA.

VIDEN. See WIDDIN.

VIELSK, a town of the Ruſſian government of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E. lat. 61 40 N.

VIENNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Auſtria, and of the whole German empire. The city itſelf is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by a very ſtrong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. No houſes without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; ſo that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and ſalutary effect. The ſuburbs are ſaid to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not near ſo populous, in proportion to their ſize, as the city, for many houſes have extenſive gardens belonging to them. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, ſpend the ſummer in the ſuburbs. This city has ſix gates well defended, and 12 walled baſtions, with ſtrong ravelines. The ſtreets in general are narrow, and the houſes high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Muſeum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenſtein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was ineffectually beſieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the ſiege was raiſed by John Sobieſki, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkiſh army before the walls of this place. The cathedral is built of freeſtone, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The univerſity had ſeveral thouſand ſtudents, who, when this city was beſieged, mounted guard, as they did alſo in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuſcripts. There are alſo two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which coſt 300,000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, repreſenting the trinity. The archducal treaſury, and a cabinet of curioſities of the houſe of Auſtria, are as great rarities as any in the world. Leopoldſtadt is one of the ſuburbs, and ſeated on an iſland, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were baniſhed in 1670, and the ſuburb turned into a church. There is a fort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval ſtores, and ſhips have been fitted out to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. Vienna is an archbiſhop's ſee; and in the winter ſeaſon is frequently viſited by dreadful ſtorms, which ruſh through the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is ſeated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 50 miles W of Preſburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 520 SE of Amſterdam, and 565 E of Paris. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

VIENNA, a town of Maryland, in N America, in Dorcheſter County, ſituate on Nanticoke River. It carries on a briſk trade with the neighbouring ſea-ports, and is 150 miles SW of Philadelphia.

VIENNE, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Iſere, and late province of Dauphiny. It was formerly an archiepiſcopal ſee. The cathedral is a handſome Gothic ſtructure. Vienne is 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

VIENNE UPPER, a department of France, compriſing the late province of Limoſin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Veſle, near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berri. It is ſeated on the Cher and Yevre, in the moſt fertile part of the department, 17 miles NW of Bourges, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy in Naples, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles NE of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevenaſco, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle on a rock. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Milan, and is ſeated near the Teſino, 12 miles SE of Novara, and 15 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 34 N.

VIGNOT, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

VIGNUOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

VIGO, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old caſtle a fort and a harbour. The town is ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, that has four baſtions, but is incapable of ſuſtaining a long ſiege. The harbour is remarkable for a ſea-fight between Sir George Rook, commander of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets and a ſquadron of French men of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons un-their convoy. Admiral Hopſon broke through the boom laid acroſs the mouth of the harbour, and the Engliſh took five men of war, and four galleons, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were deſtroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects. Though a great deal of the ſilver was carried aſhore yet a vaſt quantity was taken. While this was doing the duke of Ormond with a body of land forces, drove the Spaniards from the caſtles which defended the harbour. Vigo is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles SW of Rhedondella, and 260 WNW of Madrid. Lon 8 28 W, lat 42 14 N.

VIHIERS, a town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Anjou ſeated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 8 N.

VILAINE, a river of France, which riſes in the department of Maine, and enters the bay of Biſcay, below Roche Bernard.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is ſeated on the Guadiana, 17 miles NW of Badajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 43 N.

VILLA-DO-CONDE, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. It is 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 NW of Oporto. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 41 14 N.

VILLA-DO-HORTA, the capital of the iſland of Fayal, one of the Azores. It has an excellent and commodious harbour, landlocked on all ſides except the E and NE, and the harbour is defended by ſeveral forts. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

VILLA FLOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, ſeated on a river that falls into the Douera, and defended by a caſtle on a mountain It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

VILLA-FRANCA, a ſeaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a caſtle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but reſtored; and the French again took it in 1792. It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 75 E, lat. 43 42 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in

Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Tormes, 54 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 40 26 N.

Villa-Franca-de-Panadfs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is ſurrounded by walls, and ſeated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W of Barcelona, and 20 NE of Tarragona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Villa-Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles NW of Valencia. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Villa-Hermosa, a town of New Spain in N America in the province of Tabaſco, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. Lon. 94 5 W, lat. 17 45 N.

Villa-Joiosa, or Joyosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Villa-Nova-da-Cervera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Villa-Nova-de-Porto, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, ſeated on the river Douero, oppoſite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by ſeveral forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Villa-Nova-di-Portimao, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. 8 42 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Villa-Nuova-d' Asti, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Villa Panda, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arſenal, and a palace belonging to the conſtable of Caſtile. It is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleaſant ſituation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Villa-Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Villa-Real, a town of Spain, in Guipuſcoa.

Villa-Rica, a ſeaport of New Spain, in N America, in Mexico, ſeated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 20 26 N.

Villa-Rica, a town of Chili, ſeated on the lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

Villa-Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided. It is a pretty large place fortified in the modern taſte and in the ſuburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proſerpine, as appears from the inſcriptions. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It ſuſtained a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards, in 1667; which occaſioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Villa-Viciosa, a ſeaport of Spain, in Auſtria d'Oviedo, ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

Villa-Viciosa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſix miles NE of Brihuega, and 49 NE of Madrid.

Villac, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the biſhop of Bamberg, with a caſtle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, ſurrounded by mountains, 12 miles SW of Clagenfurt, and 88 NE of Brixen. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Ville Dieu, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy 12 miles NNE of Avranches, and 18 SE of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 48 52 N.

Villefort, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, and late province of Languedoc, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 44 27 N.

Ville-Franche, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois. It is ſurrounded by walls, and ſeated on the river Morgon, 18 miles NW of Lyons, and 233 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Ville-Franche, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees, and late province of Rouſſilon with a caſtle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. It is ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, 22 miles NE of Puycerda. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Ville-Franche, a town of France, in

the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouergue. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is ſeated on the Aveiron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 44 24 N.

VILLE-JUIVE, a town of France, four miles S of Paris, on the road to Lyons.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Tarn, 12 miles NNE of Toulouſe.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 38 40 N.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Lot and Garrone.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Gard.

VILLENEUVE, a town of Swiſſerland in the canton of Bern. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 24 N.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of the Iſle of France.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe, with a caſtle, 10 miles SE of Compiegne. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 49 14 N.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the Briſgaw, ſeated in the Black Foreſt, between the ſources of the Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E by S of Friburg. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Bavaria, ſituate at the confluence of the Vils and Danube. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 48 29 N.

VILVORDE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the canal from Bruſſels to the Scheldt, ſeven miles NE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 56 N.

VIMIOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 41 29 N.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. the moſt ſouthern promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. Off this cape in 1737 admiral Sir John Jarvis defeated a Spaniſh fleet of double the number of ſhips and treble the number of guns. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the inhabitants of the larger iſlands there is a manifeſt diſtinction. Dr. Robertſon conjectures that they were originally a colony from N America, their fierce manners approaching nearer to thoſe of the original natives of that continent than they do to thoſe of S America, and their language alſo having ſome affinity to that ſpoken in Florida. In their wars, they preſerve their ancient practice of deſtroying all the males, and preſerving the women either for ſervitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral iſland; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it ſhould be veſted in the Engliſh; who, in the ſequel, at the inſtance of ſome rapacious planters engaged in an unjuſt war againſt the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward ſide of the iſland, and who were obliged to conſent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The conſequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this iſland by the French, who, however, reſtored it by the peace of 1783. Since that time it has continued in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain. During the preſent war, the Caribs revolted; and, aſſiſted by the French, ſpread deſolation over the whole iſland. By the exertions of the governor, however, and the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies, the revolt is in a great meaſure quelled, though it will be long before things are reſtored to their former ſtate. St. Vincent is in length about 24 miles, and about 18 in breadth; in circumference between 60 and 70. The climate is very warm: at leaſt in the judgement of the Europeans. The country is in general hilly, in ſome places mountainous, but interſperſed with a variety of pleaſant valleys, and ſome luxuriant plains, the ſoil being every where fertile, and the high grounds are at leaſt in general eaſy of aſcent. Few iſlands of its extent are ſo well watered; for ſeveral rivers run down from the mountains, and ſmaller ſtreams from almoſt every hill, there are likewiſe ſeveral very fine ſprings at a little diſtance from the ſea. The inhabitants raiſe all kinds of ground proviſions in plenty, and with little trouble. The rivers ſupply them with a variety of fiſh; and the ſame may be ſaid of the ſea that waſhes their coaſts. They have abundance of excellent fruits, and very fine timber fit for almoſt every uſe; and with which they formerly ſupplied their neighbours. It is 55 miles W of Barbadoes. Here is a botanical garden, in which the bread-trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flouriſhing condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 0 N.

VINCENT, ST. an uninhabited iſland on the coaſt of Africa, and one of the Cape Verd Iſlands. There is a bay on the NW ſide of it and near it there are caught vaſt quatities of Turtle.

VINCENT, St. a maritime province of Braſil, in S America. The capital of the ſame name, has a good harbour Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

VINCENT, St. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a Caſtle, ſeated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 158 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42 30 N.

VINGORLA, a Dutch ſettlement in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

VINGORLA ROCKS, rocks lying in the Indian Ocean, poſſeſſed by the Malwans, a tribe of Pirates. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

VINTIMIGLIA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle on a high rock. It has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles ENE of Nice, and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

VIRE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with ſeveral manufactures of coarſe woollen cloths. It is ſeated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Courances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 48 N.

VIRGIN CAPE, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

VIRGIN GORDA. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 iſlands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands. They were called *Las Virgines* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Danes. In the firſt diviſion, belonging to the Engliſh, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Joſt Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Iſle, with Beef and Thatch Iſlands. In the ſecond diviſion is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Iſle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muſkito Iſlands, the Commanoes, Scrub and Dog Iſlands, the Faller City (two rocky iſlets, cloſe together, at a diſtance reſembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Iſland, Peter's Iſland, and the Dead Cheſt. Of the Daniſh diviſion, the principal iſlands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from 17 10 to 18 30 N.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Teneſſe, on the W by Kentucky, on the N by Pennſylvania and the river Ohio, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 446 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are alſo many ſmall rivers, ſome of which are capable of receiving the largeſt merchant ſhips. The climate is various. The land toward the mouth of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though at preſent ſtocked with many ſorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and watered with ſprings; but there are here and there ſome ſmall hills. That near the ſea is generally ſandy, and without ſtones, for which reaſon the horſes are ſeldom ſhod. The richeſt lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various ſorts of timber, ſurpriſingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has conſiderably declined in favour of that of wheat. The Virginians are in general ſenſible, polite, and hoſpitable, and of an independent ſpirit. The poor are ignorant and abject, and all are of an inquiſitive turn, and in many other reſpects very much reſemble the people in the eaſtern ſtates. They differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, ſwearing, horſe-racing, cock-fighting, and moſt kinds of diſſipation. There is much greater diſparity between the rich and the poor in Virginia, than in any of the northern ſtates. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and in 1790, contained 747,610 inhabitants, including 292,627 ſlaves. The capital is Richmond.

VIRNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It is 20 miles W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 50 27 N.

VIRTON, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 17 45 N.

VISCHNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

VISET, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on the Maeſe, ſeven miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchiſed by the empreſs, and endowed with con-

ſiderable privileges, has already reaped many benefits from its new immunities. The inhabitants, raiſed from the ſituation of ſlaves to that of freemen, ſeem to have ſhaken off their former indolence, and to have caught a new ſpirit of emulation and induſtry: they have turned their attention to trade; and are awakened to a ſenſe of the commercial advantages poſſeſſed by the place of their abode. The town is divided into regular ſtreets, and is already provided with a large range of ſhops and warehouſes. All the buildings are of wood, excepting the court of juſtice erected at the charge of the empreſs, and four brick houſes belonging to a rich burgher. It is ſeated on the river Zua, 50 miles NW of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N.

VISIAPOUR, or BEJAPOUR, a conſiderable city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the ſame name, now ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles SE of Poonah, and 234 SE of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

VISOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Viſtula, 50 miles NW of Warſaw.

UIST, NORTH and SOUTH, two iſlands of the Hebrides, on the W coaſt of Scotland—

NORTH UIST, which lies to the ſouthward of Harris, ſeparated by a channel of about 9 miles over, is ſomewhat more conſiderable, being about 30 miles in circumference. The E ſide is mountainous, covered with heath, and fitter for paſturage than cultivation; but the weſtern part is arable, and produces grain in plenty, yielding from 10 to 30 fold in a favourable ſeaſon, and when manured with ſea ware. Loch Maddy is ſituated in this iſland about five miles to the ſouthward of Hermetra, and has its name from three rocks on its S ſide, on which grow plenty of large muſſels, called maddies. It forms a moſt capacious harbour, capable of containing ſome hundreds of veſſels of any burden, and has ſeveral iſlands within it, which contribute greatly to its ſecurity. North Uiſt is 15 miles S of the Iſle of Skye.

SOUTH UIST is about 21 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. It very much reſembles North Uiſt in its ſoil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. It likewiſe abounds in freſh water lakes, which have plenty of trouts and eels, but do a conſiderable deal of damage to the arable ground, by overflowing it in the winter. South Uiſt is 20 miles W of the Iſle of Skye.

VISTULA, a large river, which riſes in Mount Crapich, on the confines of Sileſia and Hungary, croſſes Poland and Pruſſia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VITERBO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 pariſh churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a ſpring, ſo hot, that it will not only boil an egg, but even fleſh. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be ſeen; the latter at the diſtance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles SE of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VITRI, a town of France, in the department of Iſle and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit ſtockings and gloves. It is ſeated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 14 N.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

VITRI-LE FRANCOIS, a well-built and conſiderable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The houſes are of wood; and there is a fine ſquare, in which the church ſtands. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is ſeated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 48 44 N.

VITRING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on a lake, called the Worditſee, four miles SW of Clagenfurt.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, ſeated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 57 20 N.

VITTORIA, or VICTORIA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Biſcay, capital of the province of Alaba. It is ſurrounded by double walls, and in the principal ſquare are the town-houſe, two convents, and in the middle a fine fountain. The large ſtreets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence againſt the heat of the ſun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in ſword-blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the end of a

plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilboa, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

VIVARAIS, a late ſmall province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated at the foot of a ſteep mountain, near the river Landrova, whoſe mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

VIVIERS, an epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 30 N.

VIZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, at the ſource of the river Glaenero.

UKENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, at the junction of the Irtyſh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Ruſſia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly ſignifies a frontier. By a treaty between Ruſſia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in poſſeſſion of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the W ſide of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E ſide, inhabited by the Coſſacs, is in much better condition. The Ruſſian part is compriſed in the government of Kioſ; and the emperor of Ruſſia having obtained the Poliſh palatinate of Kioſ, by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine on both ſides the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kioſ. See COSSACS.

VLADIMIR. See VOLODIMIR.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 65 40 N.

VLIELAND. See FLIE.

ULIKREBECK, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain, and 11 SE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſles, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, lat. 16 45 S.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Weſtmoreland, 10 miles N of Ambleſide, and 14 SW of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of other fiſh.

ULM, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are depoſited. It is fortified; and is ſeated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller, with a handſome bridge over the former. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure, are 63 copper veſſels full of water, ready for the extinguiſhing of fire. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and have a good trade in linens, fuſtians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by ſtratagem, but ſurrendered it after the battle of Blenheim. It was taken by the French, in 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the ſame month. Upon the concluſion of an armiſtice between the French and Auſtrians in 1800, it was delivered up as an hoſtage to the French, who perfidiouſly and contrary to agreement, demoliſhed the fortifications. It is 36 miles W of Augſburg, 47 SE of Stutgard, and 63 N of Munich. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, 30 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ULOTHO, or VLOTHOW, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia. It is ſix miles S of Minden.

ULRICSHAMN, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland. Its name was changed in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanora. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 57 10 N.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Iriſh Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the province of Leinſter, and on the SW by that of Connaught. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Laggan: and it abounds with large lakes. The ſoil, in general, is fruitful in corn and graſs; and there are plenty of horſes, ſheep, and beeves. It contains one archbiſhopric, ſix biſhoprics, 10 counties, and 365 pariſhes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZEN or VELTZEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Ilmenau. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 52 55 N.

ULVERSTONE, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Ouſton, and it is ſeated at the foot of a ſwift deſcent of hills to the SE, near a ſhallow arm of the Iriſh Sea. It is the port of the diſtrict of Furneſs. It

is 18 miles NW of Lancaſter, and 267 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

Uma, or Umea, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, ſeated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houſes are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Ruſſians. It is the reſidence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

Umago, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, ſeated betwen the gulf Largena and the mouth of the river Quieto.

Umbriatico, a town of Italy in Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, though now reduced to a ſmall place having only about 50 houſes. It is ſeated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

Underswen, or Underseen, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is ſeated on the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern, and 30 SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Underwalden, a canton of Swiſſerland, the ſixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which ſeparate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald. For this reaſon there are two councils, two juſtices two lands-gemeind with reſpect to external affairs, there is a joint council, choſen equally by the two diviſions. The inhabitants are Roman cathotholics. Stantz is the capital.

Unghwar, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, in an iſland formed by the Ungh. It is ſtrong from its ſituation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Caſſovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Union, the county-town of Fayette, in Pennſylvania, 14 miles from the Monongohela, and 58 S of Pittſburg. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 39 54 N.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, a republic of Europe, conſiſting of ſeven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the biſhopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friſland, Overyſſel, and Groningen. Beſides theſe provinces, are the lands of the Generality (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maeſtricht, Venlo, Sluys, and Huſt. The ſeven United Provinces being in great part ſurrounded by the ſea, lying low, and abounding in marſhes, have a damp and unwholeſome air. Rains and togs are frequent; and the gout, ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, and agues, very common and difficult of cure. The effects of human induſtry here are wonderful in the dykes and dams erected for defending the country againſt the inundations of the ſea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and ſluices, for draining the marſhes. The quantity of grain produced is not ſufficient for home conſumption; but the paſtures, in the marſhes are ſo rich, that they can ſpare a great deal of butter and cheeſe for exportation. They have alſo a good breed of ſheep, whoſe wool is highly valued. Their turf, madder, tobacco, ſome fruit, and iron; but all the pit coal and timber uſed in this country, and indeed moſt of the neceſſaries of life, are imported. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with the North Sea, by means of that called the Zuyder, or South Sea; which was formed partly by the Rhine's right branch, then increaſed by the Vecht, which has now another outlet, overflowing the low ſwampy grounds through which it paſſed; and partly by the ſea, in the 13th century, breaking in, and overflowing a large tract of ground contiguous to that before laid under water by the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Meuſe, the Scheld, and the Vecht. There are many ſmaller rivers that join theſe, and a vaſt number of canals, yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The beſt are thoſe of Rotterdam, Helvoetſluys, and Fluſhing. As to the harbour of Amſterdam, it is indeed one of the largeſt and ſafeſt in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large veſſels cannot paſs without being lightened or unloaded. There are no mountains in theſe provinces; and the only lake, properly ſo called, is that of Haerlem. The provinces are extremely well cultivated, and very populous; eſpecially that of Holland, which, in this reſpect, perhaps has not its equal in the univerſe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept clean, and having canals in the middle of the ſtreets, planted with trees.

The number of inhabitants is computed at 2,000,000. The animals here are much the ſame as in England; but their horſes and horned cattle are of a larger ſize. Storks build and hatch on their chimneys; but, being birds of paſſage, they leave the country about the middle of Auguſt, with their young, and return the February following. It is ſaid there are ſome wild boars and wolves here; and that neither oyſters nor herrings are to be found upon the coaſt: but of other fiſh they have the ſeveral ſorts, both in their ſeas and rivers, that we have in Britain. The eſtabliſhed religion here before the Revolution was the Preſbyterian, or Calviniſm: none but Preſbyterians were admitted into any office or poſt in the government, excepting the army; all religions and ſects, however, were tolerated, and had their reſpective meetings or aſſemblies for public worſhip, among which the Papiſts and Jews were very numerous. Since the late alliance with France, no particular religion is eſtabliſhed; and the phlegmatic Dutch have drunk deep of the cup of infidelity, mixed by their new and volatile allies. With regard to the commerce of this country, their Eaſt India company had the monopoly of the fine ſpices for more than 100 years, and was long the moſt opulent and powerful of any in the world. Though the country itſelf produces very few things, yet almoſt all the products and commodities of the globe may be found here, nearly as cheap as in the countries where they are made or produced. A vaſt variety of manufactures are carried on in the provinces, and with extraordinary ſkill and diligence; and a great number of hands are employed, and much wealth acquired, by the herring, cod, and whale fiſheries. No nation has equalled them in the curing of herrings; thoſe cured at Glaſgow, in Scotland, are thought to come neareſt to them. About 150 ſail were annualy employed in the whale fiſhery and about 200 in the herring. The profits of the latter, in a good year, after all deductions, were thought to amount to 200,000 Holland Guilders. The principal manufactures here are thoſe of linen, paper, and earthen ware of all ſorts. Shipbuilding alſo employed vaſt numbers of hands. The trade of this country, however upon the whole, has long been declining; owing partly to a deſire of their ancient parſimony and induſtry; but chiefly to the improvement of manufactures, trade, and navigation, in other countries, and at preſent (1800) is almoſt annihilated. As to the character of the Dutch, the boors or huſbandmen are induſtrious enough, but heavy, and ſlow of underſtanding. The ſeamen are a plain, blunt, but rough, ſurly, and ill-mannered ſort of people. Their tradeſmen are ſomething ſharper, and make uſe of all their ſkill to take advantage of thoſe they deal with. Every claſs of men is extremely frugal. All appetites and paſſions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, avarice excepted. Quarrels are very rare, revenge is ſeldom heard of; and jealouſy ſcarcely ever known. It is very uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even pretend to it; nor do the women ſeem to care whether they are or not. People converſe pretty much upon a level here; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh the man from the maſter, or the maid from the miſtreſs, ſuch liberties do they allow their ſervants, or rather are obliged to allow them; for they may not be ſtruck or corrected by them, but the diſpute muſt be left to the magiſtrate. The Dutch are tall and ſtrong built; but both men and women have the groſſeſt ſhapes that are to be met with any where. Their garb, except among the officers of the army and ſome few others, is exceeding plain, and the faſhions change as ſeldom as in Spain. The men are addicted to drinking, which ſome think neceſſary in this foggy air, both for their health and the improvement of their underſtandings. Among their diverſions, that of ſkaiting in winter is one of the chief. It is amazing to ſee the crowds in a hard froſt upon the ice, and their dexterity in ſkaiting; both men and women darting along with inconceivable velocity. The Dutch are remarkable for their cleanlineſs: nothing can exceed the neatneſs of their houſes, towns, and villages. Many of them have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their learning, and ſome even by their wit and ingenuity; witneſs Eraſmus, Grotius, &c. The Dutch excel alſo in painting and engraving; and ſome of them have been no contemptible ſtatuaries. In conſequence of the Union (ſee NETHERLANDS) the Seven Provinces guarantee each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent. They ſend deputies (choſen out of the provincial ſtates) to the general aſſembly, called the ſtates-general, which is inveſted with the ſupreme legiſlative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has uſually been a prince ſtadtholder, who exerciſes a conſiderable part of the executive power. Having deſerted the grand alliance formed againſt the diſturbers of the peace of Eu-

rope, and the office of the ſtadtholder being abolished, the Dutch republic, under the name of an ally, is now in reality little better than a province, of France. The conſequence of this alliance is what might have been expected. The Britiſh government, obliged to attack its enemies wherever it might find them, commenced hoſtilities againſt the United Provinces, and in the compaſs of a very ſhort period wreſted from them their moſt valuable poſſeſſions both in the eaſt and weſt Indies. Amſterdam is the capital; but the ſeat of the ſtates general is at the Hague. See SHELDT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, conſiſting originally, in 1783, of thirteen ſtates, namely, Maſſachuſets, New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of theſe ſtates acceded, at firſt, to the new federal conſtitution, but they were afterward joined by North Carolina and Rhode Iſland; and Kentucky, Vermont, and Tenneſſee, having ſince been added to them, the preſent number of the ſtates that form this great American republic is ſixteen. In the treaty of peace, concluded in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus defined. "And that all diſputes which might ariſe in future on the ſubject of the boundaries of the ſaid United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and ſhall be their boundaries, viz. From the NW angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due N from the ſource of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the ſaid Highlands, which divide thoſe rivers that empty themſelves into the river St. Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-weſternmoſt head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of N latitude; from thence by a line due W on ſaid latitude, until it ſtrikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy: thence along the middle of the ſaid river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of ſaid Lake, until it ſtrikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of ſaid communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of ſaid lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of ſaid lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Iſles Royal and Phillipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of ſaid Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the ſaid Lake of the Woods; thence through the ſaid lake to the moſt northweſtern point thereof, and from thence, on a due W courſe, to the River Miſſiſſippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of ſaid River Miſſiſſippi, until it ſhall interſect the northernmoſt part of the thirty-firſt degree of N latitude. S, by a line to be drawn due E from the determination of the line laſt mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees N of the equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence ſtrait to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean: E, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its ſource; and from its ſource directly N, to the aforeſaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from thoſe which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of any part of the ſhores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due E from the points where the aforeſaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and E Florida on the other, ſhall reſpectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting ſuch iſlands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the ſaid province of Nova-Scotia. Theſe ſtates long flouriſhed as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its ſole authority, without the intervention of their aſſemblies; a civil war enſued. Until the fourth of July, 1776, the preſent Thirteen States were Britiſh colonies. On that memorable day, the Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration, in which they alligned their reaſons for withdrawing their allegiance from the king of Great Britain. Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, they did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the colonies, ſolemnly publiſh and declare, that theſe United Colonies were, and of right ought to be "Free and Independent States;" that they were abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain was, and ought to be, totally diſſolved;

and that as Free and Independent States, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. For the ſupport of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, the delegates then in Congreſs, 55 in number, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their ſacred honour. At the ſame time they publiſhed articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, in which they took the ſtyle of "The United States of America," and agreed that each ſtate ſhould retain its ſovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, juriſdiction and right not expreſsly delegated to Congreſs by the confederation. By theſe articles the Thirteen United States ſeverally entered into a firm league of friendſhip with each other for their common defence, the ſecurity of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, and bound themſelves to aſſiſt each other, againſt all force offered to, or attacks that might be made upon all, or any of them, on account of religion, ſovereignty, commerce, or any other pretence whatever. But for the more convenient management of the general intereſts of the United States, it was determined that Delegates ſhould be annually appointed, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature of each State ſhould direct, to meet in Congreſs the firſt Monday in November of every year. General Waſhington was elected the firſt preſident, re-elected in 1792, and, on his retiring from public affairs, in 1796, Mr. Adams was elected his ſucceſſor. The illuſtrious Waſhington died Dec. 14, 1799. To the ſixteen ſtates before mentioned, muſt be added all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennſylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Miſſiſippi on the W, called the Weſtern Territory. The United States extend 1250 miles in length from E Florida to the NW angle of Nova Scotia; being ſituated between 31 and 46° N lat.

UNNA, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia; in the county of Marck, formerly a conſiderable hanſeatic town. It is ſeated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 25 S of Munſter. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 28 N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, paſſes by Wihitch and Dubitza, and falls into the Save.

UNST, the moſt remote of the Shetland Iſlands, extending beyond 61° N lat, eight miles long and four broad.

UNTERSEEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 46 35 N.

UNZA, or UNSHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

VOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles, W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 6 N.

VOGHERA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the Staffora, 14 miles SSW of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 44 59 N.

VOGLABRUCK, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to ſlaves. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 58 1 N.

VOGOULS, a people in Aſia, ſubject to Ruſſia, who have eſtabliſhed their habitations in the foreſts on the N ſide of Mount Oural, extending themſelves to the W, and ſtill farther on the plains to the E of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt for time immemorial, and are poſſeſſed of traditions which have a great conformity with hiſtory. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the preſent Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the ſituation of the Vogoul territory, and the ſtriking reſemblance there is between the languages of the two nations. This people was ſubjected to the dominion of Ruſſia at the ſame time with Siberia. The Vogouls are hardly of a middling ſtature, have generally black hair, and for the moſt part a ſcanty beard. They have ſome traits of the Kalmouks in the ſtyle of their phyſiognomy. They are of a gay diſpoſition, teachable, honeſt, laborious, and acute; but ſlovenly and fickle, inclined to be diſorderly and paſſionate to exceſs. Their women are robuſt, civil, laborious, and generally ſpeaking well made. They have neither letters nor writing any more than their kindred nations: they do not reckon their time by years, though they mark the months, and name them after the various revolutions of nature which they obſerve in their foreſts.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, one of the four circles

of the marquiſate of Miſnia. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

VOIGTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 46 45 N.

VOLANO, a ſeaport of Italy in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44 52 N.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits ſmoke only.

VOLCANELLO, a ſmall volcanic iſland in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

VOLGA, the largeſt river in Europe, which has its ſource in two ſmall lakes, in the government of Pleſkof, in Ruſſia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is conſiderably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caſpian and the Baltic. This river waters ſome of the fineſt provinces in the Ruſſian empire, paſſes by Yaroſlaf, Koſtroma, Niſhne-Novogorod, Kaſan, Simbirſk, and Saratof, entering the Caſpian Sea, by ſeveral mouths, below Aſtracan.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Ruſſian Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Poleſia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Auſtrian Poland. It conſiſts chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 52 44 N.

VOLO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a ſtrong citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almoſt ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians, but it is now in ſome meaſure re-eſtabliſhed. It is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Lariſſa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Moſcow, containing 14 diſtricts.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Ruſſian empire. It is ſeated on the Kliaſma, 110 miles E by N of Moſcow.

VOLOGDA, a government of Ruſſia, formerly the largeſt province of Ruſſia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki Uſtlug, and containing 12 diſtricts.

VOLOGDA, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated in a marſh, on the river Vologda. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the territory of Piſa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by walls, contains ſeveral antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is ſeated on a mountain, 30 miles SW of Florence, and 32 SE of Piſa. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

VOLTRI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſix miles W of Genoa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in Naples, which riſes in the Appennines, paſſes by Iſernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaieta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VOLVIC, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are immenſe quantities of Lava, in its vicinity which is formed into quarries, and is uſed inſtead of ſtone in building the adjacent towns.

VOORN, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an iſland formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maeſe.

VOORN, an iſland of the United Provinces, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Maeſe. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, in S Holland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Voorn, Goree, and Overflackee.

VORALBERG, or VORARLBERG, a diſtrict of Upper Auſtria; comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Sonnaberg.

VORDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 29 N.

VORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 15 N.

VORONETZ, a government of Ruſſia containing 15 diſtricts.

VORONETZ, a town of Ruſſia, the capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moſcow. Lon. 39 14 E, lat. 51 56 N.

VOSGES, a department of France, including that part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the ſame name. It is ſo called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that ſeparates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

VOTIAKS, the name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and the Viatka; they are commonly of a middling ſtature, and thin. The colour of their hair is various, but for the moſt part reddiſh; and they reſemble the Finns in their make more than any nation that derives its origin from them. The Votiaks are honeſt, peaceable, hoſpitable, ſober; but ſuperſtitious, of cold complexions, and extremely ſimple. The women have winking eyes, and ſmall even to uglineſs; they are ſhort of ſtature, timid, very modeſt, and conſequently chaſte, laborious, and complaiſant. They are aſſiduous in rural œconomy, neglecting neither the culture of bees nor the chace, in which latter they uſe indifferently the bow or fire-arms. In their leiſure hours many of them employ themſelves in making all ſorts of turnery, ſuch as cups, ſpoons, ſhuttles, &c.; and others varniſh all kinds of bowls and cups. The women are employed in ſewing, in making linen, coarſe cloths, and felts; they alſo make cloaths, and ornaments of embroidery. Rich folks are not common among the Votiaks; but neither are there any that can be called abſolutely poor.

VOU-HOU-HIEN, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and juriſdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the moſt conſiderable, in point of riches, in that juriſdiction. It is 52 miles SW of Tay-ping-fou.

VOUILLE, a village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the Viſigoths.

VOU-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Hou-quang This city is the rendezvous of all the commercial people in China. It ſuffered greatly during the laſt wars; but it has recovered ſo much, that it is now inferior to none of the other cities, in extent, opulence and population. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, ſituated on the river Yang-tſe-kiang, is always crowded with veſſels; the river is ſometimes covered with them to the diſtance of two leagues. The beautiful cryſtal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea which it produces, and the prodigious ſale of the bamboo paper made here, no leſs contribute to render it famous, than the continual influx of ſtrangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. It comprehends in its diſtrict one city of the ſecond claſs, and nine of the third, beſides a fortified town and ſeveral fortreſſes.

VOU-TCHLOU-FOU, or FOU-TCHLOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formerly one of the moſt beautiful in the empire; but, ſince the invaſion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, ſtill convey ſome idea of its ancient magnificence. Its diſtrict is about 25 leagues in extent, and contains ſix cities of the third claſs. It is 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 25 50 N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a ſort of peninſula, bounded on the W by Weſtmania and Geſtricia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the S by the ſea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhauſtible mines of copper, iron, and ſilver; and the peaſants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of thoſe metals. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSTER, a village in Eſſex, ſeated on a lofty eminence, three miles SE of Rumford.

UPPINGHAM, a town in Rutlandſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated on an eminence, ſix miles S of Oakham, and 90 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 52 36 N.

UPSAL, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It ſtands in the beginning of an open plain fertile in grain and paſture, is a ſmall, but very neat town, containing, excluſive of the ſtudents, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground plot is extremly regular: it is divided into two almoſt equal parts by a ſmall rivulet Sala; and the ſtreets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of ſquare: a few of the houſes are built with brick and ſtuccoed, but the generality are conſtructed with trunks ſmoothed into the ſhape of planks, and painted red, and the roofs are covered in with turf. Each houſe has its ſmall court-yard, or garden. Upſal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal reſidence

The ancient palace which was finiſhed by Eric 14 was a magnificent building, until great part of it was conſumed by fire, in 1702. In the centre of the town ſtands the cathedral, a large Gothick ſtructure of brick, in which the kings of Sweden were formerly crowned. It has been ſeveral times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired: it contains the monument of the famous Guſtavus Vaſa. The univerſity is the moſt ancient in Sweden, and the firſt ſeminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewiſe the oldeſt literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linne was ſuperintendant. Upſal is ſeated in a vaſt open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 59 52 N.

UPTON, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday; ſeated on the Severn, 11 miles S of Worceſter, and 109 WNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 51 59 N.

URACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 48 27 N.

URAL, a river of Ruſſia, formerly called Yaik, but its name was changed on the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion of the Coſſacs, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and watering Orenburg, Uralſk, and Gurief, falls by three mouths into the Caſpian Sea. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Ruſſian province of Orenburg, on the S ſide of the Ural. Theſe Coſſacs are deſcended from thoſe of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profeſs the Greek religion; but there are diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed religion, whom the Ruſſians called Raſkolniki, or Separatiſts, and who ſtyle themſelves Staroverſki, or Old Believers. Theſe conſider the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church as profane, and have their own prieſts and ceremonies. The Uralion Coſſacs are all enthuſiaſts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almoſt equal to their lives. They are rich from their conſiderable fiſheries in ſturgeons; they have alſo acquired a ſpirit of revolt and independence by being ſituated in a deſert between the Calmucs and the Kirgheſe, who are continually at variance with each other, and often with the Coſſacs themſelves. A Ruſſian officer having ordered a number of Coſſac recruits to be publicly ſhaved in the town of Yaitſk, in 1771, this wanton inſult excited an inſurrection, which was ſuppreſſed for a time. Many of the rebels made their eſcape, and, retiring into the deſert, chiefly reſorted to the marſhy grounds which lie about the lake Kamyſh-Samara, where they derived a ſubſiſtence from fiſhing and ſhooting wild boars, and were ſupplied occaſionally by their relations with bread and proviſions. By theſe means this deſperate troop ſupported themſelves during the ſpace of two years, until the impoſtor, Pugatchef, having aſſumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumſtance, roufed them once more into open rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Coſſacs were denominated Uralian Coſſacs; and the town of Yaitſk was named Uralſk.

URALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus and province of Orenburg. (ſee the preceding article.) Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

URANIENBURG, once a magnificent caſtle of Denmark, in the iſland of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated aſtronomer, who called it the caſtle of the Heavens, and here made his obſervations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It was built by pope Urban VIII, on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 34 N.

URBANNA, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc, 70 miles NE of Richmond.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, 55 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugino and Spoletto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuſcany and Romagna. The air is not very wholeſome, nor is the ſoil fertile.

URBINO, an archiepiſcopal town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, and a palace, where the dukes formerly reſided. The houſes are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is remarkable on account of its being the birthplace of the illuſtrious Raphael. This town was taken by the French army in 1796, and is ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat 43 46 N.

VREDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 8 N.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of

the country of the Turcomans, formerly a conſiderable place, four miles in circumference, but now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a moſque. It is 240 miles E of the Caſpian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Segra, in a fertile plain, ſurrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W of Perpignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

URI, the moſt ſouthern canton of Swiſſerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schweitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Griſons and the canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwics of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. See SCHWEITZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÆTTER SEE.

URMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

URSEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 9 N

URSEREN, a town of Swiſſerland. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 8 N.

URSITZ, ST. a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Baſle, ſeated on the Doubs, over which is a ſtone bridge, ſeven miles S of Porentru.

USBEC TARTARY, a vaſt country of Weſtern Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Thibet, on the S by Hindooſtan, and on the W by Perſia and the Caſpian Sea. Theſe Tartars are divided into ſeveral tribes, governed by their reſpective khans, or princes. When under one ſovereign, they were the moſt powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themſelves in being deſcended from Tamerlane, whoſe birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the preſent capital of the country. The Uſbecs, in their perſons, are ſaid to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometaniſm; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindooſtan.

USCAPIA. See SCOPIA,

USEDOM, an iſland of Pruſſian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the iſland of Wollin, is a paſſage called the Swin. It had formerly a conſiderable town of the ſame name which was almoſt reduced to aſhes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

USERCHE, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 5 27 N.

USHANT, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of the department of Finiſterre, and late province of Brittany, oppoſite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral hamlets and a caſtle. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

USINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and principality of Naſſau Weiburg, 22 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 50 10 N.

USK, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on the river Uſk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 41 N.

USK, a river of S Wales, which riſes on the W ſide of Brecknockſhire, divides Monmouthſhire into unequal portions, and falls into the Briſtol Channel.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limoſin, 32 miles NE of Tulles. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, ſeated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 45 17 N.

USTIUG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

UTOXETER, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated on a riſing ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 136 NNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat 53 10 N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; and the ſoil is fertile, and the country pleaſant.

UTRECHT, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a famous univerſity. It is well fortified, of a ſquare form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four ſuburbs, which are conſiderable. The ſteeple of the ca-

thedral is very high, and the handſomeſt in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hoſpitals. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the moſt agreeable places for reſidence in theſe parts, and accordingly a great many people of diſtinction reſort hither. Here the union of the ſeven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht was taken by the French in 1795, without reſiſtance. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Amſterdam, 27 NE of Rotterdam, and 35 NW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

UTZNACH, an elegantly built town of Swiſſerland, in a bailiwic belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glarus.

VURLA, a ſeaport of Turkey in the Aſiatic province of Natolia. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 38 27 N.

UXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Middleſex, with a market on Thurſday. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 51 31 N.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Cogolluda, 26 miles NNE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles SW of St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, ſeated in a country abounding in corn, oil, ſilk, and good wine, 12 miles N of Niſmes, and 20 SW of Orange. Lon. 4 47 E, lat. 44 2 N.

W

WAACKHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, paſſes by Leopoldſtadt, and falls into the Danube, oppoſite the iſland of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Gueldерland, paſſes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and falls into the Maeſe, at Briel.

WACHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 49 20 N.

WACHOVIA, a tract of land in N Carolina, ſituate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry, conſiſting of 100,000 acres. In 1755, by an act of aſſembly, it was made a ſeparate pariſh, called Dobb's Pariſh.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of Pruſſian Guelderland, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gueldres. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 51 23 N.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, with a caſtle, built by Guſtavus Vaſa, in 1544, it is ſeated on the lake Wetter, 160 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 58 18 N.

WAGENINGEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Leck, 10 miles NW of Ninneguen. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 52 0 N.

WAGERIA, or WAGERLAND, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holſtein, 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth; bounded on the NE by the Baltic Sea; on the S by the river Trave; and on the W by Proper Holſtein, and Stomaria. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubec is the principal town.

WAIGATS, ſtraits between Nova Zembla and Ruſſia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE paſſage to China, and failed as far as 75° E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

WAIHLINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia.

WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near the ſea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 miles NE of Boſton, and 130 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WAITZEN, or WAITZ, a town of Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee, ſituate on the Danube, 72 miles ESE of Preſburg. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 47 29 N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and an ancient ſtone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV erected a chapel, in remembrance of thoſe who loſt their lives in the battle near this place, in 1460. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 28 W, lat. 53 41 N.

WALACHIA, the ancient Dacia, a pro-

vince of Turkey in Europe, 225 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Tranſylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Tranſylvania. It abounds in good horſes and cattle, has mines of ſeveral kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants conſiſt of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However, the ſoil is ſo fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good paſtures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergoviſts, or Tervis, is the capital.

WALCHAREN, an iſland of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is ſeparated from the iſlands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is ſubject to inundations, but has good arable and paſture lands. The capital of this iſland, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOUR, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuſe and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely deſtroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loſs. It is ſeated on the Heura, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 10 N.

WALDECK, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Heſſe-Caſſel, and on the W and N by Weſtphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quickſilver, and alum.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Steinbach, 25 miles WSW of Caſſel. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WALDEN, or SAFFRON WALDEN, a corporate town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on an aſcent, among pleaſant fields of ſaffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 4 N.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituate on the Muldau. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 50 49 N.

WALDENBURG OLD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

WALDENBURG, or WALLENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Baſle.

WALDKIRK, a town of Germany in Auſtrian Briſgaw, and in an iſland formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 48 9 N.

WALDSCHUT, a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Foreſt Towns, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated oppoſite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt, eight miles NE of Laffenburg, and 17 W of Schaffhauſen. Lon 8 12 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WALDSTÆDTE, a name given to the Swiſs cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. It ſignifies Foreſt Towns; theſe cantons containing a great number of foreſts. This diſtrict muſt not be confounded with the Waldſtædte, or Foreſt Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldſchut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

WALDSTÆTTER SEE, or LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, one of the fineſt lakes in Switzerland. It conſiſts of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a croſs; the ſides of which ſtretch from Kuſſnatcht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills ſloping gradually to the water, contraſted on the oppoſite ſide by an enormous maſs of barren and craggy rocks, Mount Pilate, one of the higheſt mountains in Switzerland, riſing boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, ſcarcely a mile acroſs. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the ſecond branch, or lake of Schweitz; on the W ſide, the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; ſome covered to the very ſummits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Towards the end of this branch the lake forms a conſiderable bay in the midſt of which, lies the village of Brunen, near which commences the third branch, or lake of Uri; the ſcenery of which is moſt amazingly grand and ſublime. It is a

deep and narrow lake about nine miles in length bordered on both ſides with rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the moſt part, perpendicular; with foreſts of beech and pine growing down their ſides to the very edge of the water; indeed the rocks are ſo entirely ſteep and overhanging, that there are hardly more than four or five landing ſpots, here the lake is as ſmooth as chryſtal; and the ſilent, ſolemn gloom which reigns in this place, is not leſs awful and affecting than the tremendous roaring of the cataract in the other. Somewhat farther, upon the higheſt point of the Seelisberg, there is a ſmall chapel that ſeems inacceſſible. On the oppoſite ſide but farther on, appears the chapel of William Tell, erected in honour of that hero, and upon the very ſpot where (it is ſaid) he leaped from the boat, in which he was carrying priſoner to Kuſſnatcht. It is built upon a rock that juts out into the lake under a hanging wood: a ſituation amid ſcenes ſo ſtrikingly awful, as cannot fail of ſtrongly affecting even the moſt dull and torpid imagination.

WALES, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the Iriſh Sea, on the W by that ſea and St. George's Channel, on the S by the Briſtol Channel, and on the E by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Angleſey, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in N Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welſh, and continue to preſerve their own language. It contains 751 pariſhes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and ſharp, the cattle ſmall, and proviſions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats, which delight in hilly countries. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N America in New Britain, lying W of Hudſon's Bay and ſubject to Great Britain.

WALES NEW SOUTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying SW of Hudſon's Bay, and ſubject to Great Britain. See BRITAIN, NEW; HUDSON'S BAY, and LABRADOR.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the E coaſt of New Holland, extending from 43° 49' to 10° 37' S lat being the N and S extremities of that vaſt iſland. This coaſt was firſt explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a deſign was formed, in conſequence of his recommendation, to ſettle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended ſettlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, ſailed from Portſmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackſon, about three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks; and here a ſettlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the ſubſequent proceedings of the colony, we muſt refer to governor Philip's Voyage to Botany Bay, and to the publications of captain Tench and captain Hunter on the ſame ſubject. A vaſt chain of lofty mountains run nearly in a north and ſouth direction farther than the eye can trace, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleaſing, diverſified with gentle riſings and ſmall winding valleys, covered for the moſt part with large ſpreading trees affording a ſucceſſion of leaves in all ſeaſons. A variety of flowering ſhrubs, almoſt all entirely new to an European, and of exquiſite fragrance, abound in thoſe places which are free from trees; and among theſe, a tall ſhrub, bearing an elegant flower, which ſmells like Engliſh may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great diſtance. There are but few trees; and, as Captain Tench and others relate, of ſo bad a grain, that they can ſcarcely be uſed for any purpoſe: This, however, Mr. Stockdale aſcribes to their being uſed in an unſeaſoned ſtate, as has been already mentioned. In return for theſe bad qualities, however the trees yield vaſt quantities of the gum already mentioned as a cure for the dyſentery. The climate of this continent appears not to be diſagreeable, notwithſtanding the violent complaints which ſome have made about it. The heat has never been exceſſive in ſummer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but theſe are common to all warm countries; and it has been ſuppoſed (though upon what foundation does not well appear) that were the country cleared of wood, and inhabited, theſe would in a great meaſure ceaſe. A

ſhock of an earthquake has likewiſe been felt; but theſe natural calamities are incident to ſome of the fineſt countries in the world. It is not known whether there are any volcanoes or not. The quadrupeds are principally of the oppoſſum kind, of which the moſt remarkable is the kangaroo. There is alſo a ſpecies of dogs very different from thoſe known in Europe: they are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the ſame degree of familiarity as thoſe which we are acquainted with: ſome of them have been brought to England, but ſtill retain their native ferocity. Theſe dogs, which are the only domeſtic animal they have, are called dinge; but all ather quadrupeds, without exception, they name kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black ſwan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the oſtrich or caſſowary; which frequently reaches the height of ſeven feet or more. Several kinds of ſerpents, large ſpiders, and ſcolopendras, have alſo been met with: and three or four ſpecies of ants, particularly green ants, which built their neſts upon trees in a very ſingular manner. There are likewiſe many curious fiſhes; though the finny tribe ſeem not to be ſo plentiful on the coaſt as to give any conſiderable aſſiſtance in the way of proviſions for the colony: ſome very large ſharks have been ſeen in Port Jackſon, and two ſmaller ſpecies. The inhabitants of New South Wales are perhaps, the moſt miſerable and ſavage race of men exiſting, going entirely naked. They were pleaſed at firſt with ſome ornaments that were given them but ſoon threw them away as uſeleſs. It does not appear, however, that they are inſenſible of the benefits of clothing, or of ſome of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are poſſeſſed. Some of them, whom the coloniſts partly clothed, ſeemed to be pleaſed with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expreſs a great deſire for our iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their ſkin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithſtanding their diſregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with ſcars, ſo that ſome of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the ſkin is raiſed ſeveral inches from the fleſh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all theſe ſeem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the noſe, and thruſt a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humourouſly called by the ſailors their ſprit ſail yard. Their hair is generally ſo much clotted with a red gum, that they reſemble a mop. They paint themſelves with various colours: they will alſo ſometimes ornament themſelves with beads and ſhells, but make no uſe of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Moſt of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which alſo appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, conſidering the clumſineſs of their amputating inſtruments, muſt be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the uſeful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dreſſed meat. Hence they depend entirely for ſubſiſtence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fiſh they catch. They frequently ſet fire to the graſs, in order to drive out the oppoſſums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been obſerved to ſet decoys for quails. As all theſe reſources muſt be, at beſt, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently diſtreſſed for proviſions. Thus, in the ſummer, they would eat neither the ſhark nor the ſting ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on ſhore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off: they broiled it only long enough to ſcorch the outſide; and in this raw ſtate they eat all their fiſh. They ſometimes bake their proviſions, by the help of hot ſtones, like the inhabitants of the iſlands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits uſed by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat alſo the kernels of a fruit reſembling the pineapple. The principal part of their ſubſiſtence, however, is fiſh; and when theſe happened to be ſcarce, they were wont to watch the opportunity when the coloniſts hauled the ſeine, and often ſeized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They ſometimes ſtrike the fiſh from the canoes with ſpears, ſometimes catch them with hooks, and alſo make uſe of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are ſtrong and heavy; the lines of which they are compoſed being twiſted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meſhes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inſerted into each

other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inſide of a ſhell very much reſembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, conſidering the ſlight texture of theſe veſſels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldneſs with which they venture out to ſea in them, are wonderful. There is no good reaſon for ſuppoſing them to be cannibals, but they eat animal ſubſtances raw, or nearly ſo. Some of their vegetables are poiſonous when raw, but not ſo when boiled. They could never be brought to taſte ſpirits a ſecond time. Their huts conſiſt of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length, but they ſeem to depend more for ſhelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being ſo inured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be inſenſible to the injuries of the weather, the coloniſts had repeated opportunities of ſeeing them ſhivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithſtanding their extreme barbariſm, that ſome knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as ſome have been ſeen attentively conſidering the utenſils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view ſeemingly, of making ſimilar improvements. In ſome things alſo they poſſeſs a great power of imitation; they can imitate the ſongs and language of the Europeans almoſt inſtantaneouſly, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is diſcernable in their ſculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks; theſe repreſent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very ſurpriſing for people who have not the knowledge of conſtructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In perſon, they are active, vigorous, and ſtout, though generally lean. The women have ſometimes been kept back with the moſt jealous ſenſibility; ſometimes offered with the greateſt familiarity. Such of them as have been ſeen have ſoft and pleaſing voices; and ſeem not to be deſtitute of modeſty. The men diſplay great perſonal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a muſket, and almoſt equally ſo of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dreſs of the Europeans. The miſchief which they have hitherto done has been exerciſed only on ſome few ſtraggling convicts, moſt of whom, probably have been the aggreſſors. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given riſe to the ſtory of their being cannibals. They ſeem very little given to thieving, in compariſon with the inhabitants of moſt of the iſlands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honeſt among themſelves, leaving their ſpears and other implements on the beach, in perfect ſecurity of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark, with great certainty, at a conſiderable diſtance. They are more numerous than was at firſt imagined; though ſtill their numbers muſt be accounted few, in compariſon to the extent of the country; and there is reaſon to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. With regard to the civil juriſdiction of the governor of New S Wales, it extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. From the ſea-coaſt it extends weſtward as far as 135° E lon. and thence proceeding in an E direction, includes all the iſlands in the Pacific Ocean within the above-mentioned latitudes, by which partition it is ſuppoſed that every ſource of litigation will be cut off, as all theſe are indiſputably the diſcovery of the Britiſh navigators. The powers of the governor are abſolutely unlimited, no mention being made of a council to aſſiſt him in any thing; and as no ſtated time is appointed for aſſembling the courts ſimilar to the aſſizes and goal deliveries in England, the duration of impriſonment is altogether in his hands. He is likewiſe inveſted with a power of ſummoning general courts martial; but the inſertion in the marine mutiny act, of a ſmaller number of officers than 13 being able to compoſe ſuch a tribunal, has been neglected; ſo that a military court, ſhould detachments be made from head quarters, or ſickneſs prevail, may not always be found practicable to be obtained, unleſs the number of officers in the ſettlement at preſent be increaſed. The governor is allowed to grant pardons in all caſes, treaſon and wilful murder excepted; and even in theſe he has authority to ſtay the execution of the law until the king's pleaſure ſhall be ſignified. In caſe of the governor's death, the lieutenant governor takes his place; and on his deceaſe, the authority is lodged in the hands of the ſenior officer.

WALHOF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 35 N.

WALKENRIED, a town of Germany,

in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, ſeated on the Songe, 20 miles SW of Halberſtadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 51 53 N.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzal; incorporated into the bailliage of Sargans, but enjoys ſeveral diſtinct privileges. This little town derives its exiſtence from being the paſſage of the merchandiſe tranſported from Germany through the Griſons to Italy. This communication occaſions the frequent reſort hither of Italian merchants; and that language is ſpoken by many of the inhabitants. This town is ſeated at the E end of a lake of the ſame name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 23 NW of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, about ſixteen miles in length, and two in breadth: it is entirely bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E and W. From this ſituation, a breeze generally blows from thoſe two quarters, beginning at the break of day, and continuing for ſome hours; then changes from W to E till ſun-ſet: this breeze is very convenient for the tranſportation of the merchandiſe. Sometimes however a violent north-wind ruſhes down from the mountains, and renders the navigation dangerous. We were aſſured by the watermen "ſays Mr. Coxe", who rowed us from Wallenſtadt to this place, that the breeze above mentioned was generally conſtant: but we cannot atteſt it from our own experience; as we ſet out this morning about eight, and the wind was directly contrary the whole way, blowing from W to E. The weather, 'tis true, was heavy, overcaſt, and rainy, which might cauſe perhaps this occaſional variation. The lake is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic ſcenes. On the ſide of Glaris, the mountains which border upon the lake, are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood; or fine meadows; and ſtudded with cottages, churches, and ſmall villages; the Alps of Glaris riſing behind; their tops covered with ſnow. On the other ſide, for the moſt part, the rocks are exceedingly groteſque, craggy, inacceſſible, and perpendicular: but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the very edge of the lake, and at the bottom of theſe very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contraſt to the barrenneſs above and around them. Numberleſs water-falls, occaſioned by the meltings of the ſnows, fall down the ſides of theſe rocks from a very conſiderable height, and with an almoſt inconceivable variety; ſome of them ſeeming to glide gently in circular directions; others forming vaſt torrents, and ruſhing into the lake with noiſe and violence: all of them changing their form and their poſition as we approached or receded from them. The lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold, and, as we were informed, never freezes. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, ſoon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Suabia, with a caſtle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, ſix miles SW of Oettingen.

WALLINGFORD, a borough in Berkſhire, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday. It was once ſurrounded by a wall, and had a ſtrong caſtle now demoliſhed, and four churches, two of which were demoliſhed in the civil wars, and one of which only is now in uſe. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a ſtone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

WALLINGFORD, a town of the United States of N America, 13 miles NE of Newhaven.

WALLKILL, a river of N America. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a conſiderable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

WALNEY, an iſland of England, on the coaſt of Lancaſhire.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Eſſeck, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 24 E, lat. 45 35 N.

WALPOLE, a town of the United States of N America.

WALSALL, a corporate town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday and Friday. It has ſeveral manufactures in iron, ſuch as nails, bridlebits, ſtirrups, ſpurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 52 46 N.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk with a market on Tueſday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monaſtery, which had a ſhrine of the Virgin, much frequented by pilgrims. Among theſe ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the

Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well; and upon a ſtone at the edge of it is a croſs, where the people uſed to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold when they wiſhed for any thing they wanted. Walſingham is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 56 N.

WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Friday. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. It received its ſecond appellation from a holy croſs, pretended to have been miraculouſly conveyed here. It is ſeated on the river Lea, which here forms ſeveral iſlands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 42 N.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Hertfordſhire, which takes its firſt appellation from a croſs erected here by Edward I. It is ſeated near the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, almoſt diſuſed. It is 19 miles NE of Leiceſter, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 51 N.

WALTINBRUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Aich.

WALTON, a conſiderable village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handſome bridge, and here likewiſe are the remains of an ancient camp. It is ſix miles W by S of Kingſton.

WANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

WANDIWASH, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH, a large village in Surry, ſeated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles WSW of London. At the cloſe of the laſt century, many French refugees ſettled here, and eſtabliſhed a French church, which is now a meeting for the methodiſts. The dying of cloth has been practiſed here for more than a century: there are alſo manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerſeymeres, and the whitening and preſſing of ſtuffs; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and diſtilleries. Here is a quaker's meeting-houſe, and two ſchools for children of that perſuaſion. The tower of the church is ancient, but the church itſelf is a modern ſtructure. In Garret Lane, in this pariſh, is a mock election, after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret; in which Mr. Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no ſmall celebrity.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany in Suabia. The inhabitants are papiſts, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is ſeated on the Overarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Conſtance. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WANGAN, a town of Swiſſerland, in Upper Argau, ſeated on the river Aar. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 16 N.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, and ſurrounded by a wall. It is eight miles NW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WANGTRIED, a town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 51 5 N.

WANLOCKHEAD, a village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfrieſhire, and on that account it has a conſiderable number of ſmelting houſes.

WANSTEAD, a village in Eſſex, famous for one of the moſt magnificent ſeats in England, called Wanſtead Houſe.

WANTAGE, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and is ſeated on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WANTZENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace. The Auſtrians took this place in 1793.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles WSW of Magdeburg.

WARADIN, GREAT, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Auſtrians retook it in 1692. It is ſeated on the river Sebes Keres, 117 miles NE of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Drave, 28 miles WSW of Kamiſca, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 48 N.

WARANGOLE (the Arinkill of Ferishta) once the capital of Golconda, is

the Deccan of Hindooſtan. The ſite of it is ſtill evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extenſive. A modern fortreſs is conſtructed within it, and is in the poſſeſſion of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

WARBURG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in W Gothland, and province of Halland, with a caſtle, 30 miles S of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

WARBURG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanſeatic. It is ſeated on the Dymel, 20 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 51 33 N.

WARCOP, a village in Weſtmorland; there was formerly a large caſtle here, which took up an acre of ground, and the walls of which were 15 feet thick.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

WARDHUYS, a ſeaport of Daniſh Lapland, ſeated on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor reſides, and is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn; 5000 quarters being frequently ſent in a week. Here are ſluices and wears in the river, to preſerve it from floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 50 N.

WARBRIDGE, or WARDBRIDGE, a town, in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handſomeſt in the county, and ſupported by 20 arches. It is 13 miles SW of Camelford, and 241 W by S of London. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 50 36 N.

WAREHAM, a borough and ſeaport in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between the Frome and Piddle, at their fall into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It was a very large place, and had ſeveral churches, now reduced to three; it alſo had a wall and a caſtle; but has ſuffered ſo much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the ſhadow of what it was, and its harbour is choaked up. There is a good ſalmon fiſhery here, over the river Frome, and this town is famous for tobacco pipe clay, 10,000 tons of which are annually exported to London and other parts. Wareham is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E of Dorcheſter, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, ſeated on the river Pilſa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, ſeated on the river Cocket, with a caſtle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated at the ſource of the Willybourn, 22 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 11 N.

WARNEMUNDE, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh. The Swedes had a houſe here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garriſon in it. It is ſeated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE of Wiſmar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WARNETON, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Liſle. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has large and conſiderable manufactures of ſailcloth, cotton, pins, and glaſs, and other articles. It is ſeated on the Merſey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 183 NNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

WARRIORE, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Maſovia. Its ſituation is not unpleaſant: it is built partly in a plain, and partly upon a gentle aſcent riſing from the banks of the Viſtula, which is about as broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter-Bridge, but very ſhallow in ſummer. The city and its ſuburbs occupy a vaſt extent of ground) and are ſuppoſed to contain between ſixty and ſeventy thouſand inhabitants, among whom are a prodigious number of foreigners. The whole town has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting that ſtrong contraſt of wealth and poverty, luxury and diſtreſs, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but ill-paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent: the palaces of the nobility are numerous and ſplendid; but the greateſt part of the houſes, particularly in the ſuburbs, are mean and ill-conſtructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empreſs of Ruſſia put a garriſon into this city, in order

to compel the Poles to acquieſce in the uſurpations ſhe had in view, but this garriſon was ſoon expelled by the citizens. The inſurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Pruſſia laid ſiege to Warſaw in July, but was compelled to raiſe the ſiege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Ruſſians, who, on November 4, took by ſtorm the ſuburb of Praga; a dreadful maſſacre enſued; the whole of the ſuburb was nearly reduced to aſhes; and the immediate conſequence was the ſurrender of the city to the Ruſſians, who made their triumphant entry into it on the 10th. They delivered it up to the king of Pruſſia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took poſſeſſion. Warſaw is 160 miles SE of Dantzic, 130 NNE of Cracow, and 300 NE of Vienna. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

WARTA, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, ſeated on the river Warta, 12 miles NE of Siradia, and 57 SE of Poſnania. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51 19 N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany in Sileſia, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to aſhes, except the caſtle. It is 22 miles NE of Breſlaw. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 51 41 N.

WARWICK, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituate at the head of Narraganſet Bay, eight miles S of Providence.

WARWICK, a town of N America, in Maryland, on the E ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, 57 miles SW of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, the county town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has ſtill a fine caſtle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the preſent poſſeſſor of that title. Warwick is a borough, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It principally conſiſts of one regular-built ſtreet, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently ſix monaſteries and ſix churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewiſe a handſome ſhirehouſe, a good free-ſchool, and a noted hoſpital for 12 decayed gentlemen. It is ſituate on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, and all the paſſages to it are cut through the rock, over which is a ſtone bridge, 15 miles SSW of Coventry, and 93 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded at its N extremity by a point of Derbyſhire, on the NW by Staffordſhire, on the NE by Leiceſterſhire, on the W by Worceſterſhire, on the E by Northamptonſhire, on the SW by Glouceſterſhire, and on the SE by Oxfordſhire. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter; contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market-towns, and 158 pariſhes; and ſends ſix members to parliament. The air is very mild, pleaſant, and healthy. The woodland diviſion, though now, for the moſt part, cleared and cultivated, ſtill retains ſomewhat of its wild character, being interſperſed with wide heaths and moors, and ſprinkled with woods. The northern part has a gravelly ſoil; but this changes to clay on advancing towards the middle. Much cheeſe of a good kind is made in this northern part of the county; and it contains coal and limeſtone. The ſouthern portion, formerly called the Feldon, is a tract of great fertility, and very productive of corn. Its chief river is the Leam, which joins the Avon near Warwick. Dunſmore-heath, between theſe two rivers, now moſtly incloſed, is the ſcene of ſome of the fabulous ſtories related of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largeſt town.

WASHINGTON, the name of ſeveral counties in the United States of America, namely, in Rhode Iſland, in New York, in Pennſylvania, in Maryland, in Virginia, in Tennaſſee, in N Carolina, in S Carolina, and in Georgia. Not only theſe, but a great many other towns take their name from General Waſhington.

WASHINGTON, a commercial town of the United States of N America, in N Carolina, ſeated on the river Tar, 38 miles N by E of Newbern. Lon. 77 3 E, lat. 34 40 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of N America, in the State of Georgia. In the vicinity is a medicinal ſpring, beneficial in rheumatic caſes. It is 50 miles NW of Auguſta. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 33 12 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of N America, in Pennſylvania, 300 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 40 11 N.

WASHINGTON, a city of N America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is ſeated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eaſtern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory ſcarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, &c.

lubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the ſtate of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by thoſe two ſtates to the United States of America, and by them eſtabliſhed to be the ſeat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of proſpect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into ſquares or grand diviſions, by ſtreams running due N and S, and E and W, which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the preſident's houſe, and ſome of the important areas in the city, run diagonal ſtreets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a great variety of charming proſpects, but remove the inſipid ſameneſs which renders ſome other great cities unpleaſing.—They were deviſed, to connect the ſeparate and moſt diſtant objects with the principal, and to preſerve through the whole a reciprocity of ſight. Theſe great leading ſtreets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted with trees on each ſide, which will leave 80 feet of paved ſtreet for carriages. The reſt of the ſtreets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Eaſt Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal ſtreets are named after the reſpective ſtates compoſing the Union, while thoſe running N and S are, from the capitol caſtward, named Eaſt Firſt Street, Eaſt Second Street, &c. and thoſe W of it are, in the ſame manner, called Weſt Firſt Street, Weſt Second Street, &c. Thoſe running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A Street, North B Street, &c. and thoſe S of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The ſquares or diviſions of the city amount to 1150. The rectangular ſquares generally contain from three to ſix acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the ſize of the ſquare. The irregular diviſions produced by the diagonal ſtreets are ſome of them ſmall, but generally in valuable ſituations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, ſo that no houſe in the city will have an acute corner. All the houſes muſt be of brick or ſtone. The area for the capitol (or houſe for the legiſlative bodies) is ſituated upon the moſt beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eaſtern branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city, as well as a conſiderable extent of the country around. The preſident's houſe will ſtand upon a riſing ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, poſſeſſing a delightful water proſpect, with a commanding view of the capitol, and ſome other material parts of the city. Due S from the preſident's houſe, and due W from the capitol, run two great pleaſure parks or malls, which interſect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the ſides by a variety of elegant buildings, houſes for foreign miniſters, &c. Interſperſed through the city, where the moſt material ſtreets croſs each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely uſeful and ornamental. Fifteen of the beſt of theſe areas are to be appropriated to the different ſtates compoſing the Union: not only to bear their reſpective names, but as proper places for them to erect ſtatues, obeliſks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a ſmall eminence, where a line due W from the capitol, and due S from the preſident's houſe, would interſect, is to be erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of general Waſhington, late preſident of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hoſpital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arſenals; a city hall, churches, colleges, market houſes, theatres, &c. The preſident of the United States, in locating the ſeat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the ſoil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every ſituation, to be ſold by his direction, and the proceeds to be ſolely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be ſufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water thro' the city, and to pave and light the ſtreets, which will ſave a heavy tax that ariſes in other cities, and conſequently render the lots conſiderably more valuable. The Eaſtern Branch of the Potomac is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours in America, being ſufficiently deep for the largeſt ſhips, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies cloſe along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious.—This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city being ſituated upon the great poſt road, exactly equidiſtant from the N and S extremities of the

Union, and nearly ſo from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of the richeſt commercial territory in America, commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſources, is by far the moſt eligible ſituation for the reſidence of congreſs, and it is now preſſing forward, by the public-ſpirited enterprize, not only of the people of the United States, but alſo of foreigners. The inland navivation of the Potomac is ſo far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and its ſeveral branches, from upwards of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. By means of the canals at the great and little falls the navivation is entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac, which produces a communication by water between the city of Waſhington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterſon's Creek, Conoochegue, and Monocaſey, for upwards of 400 miles through one of the moſt healthy, pleaſant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vaſt abundance, tobacco of ſuperior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vaſt abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Waſhington, all around it, and for ſixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable ſprings of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhauſtable mountains of excellent freeſtone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city, alſo upon the banks of the river, are immenſe quantities of excellent coal, limeſtone, and marble, with blue ſlate of the beſt quality. The Tyber, which is the principal ſtream that paſſes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reſervoir, beſide the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its ſurplus water will fall down in beautiful caſcades, through the public gardens weſt of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in ſuch an eligible ſituation, upon ſuch a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be conſidered as a high proof of the wiſdom of the late preſident of the United States, whoſe name will keep freſh in mind, to the end of time, the obligations they are under to that illuſtrious character. It is 144 miles SW of Philadelphia, the preſent capital of the United States. Lon. 77 42 W, lat. 38 53 N.

WASSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a caſtle. Lon. 12 13 E. lat. 48 4 N.

WATCHET, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal ſhips, which are freighted hence with limeſtone, and various other articles. It is 14 miles NW of Bridgewater, and 153 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WATEFOO, an iſland in the South Sea, diſcovered by Captain Cook. It is about ſix leagues in circuit, is a beautiful ſpot, with a ſurface covered with verdure, and compoſed of hills and plains. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is light and ſandy; but farther up the country, a reddiſh caſt was ſeen on the riſing grounds, where the iſlanders build their houſes, which are long and ſpacious. The manners of the people of this iſland, their general habits of life, and their method of treating ſtrangers, greatly reſemble thoſe that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring iſlands. There is alſo a great ſimilarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumſtance, indeed, it may be conſidered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateeoo derive their deſcent from the ſame ſtock, which has ſo remarkably diffuſed itſelf over the immenſe extent of the Southern ocean. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 18 S

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure, which ſeparates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 pariſhes, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

WATERFORD, a city and ſeaport of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the ſecond place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ſhips of the greateſt burden may ride at the quay. It ſtands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WATERSAY, one of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, ſeparated from S Uiſt, by Chiſamul Bay.

WATERFORD, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a great corn market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Coln, ſeven miles S by W of St. Alban's, and 14 NW of London. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 51 41 N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamſhire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 37 N.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, ſeated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

WATTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday, 18 miles SW of Norwich, and 90 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 36 N.

WAXHOLM, a fortreſs on the coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic, ſituate on a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the lake Malar, where all homeward bound ſhips are ſearched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a town of the United States of N. America, 30 miles S of Auguſta. Lon. 82 46 W, lat. 33 45 N.

WEAR, a river, which riſes in the W part of the county of Durham, and divides it into two parts; flowing SE by Stanhope to Biſhop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, a village in Durham, oppoſite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge which has the largeſt arch in England. It is built of iron and the ſpan of the arch is 236 feet.

WEATHERSFIELD, a town of the United States, of N America.

WEDENSCHWEIL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zuric, 10 miles SE of Zuric.

WERT, a town of Dutch Brabant. The French took poſſeſſion of it in 1794. It is 12 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.

WEAVER, a river which riſes in the N part of Shropſhire, runs acroſs the middle of Cheſhire, and receiving the Dane from the E diſcharges itſelf into the eſtuary of the Merſey. It is navigable to Winsford, ſome miles above Northwich in Cheſhire.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Henberg, ſeated on the river Kintz, with a caſtle, where the count reſides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchtenberg, Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 34 N.

WEIL, or WYL, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is a free and imperial town and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is ſeated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stutgard, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 48 46 N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau. It is ſeated on the Lahn, 22 miles NE of Naſſau, 22 NW of Francfort, and 29 E of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 18 N.

WEILHEIM, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Lauter.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent caſtle, the reſidence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is ſeated on the Ilm, 20 miles NE of Erfurt, and 20 WSW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Printza, four miles NE of Dourlach, and nine S of Philipſburgh. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 49 5 N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 49 35 N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high eſteem. It is eight miles NE of Mentz, and 15 W of Francfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WEISBRAIN. See VESPERIN.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Weſtern Pruſſia, ſeated at the mouth of the Viſtula, below Dantzic, whoſe harbour it defends. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Auſtrians in 1744; and, the French were driven from the ſame poſition in 1793. It is ſeated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Straſburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a free imperial town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Aich-

ſtadt. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is ſeated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 4 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, 20 miles N by W of Wittemburg, and 20 NE of Deſſaw. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a city of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 miles W of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

WEISSEMBURG, or STUHLWEISSEMBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated at the E end of the Platten See, 36 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, remarkable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Auſtrians. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Auguſtuſburg, the reſidence of the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels. It is ſeated on the Saale, 17 miles SW of Leipſick. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 51 9 N.

WEILE, or WEDEL, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

WEILTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 58 N.

WEINSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, famous for its wine. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 49 15 N.

WELLAND, a river, which riſes in Northamptonſhire, and ſeparates that county from Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire; it paſſes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Foſſdike Waſh, which it enters below Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. A fire happened here in 1738, which conſumed above 800 houſes. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 52 16 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewſbury, and 152 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WELLS, a ſeaport in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a conſiderable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 121 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

WELLS, a city in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and ſprings about it; and is a biſhop's ſee, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a ſtately pile; and the biſhop's palace is like a caſtle, being ſurrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worſted ſtockings. It is 16 miles S of Briſtol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WELLS, a town of the United States, of N America, ſituate on Wells bay 88 miles NE of Boſton. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 43 20 N.

WELLS, a town of Germany in Upper Auſtria, ſeated on the Trawn, 18 miles S of Lintz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 48 4 N.

WELSHPOOL, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Monday. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welſh cottons, flannels, &c. The caſtle, called Powis caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, and is a large ſtately ſtructure. It is ſeated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

WELTENBURG. See ABACH.

WELWYN, a village in Hertfordſhire, Of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

WEM, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewſbury, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

WENDLINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeven miles SE of Aileſbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropſhire, with a market on Monday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 12 mile, SE of Shrewſbury, and 147 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 36 N.

WENNER, the largeſt lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 40 in breadth.

WENNERSBURG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, which is the ſtaple for all the iron ſent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheborg. It is ſeated at the SW extremity of the lake Wenner, 15 miles E of Uddevalla.

WENSYSSEL, a peninſula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland; capital of a prefecture of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Ryan, 17 miles NW of Alburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

WENTWORTH, a village in Yorkſhire, three miles NW of Rotherham.

WEOBLY, an ancient borough in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 141 WNW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a ſtrong paſſage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is ſeated at the place where the Habel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 5 N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

WERDEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Marck, with an abbey. The inhabitants are proteſtants, under the protection of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Duſſeldorf, and 10 E of Duiſburg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 51 17 N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, ſubject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful proſpect. It is 16 miles NE of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

WERDENFELDS, a town of Germany in Bavaria.

WERDOHL, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 14 N.

WERLE, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſeated on the river Siſek, 30 miles S of Munſter. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 52 35 N.

WERMELAND, or WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, 200 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, E by the Weſtmania and Nericia, on the S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway. It is fertile, and diverſified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with foreſts of birch, poplar, mountain aſh, pine, and fir. It alſo abounds with lakes, which ſucceed each other almoſt without intermiſſion: they are from four to 40 miles in circumference; ſome ſo narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular ſhape; their ſhores, in ſome parts, ſteep and rocky; in others gently ſloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water. Numerous rivulets flow from theſe lakes, and form, ſometimes, ſmall picturesque cataracts. Carlſtadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, with a monaſtery, ſeated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munſter. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a trade in brewing, and manufactures of cloth and ſtuff. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 2 N.

WERRA. See WESER.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Tauber and Maine 20 miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WESEL, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a ſtrong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. Here are two Calviniſt churches one for the Lutherans, and another for the papiſts; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calviniſts. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It was taken by the French in 1759, but reſtored in 1762. It is 25 miles SE of Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, 20 miles S of Coblentz, and 46 ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 4 N.

WESENBURGH, a fortified town of Ruſſia, in the government of Eſthonia, ſeated on the Wiſs, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

WESER, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It paſſes by Smalkald, croſſes a corner of

Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunſwick, and receives the Fulde, at Munden. It then aſſumes the name of Weſer, runs along the confines of the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoye; receives the Alar, below Verden; and, paſſing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltſhire, with a market on Friday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 101 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 16 N.

WESTERHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. The place had the honour of producing general Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is ſeated on the river Darent. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a conſiderable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler: particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines, which abound in the province of Weſtmanland. It is a large ſtraggling town, compoſed of wooden houſes, and contains the ruins of an antient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden, and the cathedral, which is built with brick, is celebrated for the tower, eſteemed the higheſt in the kingdom: the lower part of this tower is ſquare, and ſupports a hexagon ſpire tapering gradually like a pyramid, and covered with painted metal. Within the cathedral is the tomb of that unfortunate monarch Eric XIV. Weſteros is ſeated on the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Weteravia, with a caſtle. It is the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, and 35 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a country in N America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies to the NW of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Miſſiſippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennſylvania, and on the SE and S by the Ohio. It contains 11,000 ſquare miles, equal to 265,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt. The country on the Ohio is every where pleaſant, with large level ſpots of rich land; and remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature will ſerve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the weſtern ſkirts of the Allegany mountains; thence running ſouth-weſtwardly to the diſtance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then croſſing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themſelves into the Ohio; thence E along the ridge that ſeparates the lakes and Ohio's ſtreams, to French creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the moſt healthy, the moſt pleaſant, the moſt commodious and moſt fertile ſpot of earth, known to the European people. Very little waſte land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no ſwamps; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle and ſwelling, no where high, nor incapable of tillage. They are of a deep, rich ſoil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c.

WESTERWALD. See WETTERAVIA.

WESTERWICK, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Smoland, ſeated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

WESTHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Geſtricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diverſified like Wermeland. Weſteros is the capital.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middleſex, the reſidence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the ſeat of the parliament and of the high courts of juſtice, and conſtituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the Britiſh empire. This city had its name from the ſituation of its abbey, anciently called a *minſter*, in reſpect of that of St. Paul. That part properly called the city of Weſtminſter, comprehending the pariſhes of St. John and St. Margaret, was once an iſland formed by the Thames, called Thorney Iſland, from the thorns with which it was overrun; and the abbey that ſtood in it, Thorney Abbey. The liberties of Weſtminſter contain the ſeveral pariſhes of St. Martin in the Fields, St. James's, St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement, Danes, St. George, Hanover Square, and the precinct of the

Savoy. The government, both of the city and liberties, is under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, in civil as well as eccleſiaſtical affairs; and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin le Grand, by Newgate-ſtreet, and in ſome towns of Eſſex, that are exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and the archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has, ever ſince the Reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, enclоſed between thoſe of Cumberland, York, and Lancaſter; the firſt bounding it on the N and NW; the ſecond on the E; and the laſt on the S and SW. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, ſtreams, and mountains, almoſt every where except to the S, where it ſinks undiſtinguiſhably into Lancaſhire. From the ſea it is excluded by the detached part of Lancaſhire; and only juſt touches upon the bottom of that wide ſandy waſh which ſeparates the two parts of that county. Its ſhape is ſo irregularly angular, ſomewhat reſembling that of a vine-leaf. Its ſize is leſs than of the other northern counties; yet, in its greateſt length and breadth, it meaſures about forty miles. The name of this county is deſcriptive of its nature. It is the *weſt moor-land*; a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors, which here, as well as in Cumberland, are alſo called *fells*. The vallies in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in the north-eaſtern quarter there is a conſiderable tract of cultivated plain. The reſt of the county affords only narrow dells and glens of fertility amidſt the dreary hills and extended waſtes. Neither are its mineral treaſures conſiderable. It wants coals; and the metallic ores it contains either lie ſo dead, or are ſo remotely ſituated, as not to be worth working. It abounds in ſlate of the fineſt quality, large quantities of which are exported. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has alſo ſeveral fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnander-mere, or Windermere-water. In the foreſt of Martindale, to the S of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer ſtill exiſts in a wild ſtate. Appleby is the county-town.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennſylvania, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 16,018 inhabitants. Greenſburg is the capital.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony; on the S by Heſſe, Weſterwald, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean. The ſoil produces paſtures and ſome corn, though there are a great many marſhes. The horſes are large, and the hogs in high eſteem, eſpecially the hams, known by the name of Weſtphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weſer, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the ſovereign biſhoprics of Oſnaburg, Munſter, and Paderborn; the principality of Minnen; the counties of Ravenſberg, Tecklenburg, Ritburgh, Lippe, Lemgow, Spigelburg, Shauenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorſt, Oldenburg, Embden or E Frieſland, Bentheim, and Lingen. Theſe are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Eſſen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marck and Homburg; and the duchies of Weſtphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munſter is the moſt conſiderable city in this circle.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the biſhoprics of Munſter and Oſnaburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Marck; on the S by the territories of Naſſau; and on the E by the counties of Witgenſtein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Heſſe, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but moderately fertile; and is ſubject to the elector of Cologne. Arenſberg is the capital.

WESTPORT, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 53 48 N.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, eight miles long, and from one to three broad, containing about 1300 inhabitants.

WESTROGOTHIA. See GOTHLAND.

WETHERBY, a town of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 53 57 N.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an iſland in the middle of it, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

WETTERAVIA, or WETTERAW, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Heſſe and Fulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: one called Wetteravia Proper, and the other North Wetteravia, or Weſterwald.

WETTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituate on the Saale. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge the laſt work of Grubenman, the ſelf taught architect, 240 feet long and ſuſpended 20 feet above the water. It is a much more elegant bridge than that at Schaffhauſen.

WETZLAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, ſurrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Lahn, Dille, and Dillen, five miles S of Solms, and 78 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, on the E by St. George's Channel, on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 pariſhes, ſends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and graſs.

WEXFORD, a conſiderable ſeaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the firſt colony of the Engliſh, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel. The Iriſh rebels took this town in May 1798, and held it three weeks, but after they were defeated by the regular troops at Enniſcorthy on the 22d, June they were driven out of it. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 75 S of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WEXIO, an epiſcopal town of Sweden, in Smoland, with a harbour. It is ſeated on a lake, in which there are ſeveral iſlands. It is very ſmall, and the houſes moſtly of wood. It is 50 miles W of Calmar, and 155 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

WEY, a river, of England which has its ſource in Hampſhire and flowing through Surry by Guildford, falls into the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertſey.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampſhire, three miles W of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th October, for ſheep leather, hops, and cheeſe.

WEYMOUTH, a town in Dorſetſhire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis, but a diſtinct borough. It is ſeated on the W ſide of an inlet of the ſea, but its port is injured by the ſand, othat its trade, which was once conſiderable, is much reduced, a few ſhips only being ſent hence to Newfoundland. This town is remarkably well ſituated for bathing, having an excellent ſandy beach, and on that account is reſorted to by perſons of all ranks, and their majeſties and the royal family generally honour this place with their reſidence a few weeks every year. This in ſome degree compenſates for the loſs of its trade. A few plain and ſtriped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 miles WSW of London. See MELCOMB REGIS.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coaſt, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. It is a very populous country, and very well furniſhed with large villages; and there are ſo many ſmall ones, that they are not above a muſquet ſhot from each other. The houſes are ſmall, and round at the top, and encompaſſed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all ſorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the moſt beautiful proſpect in the world; inſomuch that thoſe that have been here repreſent it as a perfect Paradiſe. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Beſides, they ſow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized and very reſpectful to each other; eſpecially to their ſuperiors, and they are alſo ſo induſtrious, that even the women are never idle. Theſe brew the beer, dreſs the victuals, and ſell all ſorts of commodities at the market. Thoſe that are rich employ their wives and ſlaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a conſiderable trade with the product as well as in ſlaves; for ſome of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the leaſt ſuſpicion, will ſell them to the Europeans for ſlaves. If any one happens to touch the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual ſlavery. This being conſidered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, ſome of them will prefer a ſpeedy death to ſuch a miſerable life. The king ſets little value upon his daughters, for he will diſpoſe of them to the factors of the Engliſh company, or the maſters of ſhips that come there. They live in a manner by gueſs; for they

breadth off from the Rhine, nine miles W of Rhenen, and 15 SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 33 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Iriſh Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the NW by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 pariſhes, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland, ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which ſtands a rock, inſtead of a caſtle, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

WICKWARE, a town in Glouceſterſhire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles NE of Briſtol, and 111 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 26 N.

WIDDIN, a Greek archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe. This town has been long a ſubject of contention between the Turks and Auſtrians, and has ſeveral times been taken and retaken. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Paſwan Oglou, who has been in arms for ſeveral years of late, and has repeatedly diſcomfited the Turkiſh armies ſent againſt him. In 1799 the Porte were obliged to make peace with him almoſt on his own terms, from which we may infer he is no deſpicable enemy. It is ſeated on the Danube, 88 miles NE of Niſſa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

WIED, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

WILDENBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 48 N.

WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has been ſince rebuilt, and has a good caſtle. It is ſeated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 11 N.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprized in the Auſtrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its ſalt mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. They appear to be inexhauſtible, as will eaſily be conceived from the following account of its dimenſions. Its known breadth is 1115 feet; its length 6691 feet; and depth 743; and the beſt judges on the ſpot ſuppoſe, with the greateſt appearance of probability, this ſolid body of ſalt to branch into various directions, the extent of which cannot be known: of that part which has been perforated, the depth is only calculated as far as they have hitherto dug: and who can aſcertain how much farther it may deſcend. Here are ſeveral ſmall chapels excavated in the ſalt, in which maſs is ſaid on certain days of the year; one of theſe chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad: the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the ſtatues of ſeveral ſaints, are all carved out of the ſalt. Many of the excavations or chambers, from whence the ſalt has been dug, are of an immenſe ſize; ſome are ſupported with timber, others by vaſt pillars of ſalt, which are left ſtanding for that purpoſe: ſeveral of vaſt dimenſions are without any ſupport in the middle. I remarked (ſays Mr. Coxe) one of this latter ſort in particular, which was certainly 80 feet in height, and ſo extremely long and broad, as almoſt to appear amid the ſubterraneous gloom without limits. The roofs of theſe vaults are not arched, but flat. The immenſe ſize of theſe chambers, with the ſpacious paſſages or galleries, together with the chapels above-mentioned, and a few ſheds built for the horſes which are foddered below, probably gave riſe to the exaggerated accounts of ſome travellers, that theſe mines contain ſeveral villages inhabited by colonies of miners who never ſee the light. It is certain that there is room ſufficient for ſuch purpoſes; but the fact is, that the miners have no dwellings under ground, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, theſe mines are of moſt ſtupendous extent and depth, and are ſufficiently wonderful without the leaſt exaggeration. We found them as dry as a room, without the leaſt damp or moiſture; obſerving only in our whole progreſs one ſmall ſpring of water, which is impregnated with ſalt as it runs through the mine. Theſe mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furniſhed a conſiderable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 97,000l.

WIFENSTEIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 30 N.

WIGAN, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Here the ſtrongeſt

checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That moſt elegant ſpecies of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The ſmall ſtream the Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaſter, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

WIGHT, an iſland on the coaſt of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is in length about thirteen miles, in breadth twenty one. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, riſing in the S angle, diſcharges itſelf at the N into the channel, oppoſite the mouth of Southampton-bay. The E and W points of the iſland are almoſt cut off from the body by arms of the ſea. The S coaſt is edged with very ſteep cliffs of chalk and freeſtone, hollowed out into caverns in various parts. The W ſide is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the moſt remarkable are thoſe called, from their ſharp extremities, the Needles. Between the iſland and the main are various ſand-banks, eſpecially off the E part, where is the ſafe road of St. Helen's. Acroſs the iſland from E to W runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly ſoil, which feed a great number of fine-fleeced ſheep. Rabbits are alſo very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly paſture; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of proſpects which this iſland affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful ſpot. It is devoted almoſt ſolely to huſbandry, and has no manufactory. It is one of the principal reſources of the London market for unmalted barley. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white chryſtaline ſand; of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the uſe of the glaſs-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport: it likewiſe contains the two ſmall boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

WIGHTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated at the ſource of the Skelfler, 16 miles SE of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 52 N.

WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated among the moors, 12 miles SW of Carliſle, and 304 NNW of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 50 N.

WIGTON, and borough a ſeaport, the county-town of Wigtonſhire. Here are ſeveral veſtiges of antiquity, and to the NE is a great marſh, called the Moſs of Cree. It is ſituate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county in Scotland, comprehending the W part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 miles in length from E to W, and as much from N to S, is bounded on the N by Ayrſhire, and on the W by the Iriſh Sea. This part of it ſtretches into the ſea in form of a peninſula, indented on both ſides by two inlets called Lochrian and the bay of Glenluce. Galloway is a hilly country, well watered with lakes and running ſtreams, and having ſeveral commodious creeks and harbours, but is deſtitute of wood and fuel. The people employ themſelves perpetually in fiſhing on the coaſt, as well as in the lakes and rivers; in which laſt they catch innumerable multitudes of eels, part of which they ſalt for importation.—Thoſe who do not employ themſelves in this manner, engage themſelves in farming, or in breeding of ſheep, whoſe wool turns out to great advantage; or in raiſing black cattle, of which 50,000 are annually exported to England. They have likewiſe a ſmall breed of horſes peculiar to the county, and called Galloways; which are very ſtrong, gentle, and fit for labour. The land that projects into the ſea between the two bays of Lochrian and Glenluce, is called the Kennes of Galloway, and counted one of the moſt barren and rugged parts of Scotland. On the W coaſt is Port Patrick, from whence the packet boat ſails to Donaghadee, in Ireland; the channel in this place being not more than 20 miles over. From a neighbouring hill, one may ſee, in a fine day Ireland to the SW, the coaſt of Cumberland and the Iſle of Man to the SE, and to the N the iſland of Ilay and the Mull of Kintyre.

WILITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bolnia, ſeated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carliſtadt. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

WILBAD, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 43 N.

WILDBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſituate on the Nagold. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WILDHAUSEN, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall bailiwic, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is ſeated on the

Hemle, 18 miles sw of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

WILKESBOROUGH, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Luzerne. It is situate on the NE branch of the Susquehannah, 118 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 59 W, Lat. 41 13 N.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Swenta, 45 miles NW of Wilna. Lon. 24 54 E, lat. 55 19 N.

WILLIAM FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM FORT, a fort in Invernesshire, Scotland.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, has occasioned its decay. Here is a college, designed for the education of the Indians, but which never answered the purpose. It is 60 miles E of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 37 10 N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Buttelliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. The French laid siege to this place in 1793, but were obliged to raise the siege, after a gallant defence; but they took it in 1795. It is 15 miles NE of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 SW of Dort. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

WILLIS' ISLAND, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nests of many thousand fowls. Lon. 38 29 W, lat 54 0 S.

WILLISAW, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wyer, 25 miles NW of Lucern.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, famous for a battle fought in its vicinity, between 16,000 Russians, and 3,000 Swedes; wherein the latter were defeated. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 61 20 N.

WILMINGTON, the largest town of the state of Delaware, situate on Christiana Creek, near two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town of N Carolina, situate on the E side of the E branch of Cape Fear River, 34 miles N of Cape Fear, and 85 SW of Newburn.

WILNA, a commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 39 E, lat 54 38 N.

WILSDRUF, or WILLDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 51 5 N.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles NW of Passau.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

WILTON, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now of small note, though it sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woolen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the NE by Berkshire, on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the NW and N by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated. The N part, formerly over-run with forests, and at present sprinkled with woods, is hilly, but fertile; and affords pasture for cattle. The height of this tract is proved by the various rivers which have their sources in it. The heads of the Thames in Gloucestershire are very near the border of this county; and several of its tributary rills rise in the N of Wiltshire. The chalk hills occupy by their various ridges a considerable part of the middle of this county, forming wide downs in the neighbourhood of Marlborough. Below the middle begins that extensive tract of open downs and heaths, great part of which bears the name of Salisbury plain, the most remarkable spot of the kind in England. Over these wilds, stretching beyond the reach of sight, wander vast flocks of sheep with their solitary

shepherds, the sole tenants of the plain, except the bustard, the wheat-ear, and a few other lovers of the desert. Ruins of Roman, Saxon and Danish monuments are scattered through these districts; among which the famous Stonehenge rises distinguished to the view. The soil of this unsultivated waste is said to be naturally good, producing wild burnet, and fine grasses excellent for sheep. Its edges are fertilized by folding the flocks upon the plowed land, and yield abundant crops of rye, barley, and wheat. To the South of the largest tract of plain is a rich well-inhabited country, watered by various streams. Between the rivers Willy and Nadder lies the Chicklade ridge of hills, among which is Chilmark, noted for its quarries. Beyond the Nadder, to the borders of Dorsetshire, the open plain reappears. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

WIMBLETON, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath. Here is a park belonging to Earl Spencer, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On Wimbleton Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres: the trench very deep and perfect. Cambden supposes it to have been the site of a battle in 568, between Ceaulin king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. At Wimbleton are copper mills, a manufacture for printing callicoes, and another of japan ware.

WIMMIS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 miles S of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 46 30 N.

WIMPFEN, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Hailbron, and 22 N of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 20 N.

WINBORN, or WINBORN MINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, has a handsome church called the Minster, and had a monastery, in which were interred some W Saxon kings. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 SW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 50 47 N.

WINCAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 51 1 N.

WINCHCOMB, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot had a seat in parliament. It is seated in a deep bottom, 16 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 55 N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I, on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same name, with 18 churches, and distant about three miles. It was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest, and the new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Winchelsea is two miles SW of Rye, and 71 SW of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 58 N.

WINCHENDON, a town of the United States of N America. In 1795, a dreadful tornado did a deal of damage to this town. It is situate on Miller's River, 60 miles NW of Boston.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground within the walls, and at present but five parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens, and its altar piece is said to be the finest in England. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. In the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners, but is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four

out-penſioners. All travellers, who call at this hoſpital, have a right to demand ſome bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hoſpital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. The city is interſperſed with a great many gardens which contribute to its healthineſs and beauty. Wincheſter was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the firſt ſole monarch of England. The city is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Itchen, 21 miles NW of Chicheſter, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States of N America, in Virginia, with a great manufacture of hats and another of ſaddles. It is ſeated on the Potomac, 115 miles N by W of Richmond. Lon. 78 22 E, lat. 39 15 N.

WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a caſtle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic, 70 miles NW of Mittaw, and 100 N of Memel. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINANDER-MERE, the moſt extenſive lake in England, lying between Weſtmorland and Lancaſhire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landſcapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds alſo with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W with Eſthwaite water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay. This lake is frequently interſected by promontories, and ſpotted with iſlands. Among theſe, the Holme, or Great Iſland, an oblong tract of 30 acres croſſes the lake in an oblique line, ſurrounded by a number of inferior iſles, finely wooded. Not one bulruſh, or ſwampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

WINDHAM. See WYMONDHAM.

WINDHAM, a town of the United States of N America, 31 miles E of Hartford.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia. Lon 10 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

WINDSOR, a town of the United States of N America, ſeated on the river Connecticut.

WINDSOR, a town of the United State of N America, three miles N of Hartford.

WINDSOR, a town of N Carolina, ſituate on the Cuſhai.

WINDSOR, a conſiderable borough in Berkſhire. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. It is celebrated for its magnificent caſtle, built originally by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. It has been enlarged and repaired by ſeveral monarchs, and Charles II reſtored the caſtle to its priſtine ſplendour: he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furniſhed the royal apartments with paintings; enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Eliſabeth on the N ſide of the caſtle; and carried another terrace round the E and S ſides. His preſent majeſty has alſo made very fine improvements in it. This caſtle is ſeated on a high hill, which riſes by a gentle aſcent. It is a place of great ſtrength on account of its ſituation, as it ſtands on an eminence and affords a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect over the country to a conſiderable diſtance. The royal foundations in this caſtle are; the order of the garter, inſtituted in 1349, conſiſting of the ſovereign, and 25 knights companions, excluſive of the princes of the blood-royal; and the royal college of St. George, conſiſting of a dean, 12 canons, ſeven minor canons, and 18 poor knights; and the ceremony of inſtalling the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the fineſt rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the E end of it, is alſo paved with marble and adorned with carved work, exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are inſtalled, is one of the moſt beautiful and ſtately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the ſtalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the ſovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the ſtalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inſomuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. Oppoſite the SE ſide of the caſtle, is a modern-built manſion, called the Queen's Lodge. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park. On the

S ſide of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge. On the death of the laſt ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majeſty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements made by his majeſty, are very conſiderable with reſpect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windſor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Windsor Forest, a foreſt in the E part of Berkſhire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the ſoil is generally barren and uncultivated, it has long been famous for its rural beauties, and for the pleaſures of the chaſe which it has afforded to a long ſeries of our monarchs. It was the theme of the juvenile muſe of Pope, who was born within its precincts. Within the foreſt is contained the Great Park, covered with noble trees, and ſtocked with numerous herds of deer. It contains ſeveral towns and villages, of which Okingham, near the centre of the foreſt, is the principal. See Bintield.

Windward Islands, ſuch of the Caribbean Iſlands, in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, the ſtrait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the iſland of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

Winnend. n, a town of Germany in Suabia, 12 miles ENE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Winnicza, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Coſſacks in 1658, but retaken ſoon after. It is ſeated on the river Boc, 35 miles N of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Winschoten, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the Prince of Orange firſt defeated the Spaniards in 1568. It is 6 miles SW of Dollart Bay, and 16 SE of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Winsen, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles NW of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 11 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Winshaim, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia, in the margravate of Anſpach. It is ſurrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 40 towers. The inhabitants are proteſtants. In 1730, a fire reduced almoſt the whole town to aſhes. It is ſeated on the Aiſch, 30 miles NW of Nuremburg Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Winslow, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeven miles NW of Aileſbury, and 50 WNW of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Winster, a town in Derbyſhire, which has no market but a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturday. It is five miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.

Winterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Winterburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

Winteringham, a corporate town in Lincolnſhire, whoſe mayor can only be choſen from one particular ſtreet. It has a fair in July.

Winterthur, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zuric, where there is a rich library and a mineral ſpring. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 15 miles NE of Zuric. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 47 31 N.

Winterton-ness, the NE cape of Norfolk, five miles N of Yarmouth.

Wipperfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated near the ſource of the Wipper.

Wipra, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Wirksworth, a populous town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated in a valley, near the ſource of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for having the greateſt lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 53 6 N.

Wirtemburg, or Wurtemburg, a ſovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Franconia, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oetting, the marquiſate of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; on the S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furſtemberg, and the marquiſate of Hochberg; and on the W by the marquiſate of Baden, and the Black Foreſt. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Though there are many mountains and woods, it is one of the moſt populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of paſture, corn, fruit, and a great deal

of wine. There are alſo mines and ſalt ſprings, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Naſſau, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Naſſau-Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths, and mineral waters; and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in a fenny country, in the lakes of Ely between two rivers, and poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade in the export of corn, and of oil preſſed from ſeeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large veſſels ſtopping ſix miles below. It is 89 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 52 38 N.

WISBY, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the iſle of Gothland, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on the Baltic, 88 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

WISCASSET, a town of the United States of N America, with a conſiderable trade. It is 56 miles NW of Portland. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 44 47 N.

WISET, a ſmall fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, ſeated on the Maeſe, ſeven miles N of Liege, and 20 NW of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 41 N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, ſeated on the Viſtula, 58 miles NW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

WISLOCHE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Elſatz, eight miles S of Heidelberg. Lon 8 48 E, lat. 49 18 N.

WISMAR, a ſtrong ſeaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stralſund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

WISTON, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is governed by a mayor, and was formerly ſtrengthened with a caſtle, which is now a gentleman's ſeat. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 51 53 N.

WITCHWOOD, the only foreſt in Oxfordſhire worthy of notice.

WITEPSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The fortifications are ſo good, that the Ruſſians have beſieged it ſeveral times in vain. It is ſeated in a moraſs, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widſha, 65 miles E of Polotſk, and 80 WNW of Smolenſko. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

WITHAM, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. Its church, an ancient Gothic ſtructure, ſtands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 51 N.

WITHAM, a river in the diſtrict of Keſteven in Lincolnſhire, which riſing in the SW corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boſton. It is but a ſhallow ſtream, and abounds in vaſt quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Foſdike, cut by king Henry I.

WITLISTH, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Leſer.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Here are manufactures of the fineſt blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearſkins and kerſeys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 52 N.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 24 N.

WITTEMBERG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous univerſity, and a caſtle. It is the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was profeſſor in the univerſity, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dreſden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

WITTENBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 2 N.

WITTLNSTEIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles S of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 58 47 N.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated near the German Ocean. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 53 41 N.

WITTLESEA-MERE, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonſhire ſix miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

WITTLICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate

of Treves, 38 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 50 7 N.

WITTSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 51 4 N.

WLOSIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Volhinia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles W of Lucho, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, ſeven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the fineſt iſland of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river empties itſelf, through a deep valley; but the water is brackiſh for 200 yards from the entrance. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergiſt, commander of the Dædalus ſtoreſhip, who had been ſent from England, in 1791, with a ſupply of proviſions for the Diſcovery ſloop, captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of diſcovery, was here ſurpriſed and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the aſtronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country ſeat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a freeſchool, and a charity-ſchool, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, ſeated on the Bianitz, 12 miles NW of Budweis, and 56 S of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Rhine, 18 miles S of Amſterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

WOHLAU, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is ſeated near the Oder, 20 miles NW of Breſlaw, and 32 SE of Glowgaw. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 51 38 N.

WOKINGHAM. See OKINGHAM.

WOLBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

WOLFENBUTTLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunſwick, with a caſtle, where the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle reſides. It is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Germany. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curioſities relating to natural hiſtory. It is ſeated on the Ocker, ſeven miles S of Brunſwick, and 30 W of Halberſtadt. Lon. 30 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

WOLFERSDIKE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a caſtle, on which the diſtrict about it depends. It is ſeated on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

WOLGAST, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Swediſh Pomerania, capital of a territory of the ſame name with a caſtle, and one of the beſt and largeſt harbours on the Baltic. It is ſeated on the Pſin, 12 miles SE of Gripſwald, 25 SE of Stralſund, and 45 NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, ſeated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno. Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

WOOLFE, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thurſday. In a plain near this town, was fought a battle ſo bloody as to gave the name of Redrigge to the place where it was fought. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

WOLLIN, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Pruſſian Pomerania, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WOLMAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, ſeated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 57 32 N.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windſor, and a handſome chapel. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, conſiſting of

8 of Paderborn. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Wunsiedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble, in its vicinity. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Wunstorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wurtenburg. See Wirtemburg.

Wurtzburg, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

Wurtzburg, a city of Germany, in Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken in 1796, by the French, but upon their defeat in September following, it was retaken. It is seated on the Maine, 40 miles SW of Bamberg, and 300 NW of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wurzach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Wurzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 miles SSE of Berlin.

Wye, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Stour, 10 miles S of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Wye, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running SE, divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and turning directly S, runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

Wye, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW part, above Buxton, and flowing SE falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

Wye, a town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles SSW of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Wyl. See Weil.

Wynendall, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men only, defeated 24000 French. It is eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which rises near Wyresdale, six miles SE of Lancaster, and passing by Garstang, enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

X

Xabea, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Xacca, or Sacca, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 SSW of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

Xagua, a seaport on the S coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE of Havanna. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Thascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98 20 W, lat. 19 32 N.

Xalisco, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara Proper, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N.

Xativa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles SW of Valencia, and 50 NW of Alicant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Xavier, or Sabi, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. The market-place is surrounded by suttlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whidah

manufacture, and every thing of European, Aſiatic, or African production. Xavier is ſeated one mile from the river Euphrates.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles SE of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St. a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Xeres-de-Badajoz, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guadiana, ſeated on the rivulet Ardilla, 27 miles SE of Badajoz. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

Xeres-de-Guadiana, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 30 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, famous for excellent wine; and hence, is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is ſeated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Xeres-de-la Frontera, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Xicoco, an iſland of Japan, between Niphon and Saikoka.

Ximo, an iſland of Japan, the ſecond in ſize and eminence, to the SW of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W. lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It paſſes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnogrod, a town of Turkiſh Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenico, and 37 E of Kzara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y, an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that ſea, five miles E of Amſterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Ey.

Yadkin River. See Pedee.

Yaik. See Ural.

Yaik Coſsacks. See Uralian Coſsacks.

Yaitsk. See Uralsk.

Yakutsk, one of the four provinces of the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk, in the eaſtern part of Siberia.

Yakutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a Ruſſian province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 1 N.

Yale, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylon.

Yambo, a ſeaport of Arabia, with a caſtle, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, 60 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Yamburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg. Lon. 28 16 E, lat. 59 15 N.

Yang-tchfou, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles NE of Nan-king.

Yang tsi-kiang, a great river of China, which riſes in the province of Yunnan, and having croſſed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eaſtern Ocean, oppoſite the iſle of Tong-ming, which is formed by the ſand accumulated at its mouth. In the months of April and May a great number of excellent fiſh are caught in this river which are ſent to court, covered with ice in barks kept for the purpoſe.

Yare, a river in Norfolk.

Yarkan. See Iruen.

Yarmouth, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal ſea-ports in England; and though from the fluctuation of trade ſeveral newer ones have outſtripped it in buſineſs, it ſtill retains conſiderable conſequence in its double capacity of a port and a fiſhing town. By means of its rivers it enjoys all the import and export trade of Norwich, and various places on that ſide of Norfolk and Suffolk. To them it conveys coal, timber, and foreign products; and by its means are exported their corn and malt in vaſt quantities, and their manufactured goods. Its harbour will not admit ſhips of large burden, but is extremely convenient for buſineſs, the veſſels lying in the river along a very extenſive and beautiful quay. The foreign trade of this port is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It alſo ſends ſhips to the Greenland fiſhery. The home fiſhing is carried on at two ſeaſons; that for mackrel in May and June, and

that for herring in October and November. The latter is the moſt conſiderable; and, beſides the boats belonging to the town, many cobles from the Yorkſhire coaſt, hired for the purpoſe, are employed in it. Yarmouth is much frequented in the ſeaſon as a place for ſea-bathing. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The market place is very ſpacious; but the ſtreets, in general are very narrow, and juſt wide enough for their little carriages to paſs through. Theſe carriages are a kind of ſledge, drawn by one horſe, and calculated intirely for theſe narrow ſtreets. Here are two churches; that of St. Nicholas has a lofty ſteeple, which ſerves as a ſeamark, and which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ſhips of large burden; and the many ſandbanks off the coaſt, at a diſtance, form the Yarmouth Roads, ſo noted for frequent ſhipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

YARMOUTH, a borough in Hampſhire, on the W coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, with a ſtrong caſtle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on a creek, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 SW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

YAROSLAF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow.

YAROSLAF, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated at the confluence of the Volga. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

YARUM, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Tees, over which is a ſtone bridge, 40 miles NNW of York, and 238 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 54 31 N.

YARUQUI, a village of S America in Peru. Here Ulloa and the French mathematicians meaſured an arch of the meridian.

YELL, one of the Shetland Iſlands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and has ſeveral good harbours.

YELLOW RIVER, or HOANG-HO, a large river of Aſia, which, after a courſe of nearly 600 leagues acroſs Tartary and China, enters the Eaſtern Sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yan-tſe-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but ſo ſhallow, that it is ſcarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, becauſe the clay and ſand which it waſhes down, eſpecially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

YELLOW SEA, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninſula of Corea on the E.

YENISEI, or JENISA, a river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of Oby.

YENISEISK, or JENISKOI, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomſk, ſeated on the river Yeniſei. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

YEN-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its diſtrict ſeven cities of the third claſs; it riſes in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the brow of a mountain which is waſhed by the river Min-ho, it is fortified by inacceſſible mountains, which cover it on every ſide, and all the barks of the province muſt paſs by the foot of its walls, to go to their different places of deſtination. It is 275 miles S of Nan-king.

YEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang tong. The juriſdiction of this city is very extenſive containing four cities of the ſecond and 23 of the third claſs; and it is ſeated between two rivers, 275 miles SE of Pekin.

YEN-TCHING, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and juriſdiction of Tſi-nan-fou, where a kind of glaſs is made, ſo delicate and brittle, that it cracks when expoſed to the ſmalleſt injuries of the air.

YEOVIL, or IVEL, a corporate town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Friday. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is ſeated on the Ivel, 20 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 55 N.

YESD, a town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Iſpahan. It has a ſilk manufacture; and here are made the fineſt carpets in the world. It is 200 miles ESE of Iſpahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is ſo called from a river that riſes in the department of Nievre, and paſſing by Chateau Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

YORIMAN, a province of Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river Amazon.

YORK, a city, the capital of York-

ſhire, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a market on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been conſidered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the ſecond city in the kingdom: and, although it is now ſurpaſſed in wealth and populouſneſs by many of the more modern trading towns, it ſtill ſupports a conſiderable degree of conſequence, and is the reſidence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the miniſter, is reckoned the moſt elegant and magnificent Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From its top is ſeen a vaſt extent of country, particularly the open Wolds to the E, ſtretching almoſt to the ſea. Beſides this cathedral, York contains 17 churches in all. It is divided by the Ouſe into two parts, which are united by a ſtone bridge of five arches, and the river is navigable to this city for veſſels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the ſea. Its caſtle built by William the Conqueror, is now a county priſon for debtors and felons. This city, which is a liberty independent of either of the ridings, has juriſdiction over 36 villages and hamlets W of the Ouſe, called the Liberty of Ainſty. It is divided into four wards, has 28 pariſhes, and is walled round. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed ſince the reformation, and the abolition of the court of the preſident of the north. The plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions here brings abundance of ſtrangers hither for the conveniency of boarding; and the remains that are ſtill to be ſeen here, of the ingenuity and grandeur of the old Romans, beſides the ruins of abbeys, caſtles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquiſitive after antiquities or curioſities. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. The guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand ſtructure, ſupported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a ſingle tree. The corporation built a manſion houſe, in 1728, for the lord mayor: and here is alſo a theatre royal, and an aſylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

YORKSHIRE, a county of England, double in ſize to any of the other; bounded on the N by Durham and Weſtmoreland; on the E by the German Ocean: on the W by Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire; and on the S by the counties of Cheſter, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. Its moſt remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N, the ridge of hills called the Engliſh Apennines to the W, and the arm of the ſea named the Humber to the SW. The length of this county is above eighty miles, and its breadth an hundred. From its great extent it has been diſtributed into three main diviſions, called Ridings. Of theſe the N Riding comprehends the whole northern part from ſide to ſide, deſcending to the capital in the centre: the E Riding takes the ſouth-eaſtern part, from the river Ouſe to the ſea; and the W Riding compriſes all the reſt of the county, which is not only the weſtern, but moſt of the ſouthern part. Yorkſhire, in this wide compaſs, contains an abſtract of the whole kingdom with reſpect to ſoil, products, and face of country. Towards the NW and W it poſſeſſes all the grandeur and romantic variety of the mountainous regions. The middle part, from N to S, is equal in fertility to moſt tracts of land in England. Part of the S and SE is marſhy, and affords excellent paſturage for cattle. Much flax is grown in parts of this diſtrict. The ſea-coaſt, except the ſouthern part of it, is in general naked and dreary, conſiſting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This county is extremely well watered, and its rivers are diſpoſed in a ſingularly beautiful manner. They riſe, in general, in the mountainous ſkirts of the county, from the NE round to the SW; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a ſpreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which iſſues in the Humber. Of theſe the principal, and that which alone preſerves its name to the Humber, is the Northern Ouſe. From the mouth of the Tees the Yorkſhire coaſt commences high and rude, interſperſed with many fiſhing villages, ſingularly placed like neſts upon the ledges of the rocks. No coaſt in England abounds more in fiſh of various kinds than this; and it breeds an induſtrious and hardy race of fiſhermen, who purſue their prey to great diſtances, and ſupply the inland country for a large extent. The diſtrict of Cleveland, inland from this part of the coaſt, is a fertile, though mountainous country, and breeds great numbers of cattle. The worſt parts breed lean cattle; but, on the ſides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich paſtures for large cattle. Richmondſhire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itſelf: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkſhire likewiſe are the diſtricts of Cleveland, Holderneſs,

and Craven. In this laſt diſtrict are two of the higheſt hills in England; the one named Warnſide, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire.

YORK, a town of Pennſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 88 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 43 W, lat. 39 7 N.

YORK, a town of the United States in N America. It is 75 miles NNE of Boſton. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 43 7 N.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E by Connecticut, Maſſachuſets, and Vermont; on the N by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW and S by Pennſylvania and New Jerſey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties, containing 44,000 ſquare miles. New York, in general, is interſected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich ſoil, covered in its natural ſtate, with various kinds of trees. Eaſt of the Allegany mountains, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine paſture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, Indian corn, &c. The hills are covered in various parts of the ſtate, with ſeveral kinds of oak, ſuch as white, red, yellow, black and cheſnut oak. Beſides theſe is the ſumach, which bears cluſters of red berries; the Indians chew the leaves inſtead of tobacco; the berries are uſed in dyes. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed, and exported. Indian corn and peas are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption. In ſome parts of the ſtate large dairies are kept, which furniſh for the market butter and cheeſe. The beſt lands in this ſtate, which lie along the Mohawks river, and W of the Allegany mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate abounds with ſeveral fine rivers and lakes.

YORK, NEW, a city of the United States, capital of a ſtate of the ſame name; and ſo long as it continues to be the ſeat of the general government, muſt be conſidered as capital of the United States. It ſtands on the SW point of an iſland, at the confluence of the Hudſon and E River. The principal part of the city lies on the E ſide of the iſland, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on E river is about two miles, but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon. Its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile; and its circumference may be four miles. The ſituation of the city is both healthy and pleaſant. Surrounded on all ſides by water, it is refreſhed with cool breezes in ſummer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the ſame parallel. York iſland is 15 miles in length, and hardly 1 in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge called King's Bridge. The channels between Long and Staten iſlands, and between Long and York iſlands are ſo narrow as to occaſion an unuſual rapidity of the tides, which is increaſed by the confluence of the waters of the Hudſon and E River. This rapidity in general prevents the obſtruction of the channel by ice, ſo that the navigation is clear, except for a few days in ſeaſons when the weather is uncommonly ſevere. There is no baſon or bay for the reception of ſhips, but the road where they lie in E River is defended from the violence of the ſea by the iſlands which interlock with each other; ſo that except that of Rhode Iſland, the harbour of New-York, which admits ſhips of any burden, is the beſt in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786 was 23,614. New York is 97 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 9 W, lat. 40 43 N.

YORK RIVER, a river of the United States of N America, in Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Cheſapeak Bay.

YORK TOWN, a town of the United States of N America, in Virginia, ſituate on the S ſide of York River. It has the beſt harbour in the ſtate for veſſels of the largeſt ſize, and is 13 miles E of Williamſburgh.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthieſt cities in China. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſeven of the third claſs; and it is ſeated on the Yang-tſe-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

YOUGHALL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is ſurrounded by walls, has a very com-

modious harbour, with a well-defended quay, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 47 5 W, lat. 51 59 N.

YPRES, a large city of Flanders, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth and ſerges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when they were obliged by the emperor to withdraw their garriſon. The French took this town in 1794. It is ſeated on the Yperlee, 12 miles W of Courtray, 15 NW of Liſle, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

YSENDYCK, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the iſle of Calſand, ſeated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

YSSEL. See ISSEL.

YSSILBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 17 miles E of Cleves, and 22 NE of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.

YSSELMOND, an iſland of Holland, ſituate between the Merwe and a branch of the Maeſe.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Yſſel, five miles SW of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Languedoc, 10 miles NE of Puy.

YSTAD, or YDSTAD, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N,

YTHAN. See EITHAN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

YUEN-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſix of the third claſs. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

YVERDUN, a ſtrong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a flat ſituation, at the S end of the lake of Yverdun, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See NEUCHATEL.

YVETOT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, five miles NE of Caudebec.

YUMA, one of the Bahama iſlands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YUMATO, one of the Bahama iſlands, in the W Indies, to the N of the iſle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length,

YUN, the largeſt canal in China, called alſo THE IMPERIAL CANAL. This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. In the courſe of its navigation a great number of locks are found, which the want of water ſufficient to carry large barks has rendered neceſſary. The obſtacles which nature oppoſed to the execution of this magnificent work, the ſtrong and long dikes by which it is contained, its banks decorated and often lined with cut ſtone the ingenious mechaniſm of its locks, all render it an object of admiration to the European traveller.

YUNG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond and five of the third claſs; and is 87 miles E of Pekin.

YU-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho nan. Its diſtrict contains two cities of the ſecond and 12 of the third claſs. It is 175 miles NW of Nan-king.

YUN-NAN, one of the moſt fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se tchuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-ſi and Koei-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by thoſe of Burmah and Pegu. This province is reckoned one of the moſt fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robuſt, affable and fond of the ſciences, which they cultivate with ſucceſs; its rivers, gold, copper and tin-mines; its amber, rubies, ſapphires, agates, pearls, precious ſtones, marble, muſk, ſilk, elephants, horſes, gums, medicinal plants and linen have procured it a reputation which renders it reſpectable to the Chineſe. Its commerce is immenſe, as well as its riches, which are ſaid to be inexhauſtible.

YUN-NAN-FOU, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been deſtroyed by the Tartars, in their different invaſions. Its diſtrict contains four cities, of the ſecond and third claſs. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

YUKUT, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

YVOY, a town of France, ſeated on the Cher. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Z

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 21 N.

ZABOLA, a town of Tranſylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Neumark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace, 15 miles N of Straſburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 56 N.

ZACHAN, or SOCHAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 53 28 N.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 38 19 N.

ZAGATULLA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles SW of that city, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Parnaſſus, and almoſt always covered with ſnow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which iſſued the fountain, Hippocrene.

ZAGRAD, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Save, 45 miles NE of Carlſtadt, and 137 SW of Buda. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ZAHARA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 52 N.

ZAHARA, or THE DESERT, a vaſt country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cashna, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot, but wholeſome to the natives. It is a mere deſert, as the name imports, and ſo parched for want of water, that the caravans from Morocco and Negroland are obliged to carry both water and proviſions, the province producing hardly any thing for the ſupport of life. The inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is profeſſed throughout the country.

ZAHNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 53 N.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, riſing in the kingdom of Maroco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno.

ZAMORA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. In its environs fine turcois ſtones are found. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is ſeated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

ZAMORA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 30 miles SE of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 20 30 N.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantine, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

ZAMORSKI, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, now the Auſtrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZAMPANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in ſtature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and ſavage diſpoſitions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes ſeveral petty kingdoms, in which the Portugueſe have ſettlements. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Membaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Moſambique, and Sofala. The Portugueſe trade for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the ſame as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

ZANTE, an iſland of the Mediterranean,

near the coaſt of the Morea, 17 miles SE of the iſland of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches conſiſt in currants, which are uncultivated in a large plain, under the ſhelter of mountains, which gives the ſun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are alſo the fineſt peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces: alſo excellent figs and oil. In ſhort, it would be a perfect paradiſe if wood were not ſo dear, though this iſland was formerly full of foreſts. The natives ſpeak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholic, among them; but they have a biſhop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortreſs upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this iſland is a place which ſhakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a ſpring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake. It ſerves inſtead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ſhips, and about 100 barrels in a year are uſed for this purpoſe. This iſland belongs to the Venetians, who have conſtantly a governor reſiding in the fortreſs. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and conſul here. Lon. 21 3 E. lat. 37 53 N.

ZANZIBAR, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, between the iſlands of Pemba and Monſia, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in ſugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

ZARA, a ſtrong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more conſiderable, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, ſuppoſed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the beſt maſters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a ſhrine, with a cryſtal before it. Zara is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles SW of Jaicza, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ZARNATE, a ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably ſeated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Miſitra.

ZARNAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracow. Lon. 19. 56 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the Horin, 15 miles SE of Oſtrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50 20 N.

ZATMAR, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, capital of a ſtaroſty of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Viſtula, 20 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratiboa. Lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

ZAWIH, a town of Perſia, ſituate 20 miles from the Caſpian Sea.

ZAWILA. See ZUELLA.

ZBARAZ, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kaminiec.

ZBOROW, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, was fought a battle between John Caſimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, and 110,000 Coſſacks and Tartars. Zborow is 25 miles W of Zbaraz, and 53 E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ZEALAND, an iſland of Denmark, almoſt of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largeſt of the iſles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Schaggerach Sea on the N, the Sound on the E, the Baltic on the S, and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all ſorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent paſture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horſes. A fourth part of this iſland conſiſts of a foreſt, in which there is plenty of game; there are alſo a great many deer and wild boars, which are reſerved for the king's own hunting. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this iſland, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the iſles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is compoſed of ſeveral iſlands, the principal of which are Wal-

eheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolferdike. The Inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the moſt of theſe iſlands; and the ſoil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, eſpecially for ſtrangers. The inhabitants are excellent ſeamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flu'hing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. He traverſed the E coaſt from lat. 34 to 43° S and entered a ſtrait: but being attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers Bay, he did not go on ſhore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Taſman, the whole country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many ſuppoſed to make part of a ſouthern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to conſiſt of two large iſlands, ſeparated by a ſtrait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W ſide of this ſtrait, in lat. 41 S Queen Charlotte's Sound is ſituated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his ſubſequent voyages. Theſe iſlands lie between the lat. 34 and 48 S, and between the lon. of 166 and 180 E. The winters are milder than in England, and the ſummers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are foreſts of vaſt extent, full of the ſtraighteſt and largeſt timber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two ſorts; one as large as an oak, diſtinguiſhed by a ſcarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and ſtraight, of which probably very fine maſts might be made. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted ſeveral ſpots of ground with European garden ſeeds; and in 1777, in ſeveral of theſe ſpots, although totally neglected and overrun with weeds, were found cabbages, turnips, onions, leeks, parſnip, radiſhes, muſtard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of ſoil. In other places every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domeſtic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, ſeem alſo to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almoſt entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood, and climbing plants, yet a perſon, by remaining in one place, may ſhoot as many in a day as will ſerve for ſix or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on his laſt viſit had the ſatisfaction to find them increaſing both in a wild and domeſtic ſtate, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks ſwarm with fiſh, which are not only wholeſome, but equally delicious with thoſe of Europe. The rocks are furniſhed with great quantities of excellent muſſels, one ſort of which meaſures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other ſhell fiſh. The men are ſtout, well-ſide, and fleſhy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society iſles; and they are alſo exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are ſmaller and not ſo tall as the men; but poſſeſſing few peculiar graces of form or perſon, are chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the ſoftneſs of their voices. Their colour in general is brown, but in few deeper than that of the Spaniard who has been expoſed to the ſun and in many not ſo deep; and both ſexes have good features. Their dreſs is very decent, and they mark their bodies in a manner ſimilar to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and which is called tattowing. Their principal weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axes; and they have generally ſhown themſelves very hoſtile to the Europeans who have viſited them. The people are cannibals and for ſuch continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the conſequence of victory, ſtrikes a people in other reſpects mild and [illegible] perhaps no better reaſon can be aſſigned than what at firſt originated in revenge, has been perpetuated by habit, and exaſperated by revenge.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia. Lon. 43 15 E, lat. 14 13 N.

ZEBU, or CEBU, one of the Philippines 140 miles long and 30 broad.

ZEDIC, a town of the kingdom of Barca.

ZEGEDIN, or SEGED, a town of Hungary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is ſeparated, on the N, from the empire of Caſſina. On the E it is bound-

ed by Zanfara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deſerts. It conſiſts partly of plains and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZEIGHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, 30 miles S of Caſſel. Lon 9 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZEIL, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

ZEITGN, a town of Turkey in Europe in Janna, with a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a ſmall place, and ſeated on a hill, by the gulf of the ſame name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles SE of Lariſſa.

ZEITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a caſtle, and a well frequented college. It is ſeated on the Elſter, 25 miles SW of Leipſick, and 45 E of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZELL, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, which devolved to the houſe of Hanover by marriage. It is ſurrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted cheſnut and lime trees. It is a ſmall town, without trade or manufactures, but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral houſe of Brunſwick-Lüneburg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of ſubſiſtence from this circumſtance. The caſtle, a ſtately building, ſurrounded by a moat, was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III, king of Great Britain, for the reſidence of his unfortunate ſiſter, the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is ſeated on the Aller, 31 miles NW of Brunſwick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 52 49 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 48 22 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the Zeller See.

ZELLANY. See JESO.

ZELLERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt; ſix miles SSW of Goſlar.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large iſland, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants, except wild beaſts, particularly white foxes and bears. In 1595, a Dutch veſſel was caſt away on the coaſt, and the crew were obliged to winter here: they did not ſee the ſun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themſelves from being frozen to death.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Caſſovia, and 27 NE of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ZENGUIA, a town of Turkey in Aſia. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, where the Turks under Muſtapha II, were defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 46 5 N.

ZERBI. See GERBES.

ZERBST, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a diſtrict of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a caſtle, where the princes commonly reſide. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calviniſts, and are famous for brewing good beer. It is 27 miles NW of Wittemberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52 0 N.

ZERIGA, a town of Perſia, in Irac-Arabia, ſeated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced ſeveral very famous Arabian authors.

ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Negropont. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine, and ſilk; alſo a fine ſort of oak, whoſe fruit, called Villam, is the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, and of which they ſell vaſt quantities in a year, it being uſed by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſeated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a diſagreeable valley. It reſembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houſes, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a biſhop who reſides at Zia.

ZIBET, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly maſters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Zibit, 150 miles NW of Aden.

ZIGET, a ſtrong town of Hungary

It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialiſts. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 46 21 N.

ZIRICZFE, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the iſle of Schowen, 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ZITTAW, a fortified town of Germany, in Luſatia, ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handſome place and ſurrounded with a wall, and has ditches and baſtions. Beſides the ſuburbs and handſome gardens that ſurround it on all ſides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with thoſe of Prague and Leipſic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs and two high ſteeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloiſters is a library, the fineſt in all Luſatia; and at a ſmall diſtance from it, is the orphan houſe. It was pillaged by the Auſtrians in 1757. It is ſeated on the Neiſſe, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dreſden. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZNAIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Moravia, with a caſtle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is ſeated on the river Teya, 24 miles SW of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 48 38 N.

ZOARA, a fortified town on the coaſt of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants is working the ſerpent ſtone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red ſpecies of this ſtone is alſo found here, which is conſidered as the fineſt, and therefore claimed by the ſovereign as his property. It is 17 miles S of Freyburg.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing ſeveral curious manuſcripts. It is ſeated near a large foreſt, which contains the beſt pine-trees in all Swiſſerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken in 1685. It is ſeated on the Teyſſe, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZORNDORF, a village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Pruſſia, and the Ruſſians.

ZOUT PAN, a curious ſalt lake in the country of the Hottentots, ſituated a few miles N of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the ſea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At ſome ſeaſons of the year, it is formed into an entire maſs of fine white ſalt, which has a very ſtriking appearance. It was viſited in December 1778, by lieutenant Paterſon, who found, that a ſhort time before his arrival, the middle part of it had been diſſolved by the heavy rains, but that round the ſides was a hard cruſt of ſalt exactly reſembling ice.

ZUELLA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, ſituated in a diſtrict of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and ſize of the ciſterns, and the conſtruction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repoſitories of corn, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient ſplendour, as will probably attract and highly reward the attention of future travellers. It is 140 miles E of Moorzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

ZUG, a ſmall canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zuric, on the W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in paſturage, has plenty of various kinds of ſtone fruit, as well as walnuts and cheſtnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the government is democratic. The inhabitants of this canton, and eſpecially of the town of Zug, have ſomewhat more influence, and enjoy a greater ſhare in the adminiſtration of affairs, than thoſe of the capital burghs in the five other democratical cantons.

ZUG, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, ſtands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, paſture-ground, and fruit-trees. In 1435, a ſtreet which was on the ſide of the lake, was ſwallowed up. There are ſeveral handſome churches, and a good townhouſe. Zug is 12 miles NE of Lucern, and 42 SE of Baſil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great bay of the Ger-

man Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friefland, Overyſſel, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zulpha, a town of Perſia, almoſt cloſe to Iſpahan, to which it is a ſort of ſuburb, and ſeparated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Perſia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

Zulpich, or Zulch, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbiſhop of Cologne. It is ſeated on the Naſſel, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Zuric, a canton of Swiſſerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the canton of Schauffhauſen, on the S by that of Schweitz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Toggenburg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. Zuric was formerly an imperial city, and obtained from the emperor Frederic II. very conſiderable privileges; which were acknowledged and augmented by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. The civil war between the magiſtrates and the people, in 1735, was very near reducing the city to ruins; but the former being baniſhed, the citizens, in 1337, eſtabliſhed a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, were at length readmitted; but it being diſcovered that they had engaged in a conſpiracy againſt the citizens, they were all of them put to death. In conſequence of this tranſaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms againſt the town: the latter, after having applied ineffectually for aſſiſtance to the emperor Charles IV, entered into an alliance with the four cantons, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric: which privilege it enjoys at preſent; being the firſt canton in rank, and the moſt conſiderable in extent both of territory and power next to Berne. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 ſouls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent paſture; but as there is not a ſufficient ſupply of corn, for inter.or conſumption, the deficiency is chiefly ſupplied from Suabia. The ſovereign power reſides excluſively in the burgeſſes of the town, conſiſting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legiſlative authority is veſted by the burghers in the ſovereign council of 206 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprifes the Senate, or Little Council (compoſed of 50 members, including the two burgomaſters) which has a juriſdiction in all civil and criminal cauſes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the ſole right of commerce; all ſtrangers, and even ſubjects, being excluded from purchaſing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

Zuric, a conſiderable city of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It ſtands at the N end of lake Zuric, and occupies both ſides of the rapid and tranſparent Limmat, which iſſues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the beſt built in this country, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a ſtatue of that emperor. Zuric was the firſt town in Swiſſerland that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two diviſions of Zuric are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is ſurrounded by the ſame battlements and towers that exiſted in the 13th century; the latter are ſtrengthened by fortifications in the modern ſtyle. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muſquets for 30,000 men. Here are ſeveral manufactures; particularly muſlins, cottons, linens, and ſilk handkerchiefs. Zuric is 35 miles SW of Conſtance, 40 SE of Baſil, and 55 NE of Berne. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Zuric, a lake of Swiſſerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zuric, the edges of the lake are ſkirted with a continued range of villas, which being intermixed among vineyards and paſture grounds, produce a moſt pleaſing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the ſouthern part of the lake appears at ſome little diſtance bounded with the high ſtupendous mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the ſcenery all together is picturesque, lively, and diverſified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zuric.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old

Caſtile, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

ZURZACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden, ſeated on the Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who reſtored it in 1674. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yſſel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 55 E by S of Amſterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 10 N.

ZUYST, a village of the United Provinces, five miles from Utrecht. The Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanſhip far excells that of any other part of Holland.

ZWICKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly ſaid, that they are Miſnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickau is ſeated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Altenburg, and 20 NE of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

ZWINGLNBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, eight miles S of Darmſtadt, and 12 N of Worms.

ZWOLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and in the diſtrict of Zailant. It is defended by ſome fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yſſel, is defended by ſeveral forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Auguſtin convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, and is ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yſſel, five miles S of Haſſelt, and eight SE of Campen. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

ZYGETH, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a citadel. It was beſieged, in 1566, by Solyman II, emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Auſtrians. It is ſeated in a moraſs, made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of Eſſeck. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

ZYTOMIERS, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the Ciecirief, 70 miles W of Kiof, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

THE END.

D. Buchanan, Montroſe.